"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday; little change; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,148. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan Districts 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

AMERICANS WIPE OUT ST. MIHIEL SALIENT, TAKING 13,300 PRISONERS AND MANY GUNS; HERTLING CALLS FOR PEACE, NO CONQUESTS

14,000,000 MEN REGISTER FOR DUTY IN WHOLE NATION

Crowder Promises Pershing Uninterrupted Flow of Troops to the Front.

RETURNS EXCEED ESTIMATES

Provost Marshal General Believes Army of 5,000,000 by Next June Is Assured.

QUESTIONNAIRES NEXT WEEK

Committee of Council of National Defense Calls on Women to Take Men's Places.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—On receipt of official estimates from several States which indicated that the registration under the new selective service legislation would reach nearly 14,000,000, Provost Marshal General Enoch P. Crowder sent this cable message to General Pershing, in command of the American forces in France:

"The nation responded yesterday with an enrollment which promises to exceed all estimates, thus assuring an uninterrupted flow of man power to the army under your command."

General Crowder was highly pleased today over the early reports he received, all of which proved that the registration had passed off without untoward incidents of any kind, and that the men had come forward willingly and eagerly.

Up to tonight incomplete reports had been received from Arkansas, the District of Columbia, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin, and General Crowder announced that they indicated a registration in those States of about 8.5 per cent. in excess of the estimates. If that record is maintained throughout the nation it appears that the 14,000,000 mark will have been passed.

Local Boards Work Rapidly.

So rapidly have the local boards done their work that it is now believed that the mailing of questionnaires to the youths of 19 and 20 years and the men between 32 and 36 years inclusive, can be started early next week and possibly on Monday. That was the program which General Crowder hoped to carry out unless there was some serious hitch in the registration, and apparently no such hitch has occurred.

The success of the registration has made General Crowder confident that the necessary man power for the cantonments can be obtained without trouble, even after the deferred classification is granted to those who are held to be essential to the war industries and the commercial life of the nation.

The District of Columbia led in making its return. The district exceeded its estimate by 9,051, or about 20 per cent., and while this may be due in part to the fact that many Government employes registered here, there are indications that similar conditions are found in a majority of the States.

New York Board Fourth to Report.

Local Board, No. 3 of Washington, was the first to report and it was followed by two Philadelphia boards. The fourth to report was Local Board 157 of New York City, of which Dr. N. Gordon is chairman. Dr. Gordon also sent a messenger by train to Washington with his report, which showed a registration of 3,319. A force of twenty volunteer stenographers worked steadily throughout the day to enable this board to complete its report within five minutes after the registration booths in that district closed. The report included not only the serial number assigned to each registrant, but the name, age, color and nationality of each registrant.

The question of industrial exemptions came to the front today with the publication of a message which the Railroad Administration has sent to all Regional Directors in regard to the classes for whom preferment will be asked.

General Crowder's attitude, it is understood, is that the local and district boards shall have a free hand in deciding the right to deferred classification, and it is entirely possible that preferment will be refused to large groups where it can be shown that any considerable numbers can be replaced by others.

Questions Left to Local Boards.

The same attitude is held toward the other industries, including the mines and munition factories. It is felt by the Provost Marshal General's office that that situation can be handled by the local and district boards on an equitable basis which will make it easy to meet the program for an army of 5,000,000 by June 30 next without disrupting any of

Continued on Page Four.

Emperor Whimpered in Essen Speech, Says Paris

PARIS, Sept. 13, (Havas Agency.)—Commenting on the speech of Emperor William to the workmen at the Krupp Works at Essen, the newspapers say the Emperor endeavored to brace up the shaken spirits of the German people and fight the defeatist elements.

The Petit Parisien says: "The Emperor gave up his grandiloquent tone to adopt a whimpering tone."

Figaro says: "There was not a word in the speech which was not an inhuman sneer or a lie for slaves, and this in an atmosphere of bitterness and discouragement."

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 13.—"The Kaiser looked grave and his hair has become very gray," says an Essen dispatch to the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin, describing the appearance of Emperor William at the Krupp munition works, "but in his eyes shone the defiant gleam of a Prussian King. With elastic tread he passed through the hall of the Friedrichshalle.

"He began to speak with subdued voice, then spoke more vigorously, and finally with a vim that carried his hearers away. He spoke without manuscript and with rhetoric which many Reichstagers might have envied."

PRESIDENT TO PUT STRIKERS IN ARMY

Threatens to Void Bridgeport Men's Exemptions and Bar Them in Other Jobs.

STRIKERS LIKELY TO RETURN

Smith & Wesson Pistol Plant Is Commandeered by the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—President Wilson today disclosed the drastic policy of industrial war labor control that has been determined upon as a result of the refusal of striking machinists at Bridgeport to accept an arbitral decision of the War Labor Board. This policy, which will be applicable to employers and employes alike, wherever similar situations arise throughout the country, was succinctly set forth in a letter which the President today sent to District Lodge, No. 55, of the International Association of Machinists, and other striking workmen of Bridgeport.

In a nutshell the decision of the President is:

First—The Federal Government will take over and operate the plants of employers who decline to abide by decisions of the War Labor Board.

Second — Striking employes who ignore or temporize with these decisions must return to work or be barred from employment in any war industry in the community in which the strike occurs for a period of one year, and face rejection of any claim for exemption from the draft law based on usefulness in war production.

The plant of the Smith & Wesson Company of Springfield, which was manufacturing pistols for the Government, has already been ordered commandeered by the War Department.

The striking employes have their choice of returning to work or of being dealt with as stated by the President in his letter to them, in which he characterizes their strike against the labor award as "a breach of faith," calculated to reflect on the sincerity of national organized labor, in proclaiming its acceptance of the principles and machinery of the National War Labor Board.

Text of President's Letter.

The President's letter to the strikers follows:

The White House,
Washington,
13 Sept., 1918.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your resolutions of Sept. 6, announcing that you have begun a strike against your employers in Bridgeport, Conn. You are members of the Bridgeport branches of the International Union of Machinists. As such and with the approval of the national officers of your union you signed an agreement to submit the questions as to the terms of your employment to the National War Labor Board and to abide the award which in accordance with the rules of procedure approved by me might be right.

The members of the board were not able to reach a unanimous conclusion on all the issues presented and as provided in its constitution, the questions upon which they did not agree were carried before an arbitrator, the

Continued on Page Six.

GERMANY WANTS WAR'S END

Peace Coming Sooner Than Supposed, Chancellor Tells Labor Men.

ARMY CHIEFS DESIRE IT

With the Government, He Says, They Are Against Annexations and For an Understanding.

PAYER URGES DISARMAMENT

Germany Would Apply It to Armies and Navies—Abandons Indemnities.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Notwithstanding the declination of Germany's peace offer, Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, is convinced that peace is nearer than is generally supposed, according to an address made by the Chancellor before the trades unionist leaders in Germany, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen.

The Chancellor declared that both the German Government and army leaders were against all conquests and desired an understanding and peace.

As soon as he was convinced of the impossibility of an agreement with the upper house on the suffrage question, the Chancellor said he would dissolve the lower house.

Wants No Indemnity, Payer Says.

AMSTERDAM, Thursday, Sept. 12.—Reiterating that Germany "as the innocent and attacked party" in the war, had a right to demand indemnification, Friedrich von Payer, the German Imperial Vice Chancellor, in his speech at Stuttgart today said that "we prefer on calm reflection, and even with our own favorable military situation, to abandon this idea."

Turning to the question of the occupied territories, the Vice Chancellor said that as a preliminary condition of peace for Germany and her allies those nations must have all their pre-war possessions, including the German colonies, restored. Then Germany, he declared, could evacuate the occupied regions and could give back Belgium without encumbrance and without reserve, provided no other State was more favorably placed in regard to Belgium than was Germany.

He asserted that Germany would not submit to the Entente Powers for approval or alteration the peace treaties which Germany had signed with the Ukraine, Russia, and Rumania.

Observing that the postponement of peace prospects and the likelihood of a fifth war Winter weighed equally on all belligerents and not on Germany alone, he continued:

"Our State debts are everywhere reaching fantastic heights and everywhere we struggle against the encroachments on our personal liberty. All of the belligerents of Europe must admit, if they are not blind, that the longer the European peoples lacerate each other the more certainly will the historical and paramount position of weakened and impoverished Europe be lost in favor of cleverer and more calculating peoples."

Herr von Payer reminded his hearers that after four years the war still was being waged almost entirely on enemy territory. He admitted that the U-boat war had not worked so quickly and surely as had been hoped. It was useless to dispute whose was the fault. The enemy were still unable to compensate their losses by new construction, and the robbery of neutral ships almost without parallel by the Entente could not be repeated.

"The more troops the United States sends the greater will be the need of shipping for reinforcements of munitions and provisions," Herr von Payer said. "The filling up of the enemy army by Americans therefore bears in itself its limitations."

He argued that the loss of shipping would become fatal to Great Britain after the war because she would lose her shipping superiority to the United States, and "the hope of compensating themselves from the German fleet, which still has to be conquered, will surely be adequate comfort only for the very imaginative Britishers."

Contending that technique and inventive genius, which already had helped the Germans over heavy obstacles, would still help them, Herr von Payer said:

"If we lack cotton and oils our enemies lack coal. Food is scarce here and there, but already things have probably turned in our favor. In the East the world is again open to us for a food supply, while our enemies' supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials give preco-

Continued on Page Three.

COFFEES, TEAS. WHOLESALE, 1Lb. UP. Importers Mills Co., 173 Greenwich St., N.Y.Cont. —Advt.

Wings of German Airplanes Now Being Made of Wood

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 13.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns on excellent authority that the last German airplane to land in Holland was one of the Brandenburg type, which had wings covered with three thin layers of wood instead of textile material. The extra weight was saved by doing away with wire stays. The machine flew well.

The question of textiles and, in fact, of all materials has been one fraught with tremendous difficulties to Germany for some time and is one that monopolizes the attention of the experts, in spite of efforts to prove the contrary.

BRITISH AGAIN CUT HINDENBURG LINE

Storm Heights of Havrincourt Overlooking Foe's Defenses for Some Distance.

1,000 PRISONERS ARE TAKEN

Attack Launched by Sixty-Second Division From Havrincourt to Gouzeaucourt.

By PHILIP GIBBS.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY, Sept. 13. — Fighting continued throughout yesterday and into the night for the possession of Havrincourt Village, Trescault, Moeuvres, and the neighboring ground, taken by the gallant and skillful fighting of Lancashire troops and Yorkshire troops of the 62d Division, and some troops of the Rifle Brigade and 60th Rifles and New Zealanders.

It developed into a much bigger success than I knew yesterday, as I discovered today when I went up into that area and found that the number of prisoners had reached a total of 11 officers and 1,018 men—those I have seen are a sturdy lot—and that the day's action had resulted in a fine, complete success, the taking across of another section of the Hindenburg line at Havrincourt and south o that back into the old lines which the British held before the attack in the Cambrai salient last year.

The hardest task lay in front of the riflemen, who had Trescault and its neighborhood as their goal. They, together with troops of English county regiments, have been working alongside New Zealanders since the beginning of the offensive in August. They had already been nine weeks in line before that, starting somewhere by Bucquoy, smashing their way across a deep cutting outside Achiet le Grand, where they captured 400 machine guns; fighting a hard battle at Bihucourt, and pushing on to Bienvillers, and following up the enemy, of whom they had taken over 2,000, to the edge of Havrincourt Wood.

He evidently intended to defend this seriously. On the edge of it he had dug new rifle pits in double rows and he held these with strong bodies of marksmen with machine guns. But English battalions in a quick dash at the end of their day's advance swept through the northwest corner of the wood, the only part not defended in much strength, while the New Zealanders pushed forward below the wood. That outflanked the Germans in their rifle pits and they retreated during the night. A little while before the English troops had been fighting hard for possession of a spoil heap on one side of the Canal du Nord, which is ninety feet deep thereabout, and had driven the enemy off its mound and across the canal, so making way for further progress toward Havrincourt village.

Roundabout Woevres two bodies of English troops, including several Lancashire battalions, were having hard fighting against desperate resistance, but they succeeded in capturing the village yesterday, and later in the day broke up a strong

Continued on Page Three.

"SAVE GASOLINE—use water! Stay home Sunday and——" See top of page 12.—Advt.

EASY CAPTURES BY OUR MEN

German Officers and Men Surrender Readily to American Forces.

ONE DIVISION GETS 3,000

Where Enemy Resisted with Machine Guns They Were Flanked and Taken.

COMPLETE CONTROL IN AIR

Our Artillery Moved Forward Rapidly Far Inside the Old German Lines.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 13.—The Americans have smashed the St. Mihiel salient, which yesterday morning swept southward from the vicinity of Fresnes, around St. Mihiel, and eastward north of Flirey to a point just beyond Pont-à-Mousson. This morning, twenty-four hours after the First American Army hit it, the salient looks like a half filled bag.

We have knocked it in a little from one side, some from the end, and severely punched it from the south side. The Germans give evidence of withdrawing with all expedition. Some 8,000 of them came out at the wrong end of the salient into our hands, and this number of prisoners may be increased when all are counted.

A surprising thing about this great American military success in France is that the enemy did not fight. The Germans had expected an attack by the Americans in this sector and had read speculations in their newspapers about it, but when the Americans struck the line only one first-class division was in front of them, and it had been roughly dealt with by our artillery fire, which was among the fiercest exhibitions of shelling seen in this region.

Our men met real resistance only in spots, and then it was not of a determined nature. It was in no sense comparable to the rear guard actions fought by the Germans in getting out of the Marne salient.

Germans Surrendered Readily.

That the Germans surrendered readily is shown by the fact that up to 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon one American division had captured 3,000 prisoners. These men said they did not care to fight any more.

A surprisingly strange thing is the large number of officers that have been captured. In taking one town the Americans rounded up 1,800 men and 80 officers.

What puzzles one is why the German Command did not put good divisions into the salient. One knows that certain divisions are at Hindenburg's disposal. Perhaps he has other uses for them, but the ease of yesterday's American advance was a great surprise to our men, who were ready to give the foe any kind of entertainment he called for.

We accomplished all of our objectives without great exertion. The salient has been well trimmed down.

Our attack was made as follows: One drive on the south side of the salient and a second drive south of Fresnes eastward on the west side of the salient, with the French following up on the tip of the salient. The attack south of Fresnes met the only serious resistance that the Germans put up in the form of counter-attacks, the evident purpose of which was to protect the withdrawal from the salient. But in the meanwhile the Americans on the south side of the salient, where the strongest attack was made, went ahead in great fashion, meeting only slight machine-gun resistance. After taking breath, the Americans on the southern side of the salient started again early in the afternoon.

Over a small plain our forces met

Continued on Page Two.

Pershing Reports 13,300 Prisoners Taken; Enemy Destroying Vast Stores in Flight

American Official Communique No. 122.

Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, Sept. 13.

Section A—In the St. Mihiel sector we have achieved further successes. The junction of our troops advancing from the south of the sector with those advancing from the west has given us possession of the whole salient to points twelve miles northeast of St. Mihiel, and has resulted in the capture of many prisoners.

Forced back by our steady advance, the enemy is retiring and is destroying large quantities of material as he goes. The number of prisoners counted has risen to 13,300. Our lines now includes Herbeuville-Thillot-Hattonville-St. Benoit Xammes-Jaulny-Thiaucourt, and Vieville. PERSHING.

Baker and Pershing Pay Visit to St. Mihiel.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, Sept. 13, (Associated Press.)—Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, accompanied by Generals Pershing and Pétain, visited St. Mihiel a few hours after its capture.

Residents of the town, which had been so long under the domination of the Germans, gave Secretary Baker and his companions a touching reception, relating the abuses to which they had been subjected.

Before the Germans retreated they had forced almost every male between the ages of 16 and 45 to accompany them for service in the German Army, they told the Secretary.

Secretary Baker and Generals Pershing and Pétain walked through the streets of the city, talking to the residents, who told them stories of the long German occupation. Although the Germans were most open in their outrages immediately prior to their retreat, they began their depredations long ago. Houses were entered and robbed, and when they marched out of St. Mihiel they carried away great stores of loot, taken from almost every house.

RAILWAY IS VITAL, MAURICE EXPLAINS

Pershing's Restoration of the Verdun-Toul-Nancy Line Is of Great Value.

TO FACILITATE MANOEUVRES

Much Depends on Fate of German Divisions That Fought at Head of Salient.

BY MAJOR GEN. SIR FREDERICK B. MAURICE.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The scope and methods of the first stage of General Pershing's offensive are now becoming clear. The main attack has been made on the southern face of the St. Mihiel salient, between the Moselle and heights of the Meuse, and has been designed to cut off the defenders of those heights, or at least force them to retreat precipitately.

A subsidiary American attack has been made from the western face of the salient directly against the heights, doubtless in order to occupy the attention of the Germans on the ridge while the main attack came down upon their rear. This subsidiary attack has been made in difficult wooded country, and its progress, as must have been anticipated, has been much slower than that of the main effort.

These two attacks have been connected by a French attack on the point of the salient at St. Mihiel and the famous Fort du Camp du Romains, one of the original permanent defenses of the heights of the Meuse, captured by the Germans in September, 1914, and held by them until yesterday.

The American attack on the western face has been extended by the French attack further to the north, the whole operation being directed by General Pershing.

News of the progress made by our allies continues to be most satisfactory and that of the main attack has been as rapid as we had any right to hope. By continuing to advance from the southern front north and northwest of Thiaucourt, Vigneulles and St. Benoit have been gained. Thus the ridge has been turned and the salient has already all but disappeared. The German defenders of St. Mihiel have had to fall back in a hurry, and the French have occupied it without opposition.

Germans May Be Cut Off.

It remains to be seen whether these German troops will succeed in making good their escape, for their line of retreat is nearly cut.

It is remarkable that the little town of St. Mihiel, lying in a cleft of a ridge, should have been protected by an accident of ground from destruction during four years of the war and that the French inhabitants should have lived

Continued on Page Three.

WASHINGTON LOOKS FOR BIGGER EVENTS

Smashing of St. Mihiel Salient May Develop Into a Move to Encircle Metz.

VICTORY OF UTMOST VALUE

Officers Amused at German Statement That Evacuation Had Been Successful.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Elimination of the St. Mihiel salient by General Pershing's army, many army officials here believe, is only the entering wedge of operations of far greater scope.

Until definite word comes as to the line across the mouth of the salient which the Americans now hold, officers here will be unable to form opinions as to the most probable course of future operations. There is a strong belief, however, that the quick reduction of the St. Mihiel salient will be made the cornerstone of a great encircling movement aimed at isolating the German fortress of Metz, the centre buttress of the whole German front from the North Sea to the Swiss border.

The strategic importance of General Pershing's smashing victory can hardly be overestimated, in the opinion of many observers. It is out of all proportion to the extent of the territory regained or the force employed, it is said, for the removal of this menace in the rear of the French citadel of Verdun has released the French armies from that point to Rheims for active offensive operations. It also has liberated the railway line from Verdun to Commercy, Toul and Nancy, which will be of the utmost value to General Pershing and to the French armies on his left in supporting future operations along this front.

Early reports fixed the number of prisoners taken by the Americans at 12,000, and these probably represent the wreckage of at least three enemy divisions. No estimate of the war booty captured has been received.

Since the new line across the mouth of the old pocket is far shorter than the old front, French and American troops heretofore held fast to the defense of the salient are now available for other duty.

As the lines were reported tonight, there was nothing to indicate that the American advance had stopped.

The German official statement was that a new line had been prepared, but the nature of the country where the American troops stood late today indicated that the German defense position must be farther back toward Metz, where better natural obstacles are available. It is expected here that American patrols will push forward to feel out this line before a new advance is undertaken.

The German statement that the salient had been evacuated without serious interference caused much amusement among officers in view of the number of prisoners captured. It has been estimated that seven divisions of the

Continued on Page Three.

BATTLE LINE STRAIGHTENED

St. Mihiel Front Is Reduced from Forty to Twenty Miles.

IMPORTANT ROADS FREED

Allies' Communications in Verdun and Nancy Areas Are Notably Improved.

CAPTURED CITY IS INTACT

Most of the Towns Retaken in Drive Also Suffered Little Injury.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, Sept. 13, (Associated Press.)—The St. Mihiel salient has been wiped out, and the enemy forces are now virtually with their backs to the famous "Wotan-Hindenburg line" with the Americans and the French front paralleling theirs closely from Verdun to the Moselle.

The line now extends past Norroy, Jaulny, Xammes, St. Bénoit, Hattonville, Hannonville, and Herbeuville.

LONDON, Sept. 13, (Associated Press.)—Twelve thousand prisoners have been taken by the Americans in their offensive at St. Mihiel, and large numbers of captives are still coming in. Sixty guns have been counted so far. The entire salient has now been captured.

All the villages in the salient have been occupied by the Americans, and the front in this sector was reduced from some forty miles to a little less than twenty.

The latest news from the battle-front shows that the line now runs directly from Pagny, at the German boundary, on the Moselle River, to Hattonville, and then along the foot of the heights of the Meuse.

Most of the villages captured by the Americans were left in good condition by the Germans. The town of St. Mihiel was practically undamaged. The Germans left the railroad from Verdun to Commercy, Toul, and Nancy intact, and this road will prove a great help to the Entente Allies.

Another valuable railway line from Thiaucourt to St. Mihiel, by which the Germans fed their troops in the salient, was also left unharmed.

The operation of the Americans must be regarded as a big local success. All their objectives were reached.

The assertion made by the Germans in one of their official communications that they foresaw the evacuation of the St. Mihiel salient and had prepared for it since 1914 is hardly borne out in view of the number of prisoners and guns taken. At the same time the fact that very few stores were left behind indicates that the Germans had expected to quit the ground.

Prisoners from Seven Divisions.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 13, (Associated Press.)—The prisoners taken by the Americans in the St. Mihiel drive have come from seven German divisions, among them men from the Landwehr and Landsturm. The Austro-Hungarian prisoners came from the 192d, 10th, 77th, 255th, and 307th Regiments.

The prisoners asserted that the casualties resulting fro. the American fire were very heavy. Among the captives were numerous officers, who freely criticised the high command for what they termed bad judgment.

All the evidence at hand tends to confirm the belief that the Germans were altogether unprepared to resist such a force as General Pershing sent against them. One division on a certain sector sent out a call for reinforcements. The only re-

sponse to this appeal was a reply to hold the sector at all costs.

Vigneuelles, a little town that sits in the northern end of the valley that was the northern entrance to the St. Mihiel salient, was entered by the Americans last night. The first to get there were members of a small patrol. This was supported by a large force that moved down the ridge along the northern edge of the forest, and in a few hours the trap was effectually closed and a new line established.

Exceptional assistance has been given by the aviation forces, both American and French. Planes of pursuit groups successfully attacked convoys and troops in formation. Flying low, they used their machine guns with deadly effect on the lines of infantry, in some instances causing them to break.

One aviator saw two men attempting to extricate some artillery horses. He swooped down and attacked them with his machine gun, killing one and driving the other to seek refuge in a dugout. The flier circled about the dugout, preventing the man's escape until the infantry came up and captured him.

Tanks were used, but not to any great extent, the chief reason being that it was unnecessary to call upon them. The Germans in most cases retreated without waiting for the wiping out machines to force them.

The rains that began shortly after the heavy barrage that opened the battle have continued at intervals since. The narrow dirt roads that lead from the main highway are now deep in mud, and it is through these and over fields in which wagons sink low that the guns move, in a majority of cases drawn by automobile tractors. It was through such fields that the infantrymen slipped and waded in pursuit of the retreating enemy.

Germans Withdrew Their Guns.

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN LORRAINE, Sept. 13, (Reuter.)—The St. Mihiel salient, created by the Germans at great cost to secure an adequate frontage of ground of much value to them, which no efforts of the French had been able to wrest from them, has been eliminated by the combined American and French forces.

The attack was made in the time-honored manner of assault on both sides of the salient, with less pressure around its apex. More complete success could hardly have been attained, and the double objectives were reached well in advance of the expected hour. The enemy had probably determined, in view of the pressure applied, to accept a straightening of his line here, as he had done further west, but if that really was his intention he lost a surprising number of men. Apart from any that may have been taken at the apex and on the western side of the salient, those that fell to the southern attack greatly exceeded expectations.

The groups of from 100 to 300 prisoners streaming back through the advancing guns were the most mixed lot imaginable. There were some fine big gunners, more than six feet tall, and there were children of 14, frightened out of their wits.

From 1 o'clock in the morning the sky blazed with the light of the great artillery battle, something which had not been seen for months on this part of the line. When the troops went over what daylight there should have been was obscured by the driving mist and rain. Later the day improved somewhat, bringing fine intervals interspersed with heavy rainstorms, but the rain-sodden ground made the progress of transport and heavy guns exceedingly difficult.

The southern attack extended past Montsec, a great natural fortress, 1,200 feet high practically to the Moselle at Pont-à-Mousson. This is open, rolling grassland country. It would be difficult to find more advantageous fighting ground. The Americans found it to present few difficulties.

The Germans undoubtedly were busy getting their guns away, and the support offered to their sacrificed infantry was weak in the extreme. Of counterbattery work there seemed to be none at all.

Though the day was unpropitious, the allied airplanes did splendid work, swooping on the retiring infantry and driving them clear of the road, besides pushing every German plane out of the sky and bringing down several balloons in flames, including one most prized by the Germans on the high ground at Marieulles.

OUR FIRE DESTROYED FOE'S COMMUNICATIONS

Terrific Bombardment Made It Impossible to Bring Up Reserves for Them.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, Sept. 13, (Associated Press.)—Brilliantly supported by the French, General Pershing has accomplished the "limited objectives" of the operations undertaken in the St. Mihiel region. The two forces, pushing respectively southeast and northwest, took position after position from the enemy, advancing with a rapidity, precision, and dash that disheartened him after his reverses of recent months. Few late actions have yielded so much ground of so important a nature.

The preliminary artillery work in the dark hours of Thursday morning was demoralizing in the thoroughness of its destructiveness. It is now known that the enemy was prepared for a possible blow in this region, but four hours of almost unsurpassed shelling with gas and from guns of all calibres left him powerless to bring up his reserves or maintain communications. His roads were torn up, his supplies and material destroyed, his ammunition dumps sent skyward, and villages behind his lines fired. A large number of prisoners, quantities of supplies, and many guns fell into the hands of the Allies.

Eventual stabilization here will free important lines of rail communication as well as highways, and leave in the possession of the French and Americans high ground which will be of great military advantage when the wet season begins.

In the military sense, the action has been normal in all its aspects, except in the rapidity of execution. This does not mean that there has been no hard fighting. There has been fighting both brilliant and fierce, because one vitally important point was held by a famous and well-tried German division. Nevertheless, the division was unable to withstand the steady advance of the Americans thrown against it and in addition lost many prisoners.

The only enemy weakness was in his artillery, the reply of his big guns being deficient and spasmodic throughout, evidencing that he had previously removed the greater part to safer positions. But his machine guns were vicious enough to compensate for this.

Many Austrians Captured.

Among the prisoners taken by the Americans are 350 Austro-Hungarians. This is the first conclusive evidence that Austrians in force are being used on this part of the line.

Thirty-five hundred prisoners were captured in one district near Montsec by an American division. Among them was Major Count von Schmesig. He and his staff had their baggage packed and were waiting to be captured.

In a majority of cases the prisoners put up comparatively little resistance before surrendering. In many instances the detachments which had escaped the barrage in their trenches and dugouts made a perfunctory resistance with their machine guns and then threw up their hands.

A detachment of about 200 Germans at the foot of a little hill was ordered to charge the Americans who were advancing down the slope. The Americans were ordered by their Captain to retreat. They did so, but only over the brow of the hill. Here, lying flat, they awaited the rush of the Germans and received their assailants with the bayonet. It was soon over. All the Germans were either killed or captured.

The Germans last night and early today were attempting to remove their artillery through the town of Vigneulles, under the stress of the American attack on the t. Mihiel salient. They were meeting the greatest difficulty, however, being hampered by airplane as well as by artillery fire.

The enemy has already lost a number of cannon and trench mortars, besides a huge number of machine guns.

Prisoners continue to arrive in the back areas from the front. One corps headquarters was choked with Germans this morning, including a Major of the 419th Regiment, who had been captured with his entire staff. His cheeks were still wet with tears shed over his capture.

Eleven enemy ammunition dumps are known to have been blown up by the artillery of one corps alone.

American aviators have been taking the most active possible part in the present fighting and, notwithstanding the bad weather, have been flying over German territory without opposition.

There seemingly can be no more talk of German mastery in the air. It is asserted that German balloons have been shot down near [name deleted]. One daring flier swooped low to attack a retreating battery and shot one of the officers dead from his horse. Another officer was driven into a dugout, where he was captured.

AMERICANS SANG AS THEY BEGAN DRIVE

"Where Do We Go from Here?" Their Theme—Lurid Picture of Opening Gunfire.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, Sept. 12. (Associated Press.)—Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, with several other notables witnessed the beginning of the American offensive from the vantage point of a French fort behind the middle of the line.

It was precisely 1 o'clock of a rainy, moonless night when a single dash of flame shot across the sky. It was followed by other flashes, which gradually merged into a sheet of white light on the horizon. Gradually there began to roll from this flame-lit area a mighty thunder, amid which could be distinguished now and then the crack and boom of German return shells bursting.

The front over which the attack was made was so extended that brilliant bands of vivid light soon stretched from far eastward to westward, lighting up the clouds. Soon there began to arise star shells, signal rockets, and flares thrown up by the enemy to betray the Americans should they leave their trenches suddenly to begin an infantry attack.

To this general color scheme there was soon added a reddish glow as ammunition dumps exploded and buildings set on fire behind the enemy lines began to blaze.

The character of the artillery fire changed slightly, lessened a little in intensity, and German star shells burst with more frequency as 5 o'clock approached, as if the enemy suspected that was the hour set for the infantry attack. More and more ammunition dumps exploded just before 5 o'clock; the artillery bombardment suddenly resumed its original intensity, and as the sky was beginning to be tinged with dawn it again took on a white look along the horizon.

Precisely at 5 o'clock the thunder of the guns, accompanying the glare of light, stopped, and in the sudden silence the Americans went over the top. All along the lines could be heard the chattering of German machine guns, and then suddenly the thunder began again, when a barrage was laid down to protect the soldiers as they approached the German trenches.

Into the battle had been brought all the elements of modern warfare. While the artillery was playing its rôle the airmen and the tank crews worked over their machines preparatory to taking their part in the biggest "show" the Americans have given. There was no question of aerial supremacy, or should be none. French planes and French airmen supplemented the American forces, and daylight saw them already in action.

It had rained in the night, and the early hours of the morning did not afford the best opportunity for the aviators, but despite the mist the squadrons appeared with the dawn, ready for observation of the defense and for offensive combat.

There was a high wind during the day, but the balloons were able to remain up for observation. One American balloon broke away and drifted eastward. One of the German balloons was aloft near St. Mihiel, but it remained up only about five minutes.

The smoke screen the American gunners placed about Montsec appears to have been successful in preventing enemy observations from that commanding point.

While heavy attacks were being made on the north and south lines of the St. Mihiel sector a force around the point of the angle was starting a series of raids, rushing far into the sides of the German body.

The strength of the Germans was not known, but it is certain that there were at least seven divisions in the salient. It had been learned that the enemy had collected a quantity of troops in the sector and would doubtless attempt to remove them.

The front under attack was about forty-five miles along. The French were in the line at allotted points, but the distribution of the force was such that wherever the Germans turned they faced American troops.

Just how much the Germans were surprised by the offensive in a sector, so long inactive is uncertain. It seems not improbable, however, that they had noticed the indications given for many days that some new plan was being adopted. The mobilization of the force was accomplished, however, almost wholly in night marches, the men slipping from other sectors into positions in front of the enemy here, often without the population of the districts through which they passed being aware of the movement.

The guns that opened the artillery preparations hammered not only the German nearby positions but almost every crossroads, village, and town within range. The roads over which the enemy might bring up reinforcements or retreat were torn up with high explosives.

The artillery attack was carefully planned, every battery commander having painstakingly registered long in advance the objectives of his guns. The full effect of the terrific bombardment could not be observed, but there was little doubt that it had an immense effect in interfering with the defensive work of the German force in the salient.

After the American artillery had reached a drumfire intensity the soldiers went over the top behind a barrage, singing loudly:

"Where Do We Go from Here, Boys?"

The American attack was developed by a succession of surprise attacks at many points, in which the enemy's lines were penetrated.

Those elements which reached the second German line of defense met with little resistance. The Americans blew up a number of blockhouses, machine gun pits, and munition depots.

The German artillery fire was violent at first, but fell off rapidly.

EASY CAPTURES BY OUR MEN

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

machine-gun fire from one town. Instead of rushing it frontally, as our men did in the Marne salient, the Americans profited by experience, and, leaving a small force in front, sent men to either side and surrounded the town. It was here that the 1,800 men and eighty officers were taken.

At another town the Germans had left machine gun nests almost all around the place. Here the tanks, which during the day had been unable to work much on account of the mud, went into action and made several advances easy. These tanks are small, with a wide tread, and travel well in soft ground.

We had some heavier tanks, but because of their narrow tread most of them got stuck in the mud.

Air Operations Effective.

Under heavy fire our bombers did some good work, despite the bad weather, in harassing the German supply trains, and this morning our infantry and artillery are at it again.

Early yesterday afternoon I stood on ground which had been held by the Germans at 5 o'clock in the morning. Our guns were then being moved up further. Last night as darkness settled our light artillery occupied positions in some cases seven kilometers north of where the German position had been in the morning.

During the late afternoon and last night large numbers of fires were seen burning back of the German lines. Inasmuch as the flames started at a time when our fire was much less than at other times, it is believed that the Germans were burning their stores, despairing of getting them out of the salient.

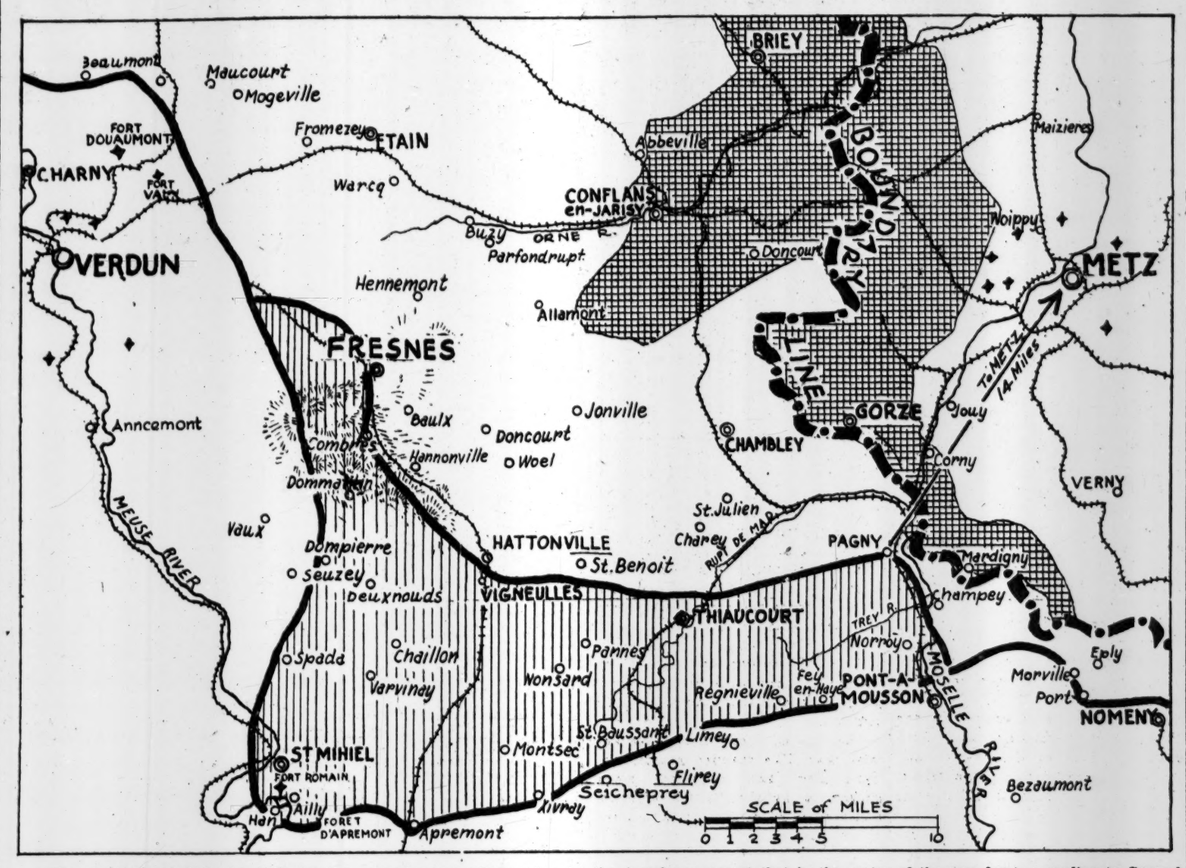
In the air service we have complete control. Only one German observation balloon was up along the salient yesterday and that was brought down. The Americans had fifteen to twenty in the air all during the day as needed. Last night the Germans did not attempt the expected air raids. In fact, the Germans seem to have lost their nerve in this part of the line.

Is the German Army playing some sort of a game, or is it just beginning to crack?

The reduction of the St. Mihiel salient is not a great big thing in itself. It is nothing like so important as the clearing out of the Marne salient with its menace to Paris. But the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient is important to Americans and to all the allies because it is the first work performed as a real A... ican show.

General Pershing, as commander of the First American Army, planned the attempt and put it into execution. It is the first operation our army has attempted without tutelage and we are making good on it.

Map Showing the Wiping Out of St. Mihiel Salient



The vertically shaded area indicates the approximate territory taken by the Americans, except that in the centre of the new front, according to General Pershing's communiqué, received in Washington late last night. Our troops have now occupied St. Benoit, Hattonville, and Hannonville. Some advices throw doubt on the occupation of Pagny, on the right flank, but cavalry patrols were known to be pushing forward in that direction on the first day of the drive.

The cross-hatching at the upper right hand corner of the map marks the area of the rich coal and iron deposits of the Briey basin, now in German hands, but threatened by the American advance.

ONE TANK CAPTURES A GERMAN BATTERY

Twenty-two Machine Guns and 75 Prisoners Also Taken by Sergeant Graham's Machine.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, Sept. 13, (Associated Press.)—The fine work done by the tanks in the beginning of the American offensive is illustrated by the execution of one machine, in command of Sergeant Graham.

This tank ran far ahead of the infantry and captured a battery of German 77s, seventeen heavy machine guns, five light machine guns, and seventy-five prisoners.

When the tank went into action the Sergeant crawled to the top of the turret and directed the operations from there.

Another tank unaided took thirty prisoners.

The losses to the tanks have been very small. Only two of the machines have been destroyed entirely, and in the corps the Americans have suffered only four casualties. Not a man has been killed in connection with the operation of the tanks.

THINK PRISONER TOTAL WILL BE LARGE

Washington Also Inclined to Think Pershing Has Underestimated His Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13. — General Pershing's communiqué, made public by the War Department just before midnight tonight, in which he told of the flattening out of the St. Mihiel salient and the capture of 13,300 men, gave much gratification in official circles.

That the number of prisoners is considerably more than the total reported is the belief of army officers, who point out that the rapidity with which the American forces, co-operating with the French, pinched out the salient was so great that it was undoubtedly impossible for large numbers of German forces to escape from the thickly wooded region of the Woevre, extending northward from St. Mihiel.

The line of battle suggested by Pershing's bulletin, when plotted on the map tonight, shows that the American forces have not only flattened out the salient, but gone beyond its northern base toward the heights along the Moselle and in the general direction of Metz.

On the left flank our forces have taken Herbeuville, Thillot, Hattonville, and St. Benoit. On the right flank the American forces have gone beyond Thiaucourt and have captured Xammes, Jaulny, and Vieville. Jaulny, the most advanced of these points, is nearly two miles north of Thiaucourt. How much further the right flank of the American Army has advanced in a northeastern direction beyond Jaulny and Vieville is not disclosed by General Pershing, but there is a strong belief here, especially in view of the unofficial report from London which said that the American line runs from Pagny "directly" to Hattonville, that General Pershing's forces are operating ahead of the line he has named.

The General merely reported places "included" in the American line, and this phrasing of his communiqué is susceptible of a construction that his forces are actually beyond the point named as being within the line.

Great interest was displayed here early tonight in the unofficial report from London about the American line running from Pagny "directly" to Hattonville. This was so far in advance of the line of Fresnes, Combres, Vigneulles, and Thiaucourt, as marked by the French night official communiqué, that there was a disposition to regard the London dispatch as representing a difference in time, when compared with the French statement, or as a premature statement of the situation. But when General Pershing's communiqué showed that the places behind the American front were nearly all north of the line furnished by the French communiqué, this led to the attachment of more importance to the unofficial dispatch from London.

Hattonville, the town mentioned in the London dispatch, is confirmed by General Pershing as being within our lines. Xammes, Jaulny, and Vieville, also enumerated by General Pershing, are all in the general direction of Pagny, and the latter point, Vieville, is less than six miles from Pagny.

It would not have been difficult, unless German resistance was strong in that direction, for American cavalry to have covered this distance over the main highway which runs from Thiaucourt through Preny, to the heights overlooking Pagny.

If American troops are actually at Pagny they have carried the war to the German border, for the boundary line between German Lorraine and France touches the Moselle River at the point marked on the map by the middle of the river opposite Pagny.

Official Reports of the Day's Operations

British

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Night Report—In the Vermand and Jeancourt sector, northwest of St. Quentin, our troops have gained ground in contact with the enemy's advanced detachments and have taken prisoners.

Southwest of La Bassée our progress has continued in spite of the opposition from hostile machine guns. Our troops have gained possession of Fosse 8 de Béthune and of the slag heap adjoining it. This slag heap, known as "the Dump," forms an important local feature, giving wide observation over the surrounding country.

To the north of it our troops hold the German trench lines immediately west of Auchy-lez-La Bassée and are pressing forward into the village.

We captured a few prisoners during the night in the neighborhood of Zillebeke Lake.

Day Report—Yesterday English troops gained possession of Holnon Wood, driving the enemy from the localities in which he offered resistance.

Further north our line has been advanced to the east of the village of Jeancourt, which is in our hands.

In the course of the evening strong hostile forces, assisted by a squadron of low-flying airplanes, attacked our new positions at Havrincourt and were repulsed with great loss.

Opposite Moeuvres hostile infantry assembling for a counterattack were observed and subjected to a heavy and accurate fire by our artillery. The attack which developed subsequently was completely unsuccessful, the few Germans who reached our positions being killed or taken prisoners.

Progress was made by our troops during the night to the west of Auchy-lez-La Bassée.

French

PARIS, Sept. 13.

Night Report (summarized, no text received).—Combres, Fresnes, Vigneuelles, and Thiaucourt now mark the battling ground on the Lorraine front. The German resistance is stubborn, but prisoners continue streaming to the rear.

Further progress has been made between Savy and the St. Quentin-Ham Road, and also to the north of Manteuil-la-Fosse, in the Rhelms sector.

Two German counterattacks were repulsed in the neighborhood of Laffaux and Moisy.

Day Report—West of St. Quentin French troops have occupied the village of Savy.

In Champagne strong German raids were repulsed.

In the region of Verdun we made a number of raids and returned with prisoners.

The American attack in the region of St. Mihiel is continuing with success.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 13, (via London.)

Night Report—The day was quieter on the fighting fronts.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle [where the Americans are carrying out their offensive] the enemy thus far has not renewed his attack.

Day Report—In the neighborhood of the coast and northeast of Bixschoote we carried out successfully minor enterprises. Between Ypres and Armentières enemy reconnoitring advances failed. British partial attacks south and west of Fleurbaix and a strong British advance northwest of Hulluch were repulsed.

Between the roads leading from Arras and Péronne to Cambrai the enemy early yesterday continued his attacks under the strongest artillery preparation. They failed with heavy losses to the enemy.

Our well-directed artillery fire took a prominent part in our successful defense. Wherever the English penetrated our lines our infantry drove them out again in counter-attacks.

Havrincourt is in the hands of the enemy.

Fresh attacks of the enemy in the evening between Moeuvres and Gouzeaucourt were repulsed.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne the artillery fighting increased at intervals. In minor infantry engagements in Champagne our thrusting troops brought back prisoners from the enemy lines near Le Mesnil.

Yesterday French and Americans attacked the salient at St. Mihiel, near Combres Height and south thereof, as well as between the heights of Lorraine and the Moselle.

In anticipation of such an attack the evacuation of this salient, liable to encirclement on both sides, which had been under consideration for years, was begun a few days ago. We did not, therefore, fight the battle to a finish, but carried out the movements contemplated, which the enemy was unable to prevent.

The French, who advanced on the heights to the east of the Meuse, were repulsed. Combres Height, which was lost temporarily, was recaptured by Landwehr troops. South of it, in strong resistance, Austro-Hungarians, together with the troops fighting between the Meuse and the Moselle, assured the retreat of the divisions standing at St. Mihiel.

Between the Côte Lorraine and the Moselle an enemy attack on Thiaucourt gained ground. Reserves intercepted the thrust of the enemy. Southwest of Thiaucourt and west of the Moselle the enemy was repulsed.

In the night the evacuation of the salient was completed without interference. We are now standing on new lines which had been prepared.

An advance by us at Hartmannswellerkopf brought in prisoners.

BRITISH CONGRATULATE PERSHING AND HIS MEN

Newspapers Say the United States May Well Be Proud of the Army's Achievement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 14.—British congratulations to America's First Army are conveyed in warmest tones by the press this morning. Under the heading, "America Victrix," The Daily News says that the vanguard of the American army has brilliantly signalized its entry into the war as an independent force and adds:

"What has happened is that the enemy had prepared to retire at his leisure and was given no time to carry out his project. What was to have been an orderly withdrawal was converted by the Americans into a precipitate flight in which 15,000 prisoners, to say nothing of the dead and wounded, were left behind. The Americans at Pragny are separated by little more than the breadth of the Moselle from German territory. It is probable, indeed, that they are already across the river and on the sacred soil of the Fatherland at a distance of not more than twelve miles from Metz. Mention of the great frontier fortress must raise no premature expectations, for it is by no means probable that an immediate assault on the city is intended."

"General Pershing and his brave troops," says The Daily Chronicle, "deserve congratulations on their very skillful and efficient piece of work. Its accomplishment justifies the high hopes formed of the American troops. They had already given proof of their fine fighting qualities in hard-fought battles when they were incorporated with the French and British armies. Now in Lorraine they have supplied a striking illustration of their capacity to carry through successfully an independent operation on a considerable scale. The United States may well be proud of the manner in which its young army has comported itself in its first offensive on its own initiative."

BEGAN EVACUATION DAYS AGO, SAYS BERLIN

Official Statement Says the German Withdrawal Was "Completed Without Interference."

BERLIN, (via London,) Sept. 13.—"We are now standing on our new lines which have been prepared," says the official statement reporting military operations on the western front issued today by the German General Staff.

"During the night," the statement adds, "the evacuation of the (St. Mihiel) salient, which was liable to encirclement, and which had been under consideration for some years, was completed without interference.

"In anticipation of the attack of the French and Americans on the St. Mihiel salient we began evacuating this salient a few days ago."

ALLIED AVIATORS BOMB METZ AND COURCELLES

Assail Germans in Rear While Pershing's Men Push Through at St. Mihiel Salient.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—While the American First Army was pressing forward through the St. Mihiel salient allied aviators were intensively bombing the German railroads around Metz and Courcelles, according to a communication issued by the Air Ministry tonight. The aviators also attacked the Metz station and transports with good results. The text of the Air Ministry's statement follows:

"On the night of Sept. 12-13, in conjunction with the attack of the American First Army, the railways at Metz-Sablon and Courcelles (in the eastern outskirts of Metz) were heavily bombed by us with good results.

"The Metz station, searchlights, and transports were attacked with machine gun fire.

"On the 13th inst., in favorable weather, operations were continued against the Metz-Sablon and other railway junctions and enemy transports on the battlefront. Nearly eight and a half tons of bombs were dropped, and good results were observed.

"One hostile machine was destroyed. Two of our machines are missing."

SALUTED BY CLEMENCEAU.

Premier's Newspaper Hails Entrance of Our Forces Into Conflict.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—A tribute to the new American Field Army on the occasion of its first offensive from Premier Clemenceau's newspaper, L'Homme Libre, is quoted today in an official French dispatch.

Recalling the part played by the American soldiers fighting with the French and the English in the Somme Valley, and that later on American divisions covered themselves with glory in front of Château-Thierry and on the banks of the Marne the paper says:

"Now the Americans join in the conflict no longer as contributors to the French and English forces, but as an autonomous force acting on their own resources, manoeuvring according to tactics of their own, and are likely to keep surprises in store for the enemy. The American Army is there. Let us joyfully salute her splendid soldiers overflowing with youth and courage. The German leaders must be feeling some anxiety, as they know how resolute the Americans are. President Wilson has pointed out that the ending of the war calls for no admission of compromise.

"Samuel Gompers, leader of the labor party, said in his turn: 'This is no longer a war, but a crusade. A crusade undertaken with unalterable enthusiasm and steady faith in final triumph.'

"Yesterday was a good day for the Allies."

SAVED FRENCH COMRADES.

Americans Charged German Machine Guns Without Orders.

PARIS, Sept. 13, (Reuter.)—About 100 of the first American wounded arriving in the rear from the St. Mihiel sector give the impression that the battle was a great victory and full of promise for the future. The American troops exhibited splendid dash, some of the regiments moving to the assault with flags flying and singing the Marseillaise.

One of the principal points of support in the enemy's defense was taken at the point of the bayonet. Despite fierce resistance, the Germans were completely overthrown and suffered exceptionally heavy losses.

The American units co-operated splendidly with the French. One American officer, who was wounded during the hottest part of the battle, relates that a small French detachment found itself in difficulties in a wood full of machine guns.

Without waiting for orders the Americans advanced spontaneously to turn the position and, reaching the rear of the wood, precipitated themselves on the enemy and slaughtered the gunners on their weapons.

According to La Liberté, at the capture of a certain town the first officer to enter at the head of his troops was Captain Michel Clemenceau, son of the French Prime Minister. This town was stubbornly defended by two German divisions, great numbers of whom remained as prisoners, in addition to the many killed.

PARIS, Sept. 13, (Associated Press.)—Officers of the American Headquarters Staff expected a desperate resistance where the armies are now battling in the St. Mihiel sector. The presence of Field Marshal Hindenburg at the Metz fortress four days ago conveyed the impression that the Germans anticipated an American attack and were resolved to defend their positions to the last extremity.

The Least of Any Nation

Americans are the lightest cocoa drinkers of any civilized people. We average only one cup apiece every fortnight. As a matter of fact only 15 per cent. of us ever drink cocoa, but it is gaining fast in popularity. It would gain far faster through more advertising. And perhaps this also applies to the article that you manufacture.

The Delineator

The Magazine In One Million Homes

AMERICAN OFFICERS KNOW TOUL SECTOR

Terrain Studied by West Pointers for Twenty Years as Part of Their Education.

Representative Charles Pope Caldwell of the Second New York District, who is a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, declared yesterday at Forest Hills, where he lives, that the reason the American forces in France were selected to take over the Toul sector was because every West Point graduate in the last twenty years had become thoroughly familiar with its geography and topography through study of maps and technical descriptions. The American War College, he said, has been studying the terrain there for two decades, not because they ever expected that American armies would operate there, but because the lie of the land afforded an interesting study. Representative Caldwell came to New York from Washington to attend the Red Cross fair and carnival at Forest Hills.

"The very nature of the land itself caused the American War College to undertake this study," declared Representative Caldwell. "There is not a mile of the country where the American Army is now located that they have not known for years. They have studied it intimately. Every officer of the army has learned how to so dispose his force as to pass through right where the Americans are now operating. Because of this knowledge, the American army officers have a tremendous advantage over the Huns.

"The American Army has made such splendid headway and they are so familiar with the lie of the land that it would not surprise me if they were in Metz by Saturday of next week."

Representative Caldwell said he did not believe the war would end next year, and declared that it would take four to six years to get to Berlin. The Congressman intimated that he was planning to enter the National Army. He registered for the draft on Thursday and said he would not ask another to do something he would not do himself.

PERSHING AFTER ORE REGION.

Germans Get 80 Per Cent. of Steel for Armaments from Briey.

Whatever may be the strategic objectives of the First American Army in blotting out the St. Mihiel salient, a glance at the map will show that a tactical, economic objective lies directly in its path. This is the famous Bassin de Briey, whose mines since the war began have furnished the armaments of Germany with 80 per cent. of their steel, and without which, according to the best German authorities, Ludendorff could not carry on the war for three months. It was to confirm the German occupation of this region that the offensive against Verdun was launched in February, 1916. The French Senator Henry Berenger has called the Bassin de Briey "the key to the war." This mining region, with the greatest output in the world, to which the little village of Briey, with a population of 2,000, fourteen miles northwest of Metz, gives its name, covers an area of 225 square miles, lying on both sides of the frontier from and beyond the Belgian-Luxemburg-Franco-German junction to within five miles of Pont-à-Mousson. Its extreme length is thirty-five miles; its extreme width, from Dudelange in Luxemburg to Baroncourt in France, is twenty-one.

The frontier line which Germany imposed on France by the Treaty of Frankfort of May 10, 1871, practically divided the mine fields. Nevertheless, from that date down to the opening of the war, when the entire region was overrun by the Germans, the French half produced 90 per cent. of the iron mined in France.

Before the present war Germany was producing annually 28,000,000 tons of iron ore of which 21,000,000 came from the region annexed in 1871. France was producing 22,000,000 tons, of which 15,000,000 came from that part of the Bassin de Briey left her by the Frankfort treaty.

Since the war began France has been obliged to obtain most of her iron from England and the United States, while Germany has not only, for four successive years, added to her annual output of 28,000,000 tons the 15,000,000 tons obtained from France, but, by working the Luxemburg mines, has obtained 6,000,000 more, which gives her a total of 49,000,000 tons of iron ore per annum, all but 7,000,000 tons of which comes from the Bassin de Briey.

In 1916 the United Kingdom purchased 13,494,658 tons and imported 6,933,767. In the same year the United States mined 39,434,797.

BELL-ANS for INDIGESTION
6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no dangerous or deleterious substances.

OUR DRIVE THRILLS ALLIED CAPITALS

Paris and London Newspapers Comment with Enthusiasm on American Victory.

EXPECTING BIGGER BLOW

Experts Regard New Thrust as Serious Setback to German Reorganization Plans.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—News of America's first independent offensive on the western front has thrilled France. The newspapers print the battlefront dispatches in the largest type and accompany them with maps and explanations regarding the ground fought over. No one doubts that the effort was crowned with full success.

Editorial writers pay a tribute to the moderation of General Pershing's official communication which abstained from mentioning the villages regained or surrounded in the imposing advance.

There had been rumors for weeks past of a coming American offensive, various sectors being given by those "well informed," but as nothing came the people thought of something else, and today's news lost nothing of its effect on this account.

All the military commentators dwell at great length on the importance of the first large scale operation by the Americans. Colonel de Thomasson, one of the best-known French military writers, says:

"It may be said at once that General Pershing's shock army has given fresh proof of the very high value of the American troops. To have crossed in one bound the —— (deleted) is an exploit the more brilliant in that in this Woevre region there can be no question of manoeuvring. Our allies are penetrating into very powerful organizations.

"During the year 1917 the interior of the St. Mihiel pocket was, so to say, honeycombed with fortified works. While the Wotan, Siegfried, and Alberah lines were organized from Lens to the Chemin-des-Dames, the Germans had constructed positions in an almost straight line from Bezonvaux (northeast of Verdun and seven miles west of Etain) to Noveant-sur-Moselle, running through Labeuville and Puzieux.

"We even believed in the Spring of 1917 that the enemy was about to abandon the St. Mihiel salient at the same time as the Lassigny one. They did not, because they desired, first, to continue to encircle Verdun from the East; second, to cut at St. Mihiel the Commercy-Verdun railroad, obliging us to avoid the Commercy station and make a detour by Condrecourt to communicate with Nancy; third, to keep the Briey mining basin far from the firing line. Those probably were the same reasons which stopped General Ludendorff recently from straightening the front between the Meuse Heights and the Moselle, an operation which would have given him much needed effectives.

"But the German Staff was not content with the Bezonvaux-Noveant line, knowing how difficult evacuation of the St. Mihiel salient would be in case of an attack on our part. He multiplied his lines of resistance parallel to the Woevre front, that is to say, to the front Apremont-Bois le Pretre. There is hardly any open ground between this front and the Bezonvaux-Noveant line. The main artery of the whole pocket is the railroad constructed by the Germans from Chambley to Vilneulles, with the most important branch to the west of Dampvitoux Wood.

"About the first of September a detachment of the German army, commanded by General Fuchs, and belonging to the von Gallwitz group, held the line from the Etain-Verdun road to the Bois le Pretre. It is possible that Fuchs has been reinforced in the last few days, von Hindenburg's recent visit to Lorraine seeming to show that the Germans were beginning to get uneasy about that side.

"However that may be, here is Ludendorff once more stopped from getting to work on the reconstitution of his army, now an indispensable operation—the more so as the British, French, and Belgian communiqués prove that we are not giving him any rest between the North Sea and the Aisne."

The entire press joins in praise of the American initiative and enterprise in undertaking the task. Gaulois says:

"The loss of the essential pivot of St. Mihiel, the reduction of which is the task set themselves by the magnificently commanded and trained American troops, would be a real disaster for the Germans, and the consequences would be decisive on later operations."

L'Homme Libre, Premier Clemenceau's paper, says:

"It is no longer feudal Germany's mailed fist shaking the allied front. It is the well-armed hand of the young republic demolishing the Prussian fortress and making a breach where the starry flag will find the road to victory."

News Stirs London.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The assault on the St. Mihiel salient dominates the news columns of the newspapers today, which feature it with the biggest headlines. The opening blow in Marshal Foch's great offensive scheme claims attention in any case, but this one has a special attraction, as the first stroke of the independent American army under direct American command and as such is hailed as one of the milestones of the war. That the blow thus far has succeeded so well and brought such a large haul of prisoners affords an opportunity for congratulations by the press.

"The day adds a glowing page of glory to American history," says The Graphic, "and it will be a proud recollection for America that her sons had a lion's share in wiping off the battle map a salient which persisted there for almost four years."

The Daily News calls attention to the "strikingly restrained" tone of General Pershing's communiqué, and says:

"This new formidable thrust adds to the enemy's perplexities and gives first proof of the commanding superiority and resources of the Allies, which foreshadows the future course of the war."

The Daily Mail describes the incident as "one of the great moments of the war."

"The enemy," says The Times, "has very good reason for disentangling himself without delay. He is in a sack and the strings are being drawn on both sides. Unless he can repel one or the other of the American forces he must resort with all speed to 'the elastic defensive' he has been practicing on the Marne and the Somme or run the risk of having the strings drawn and the neck of the sack closed. The stroke is well conceived and the Americans may be trusted to deliver it with their usual vigor and determination."

The British public had been anxiously looking for another American move, but hardly expected it so soon. According to British correspondents at the front, the news was heard there with the greatest enthusiasm.

ALSATIANS FELICITATE PERSHING ON BIRTHDAY

Hope to Celebrate Success with Him Soon—Commander of Our Forces Is 58.

General Pershing was 58 years old yesterday. Many cable messages of congratulation were sent to him, one of them from the Association Générale des Alsaciens-Lorrains d'Amérique, expressing hope for a speedy triumph of American arms and the delivery of their homeland and the land of General Pershing's ancestors. The text of the cablegram is as follows:

General John J. Pershing, Commander of the American Expedioinary Forces.

While under your honorable command the glorious descendants of the heroes of 1776 and of Gettysburg astound the world with their deeds, inspired only by love of liberty and democracy. The Alsatian-Lorrainers of America, deeply moved that a noble descendant of an Alsatian family should have been chosen to destroy odious chains with our Foch, Petain, Haig, and Diaz, send you on occasion of your birthday heartfelt wishes for great military success in 1918, and hope to celebrate shortly with you in the village of family Pfloershing the victory of civilization and the deliverance of oppressed peoples.

Association Générale des Alsaciens-Lorrains d'Amérique.

John Joseph Pershing was born on Sept. 13, 1860, in a little shanty two miles west of Laclede, Linn County, Mo. His father was a poor storekeeper. The boy worked on a farm and later became a district school teacher. At 20 he was graduated from the Normal School and planned to continue as a teacher or to become a lawyer. In the meantime, however, announcement was made that a competitive examination would be held for an appointment to West Point, and Pershing passed with the highest marks.

BRITISH AGAIN CUT HINDENBURG LINE

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

and determined counterattack, inflicting severe losses on the enemy.

Attack by 62d Division.

Yesterday morning the 62d Division of Yorkshire troops, on the left of the Rifles, who had New Zealenders on the right, assembled for an attack from Havrincourt to Gouzeaucourt. The Rifle Brigade and King's Royal Rifles changed their front and drew up before the battle on the east edge of Havrincourt Wood, spending anxious hours there lest the enemy should soak them with gas. But when dawn came on, a day of four weather, they still breathed freely, and when our guns opened fire went ahead.

There was no preliminary bombardment beyond the usual slugging of guns, brought up, as I saw them today, by miracles of labor through miles of old battlefields now deep in mud. At the beginning of the battle they opened rapid fire and provided a creeping barrage behind which our men marched to meet their enemy.

It was no surprise to the Germans. On the south of our new front of attack by Gouzeacourte they had brought up their Jaeger division and opposite the Yorkshire men and Rifles they had their 113th and 52d Divisions, both of which have suffered heavily in recent fighting and have not received any drafts to make up their wastage, a most remarkable state of affairs observed elsewhere.

During these battles of the month, which have important significance as revealing almost unexpected weakness in the German resources of man power, the troops here had been ordered to hold on to the Havrincourt, Trescault, and Gouzeaucourt line of defense at any price in blood, and, on the whole, they did their best to fulfill this command.

Yesterday they fought hard, especially hard in the line which defended the crest of the ridge, though the men in the foremost lines below the crest were broken easily. They were very strong on the ridge behind Trescault village and in a strong point called Bilhem Farm, at the end of the spur, and it was there that the riflemen had the greatest trouble with machine gunners and German infantry.

There was a trench, one of our old trenches newly organized, bending backward from Trescault on the outer boundary of our objective for about 400 yards, which was recognized by a battalion commander at the end of the day's fighting, and he found it held by a strong force of the enemy. His men then attacked it, and after a sharp encounter with the Germans, who resisted fiercely, captured it with 140 prisoners and eighteen machine guns.

The strong point of Bilhem Farm, from which I once saw our tanks going into action, was taken very neatly by an encircling movement of two small bodies of riflemen, who worked north and south of it and joined hands on the other side.

Havrincourt Heights Taken.

Meanwhile Yorkshires of the 62d Division had stormed the Heights of Havrincourt, gaining the château and its grounds and a clear view over the enemy positions below and away to Bourlon Wood, and on the south New Zealanders were pushing forward to Gouzeaucourt Wood, which they took in the evening.

Gradually through the day the numbers of prisoners increased as their dugouts and hiding places were searched, until at night from all parts of this front over 1,600 had dribbled back.

For a time it seemed likely that the enemy was preparing to deliver a formidable counterattack. His troops were seen massing in valleys and sunken roads, and low-flying airplanes came out in reconnoissance to support the infantry.

A bombing and machine-gunning attack was delivered at 7 o'clock last night against the Yorkshires and Rifles, but the British gunfire smashed it, and small parties of men were dealt with by rifle fire. It is possible they will try again, but while I was on that front today there was no German activity beyond potshots from long range.

I passed a little group of prisoners newly caught this morning, mostly of the 113th Division, and many of those taken yesterday were resting on their way back in ruins of their own making in this world of ruin. They were muddy but not ill clad. I noticed especially their good field boots and their thick gray tunics.

They stared about them in an animal way, like trapped beasts, but were alert and respectful when spoken to by the British officers, and seemed content to sit and stare at the passing of the men and guns.

It is a queer sensation to go through this country again, beyond Bapaume, down old roads which were familiar to us last year, through these fields and villages where amidst old ruin and wreckage the British built thousands of huts and many officers' clubs and cinema sheds, and pitched camps of tents and established workshops, and camouflaged gun positions.

For a time, which now seems like a nightmare, all that sweep of c untry was overrun a ain by the enemy and was twenty miles or more behind his lines. And now once again the evil spell has been lifted from it. The gray wolves have gone and only their lairs remain and the things that belonged to their brief tenancy—things tragic and things abominable.

Everywhere now among the old British graves are the graves of German soldiers. They stick up out of mud and swamps in these ravaged fields with wooden crosses, different in shape from the British, and surmounted with the steel helmets camouflaged by streaks of color, belonging to the men below who walked in them down these roads.

Dead bodies, not yet buried, and dead horses lie amid the muckheaps of these battlefields, and everywhere there are old boots, old bottles, strips of field gray uniforms, haversacks, stickbombs, German letters, the litter of the masses of men who went away in a hurry.

They are great sign writers, these Germans, and everywhere for miles and miles at every turn in the oad and at every broken wall, leading to a village smashed to dust and ashes, there are notices on big boards warning the German soldiers not to loiter there because of the English aircraft, pointing the way to dugouts and fire trenches.

They are the notices of the life that passed a few days ago or a few weeks ago and from them one is able to picture in one's mind how it all looked here when thousands of field gray men swarmed in all these places.

The spirit of the gray wolf still lurks about these ruins because wherever men have been they leave a little of themselves like a ghostly exaltation.

In a wood not far from Havrincourt today there were more than a few relics of the late German occupation.

Finely camouflaged under trees, the Fourteenth Reserve Corps had made their headquarters here when the place was beyond the British gun range, and, as becomes the grandeur of a German corps staff and the comfort of such officers, the German soldiers had labored to make a pleasant dwelling place for them.

They had built a large number of wooden bungalows, beautifully fitted up with cupboards and panels, like Summer houses in a garden suburb. Each small house was provided with a dugout, approached from an indoor entrance, to which the German staff officers might descend with dignity at the first distant drone of an English airplane.

HAIG MAKES GAIN NEAR ST. QUENTIN

Seizes More Positions in the Vermand Region, Northwest of the City.

LONDON, Sept. 13. — Continued British pressure against the German line resulted today in the occupation of additional territory northwest of St. Quentin, in the region of Vermand and Jeancourt.

Yesterday, according to unofficial reports from the Cambrai front, the British penetrated enemy positions as much as 2,000 yards at some points.

Last night the Germans made a counterattack against the village of Havrincourt, employing airplanes in co-operation with infantry, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Another attempt in the neighborhood of Moeuvres, on the Canal du Nord, west of Cambrai, was a complete failure.

In the La Bassée sector the British have made further progress, having captured an elevation which gives them a wide view over the low-lying surrounding country.

The French have also advanced nearer to St. Quentin from the west, having occupied the village of Savy, about five miles to the southwest.

Haig's New Gains Toward Cambrai.

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, Sept. 13, (Associated Press.)—British forces in their advance yesterday in the Havrincourt sector, southwest of Cambrai, penetrated the German positions in some places to a depth of 2,000 yards. There are still some pockets of the enemy to clear out at various points about Havrincourt, but the operation there, as a whole, was completely successful.

A counterattack against Moeuvres, which was begun at 6 o'clock in the evening, was disastrous for the Germans. Enemy troops had been brought up for the charge, and were about to advance, when they were detected by British artillerymen, who cut loose with a terrific barrage, inflicting very heavy casualties. The attack was completely repulsed. Some few of the hardier Germans fought their way into the village, but they were negligible in number and easily dealt with.

On the southern battlefront the British yesterday occupied Holnon and St. Quentin Woods, with slight opposition. The Australians also advanced their line in the vicinity of Jeancourt, north of Vermand, and have their trenches now east of Jeancourt.

Fighting continued yesterday in the La Bassée sector, where the British occupied the hamlet of Les Briques, which lies just southwest of La Bassée.

The German attack on Havrincourt was delivered with the support of aircraft just before dusk. The gray-coated infantry came charging along the high ground from the east, while their battle planes circled overhead for the purpose of directing the movement and doing what damage they could with their machine guns.

The British gunners and riflemen, however, were prepared for the assault and swept the advancing troops with such a heavy fire that the latter were forced to retire.

In the case of both the attack at Havrincourt and that at Moeuvres the enemy counterblows thus failed to shake the British from their hold on these villages, which are of great military importance because they lie on high ground that dominates much of the surrounding territory. This morning the victorious troops were firmly installed on a line swung out well about Havrincourt into the German zone, thereby giving the British a grip on the forward defenses of the Hindenburg line here.

Canadians Beat Germans Back.

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES IN THE FIELD, Sept. 12, (Canadian Press.)—The enemy did not hold for long the bridgehead he established night before last on the west side of the Canal du Nord at Sauchy-Cauchy, northwest of Cambrai. Quebec troops raided the post last night, and not only drove the enemy across the canal, but carried the war into his own territory, returning with prisoners.

Under the worst possible weather conditions the Canadian troops holding the extremely difficult salient formed by the Bensée River and the Canal du Nord are digging themselves in. Not content with cross shell fire from the north and east, the enemy has gas-shelled the villages in this sector, including Ecourt St. Quentin, Rumaucourt, and Saudemont.

Had it not been overshadowed by the brilliant offensive of the last month, the gallant defensive work in this triangle, in which Quebec, Eastern and Western Ontario, Manitoba, and Albert infantry are engaged, as well as former mounted units, would rank as a major instead of a minor operation.

AUSTRIAN CZECHS ARE GROWING BOLDER

Prelates Call for Independence—German Correspondent Impugns Charles's Good Faith.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 13.—The Austrian situation continues to alarm Germany. The Deutsche Zeitung prints a long message from Vienna on the situation, saying:

"The development of political events in Austria strides with seven-leagued boots toward a decisive point.

"Ever more boldly does Czech treason raise its head and the more distinctly the signs of catastrophe appear the less inclined does the Government seem to be to oppose them. A few days ago the Czech religious heads of all the Bohemian dioceses issued a manifesto demanding an independent Czech State, and in that document there is not the slightest mention of the Austrian dynasty or Government.

"The Czechs are not frightened to declare that an independent Czech state is now only a matter of weeks or months." The correspondent thinks the Austrian Government is playing into the hands of the Entente in allowing itself to be driven along by the Czechs, which is just what the Entente desires. The Austrian Government's approval of a scheme for a federal Austria would, he says, be regarded by the Germans in Austria as the most shameful capitulation in history.

NEW YORKERS WIN CROSSES.

Sergt. McKenna and Private Yorx of 165th Decorated by Pershing.

Two of the eighteen American soldiers in France to whom General Pershing has recently awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for bravery are Sergeant Herbert F. McKenna and Private Victor Van Yorx, both of the 165th Infantry, formerly the 69th New York Infantry.

Sergeant McKenna saw service on the Mexican border before he went to France. He formerly lived at the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, 375 Lafayette Street. His friends there think that he received the cross for leading his platoon in a raid in which there was severe fighting. Sergeant McKenna is one of the fourteen boys from the mission in the 165th Infantry.

Private Van Yorx is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Van Yorx of 279 Summit Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y. In April, 1917, Van Yorx, who was then only 18, joined the 7th Regiment, with his older brother Theodore, Jr. A short time later they were transferred to the 69th, and they were sent to France in October. Both boys were gassed in March.

Victor was recently wounded twice while fighting at the Ourcq River. In a letter to his mother describing a charge, in which Company K of the 165th Regiment participated, he said:

"We went ahead in spurts. We continued this right down to the river, and then started to do with our bayonets what some of our bullets had missed. The Lieutenant had told us that the river was only two feet deep, so I jumped right in. It was right up to my chin. I scrambled up on the other side in time to see a squarehead making half way up the hill behind the river with a machine gun on his back. He was figuring on putting it in a shell hole and then mowing us down as we came out of the fringe of woods. That's what he figured, but my gun was loaded, and I let him have a shot right in the head. Machine gun and Fritz just laid down for a rest. After I saw my man drop I felt as if I could lick the world.

"In that little fringe of woods we captured twelve machine guns. The rest of them had moved up the hill. We had to go through the same thing again. I was running right toward a gun when a big 'fathead' climbed out with his hands over his head and started to yell 'Kamerad.' All he got out was 'Kam.' I think he died of fright before I hit him."

Lane Thanks Alaskan Railway Men

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Secretary Lane today sent a telegram to Chairman Edes of the Alaskan Engineering Commission and the men of the Alaskan railroad thanking them for their devotion in the work of completing the line from Matanuska to Seward. About 60 per cent. of the Government s railway is now ready for operation and it is expected before the end of the present season it will be laid from Nenana.

The "MERCANTILE" is located at 115 Broadway, *opposite Equitable Building*

FAST FLIGHT WITH AIR MAIL.

Newton Comes from Washington in 2 Hours 18 Minutes.

One of the best flights made since civilian aviators took over the carrying of the mail was made yesterday by Maurice Newton, who came through from Washington with 133 pounds of mail, arriving at Belmont Park at 2:05 P. M. The mail reached many New York business houses soon afterward.

Newton left Washington at 11:42 A. M. and arrived in Philadelphia at 1:10 P. M., stopping there only five minutes. His elapsed time for the through trip was two hours and 18 minutes.

Robert Shank took the mail south yesterday. It is expected that the next flight to Chicago will not take place for two weeks, but preparations are being made for extension of the facilities of the terminal at Belmont Park, with complete equipment to insure the success of the new air line when a regular schedule is undertaken.

WANTS ARMY IN ITALY.

Tillman Urges President to Send 300,000 Men There.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13. — President Wilson was urged today by Representative Tillman of Arkansas to send 200,000 or 300,000 American troops to Italy. He predicted that such a force assisting the Italian armies would put Austria out of the war.

Mr. Tillman, who recently returned from the war zone, said General Diaz, the Italian Commander in Chief, told him that if such a force had been available at the close of the nine-day drive of the Italians along the Piave River he could have invaded Austria.

During a visit to the American front, Mr. Tillman said, General Pershing told him that if the United States sends the men and supplies the war can be ended in 1919.

RAILWAY IS VITAL, MAURICE EXPLAINS

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

there safely all this time within 2,000 yards of the front line.

The Americans are now advancing victoriously over ground which has not been trodden by allied troops since the failure of Joffre's offensive into Lorraine at the very beginning of the war, and we may see some of them before long on German soil, as their comrades in the Vosges already are.

It is now certain that Pershing will be able to establish a front across the base of the salient and we have now to wait and see whether that is his final objective or whether he means to advance into the Woevre. We must assume that the enemy has defensive lines prepared behind the salient, and it would not take any very large reinforcement, added to the troops who may be thrown back or may escape to a much shorter front, to enable the enemy to re-establish effective resistance in such lines. Much depends upon whether German divisions which have been fighting at the head of the salient have been cut off or not.

Though the enemy is being kept busy opposite Douai, Cambrai and St. Quentin by Sir Douglas Haig and General Debeney, and he cannot afford to take any risks on this vital front, yet he will probably make a great effort to get together reinforcements in order to check General Pershing's advance, for he will not willingly allow his communication with Metz to be endangered.

If they mean to go further, Foch and Pershing will have made their plans for meeting such a manoeuvre and for the present we must leave it at that.

Railway Line Cleared.

So far the most important result achieved, next to the loss inflicted upon the enemy which, in the present state of the enemy's manpower, comes first, is the clearing of the main line of the railway which runs along the valley of the Meuse and connects Verdun, Toul, and Nancy. When the line is again in working order, as it shortly will be, our facilities for manoeuvre on the front south of Verdun will be very greatly improved.

Hitherto the enemy's railway communications on the western front have been better than our own, and when by his March offensive he put the main lines running through Amiens out of action, they were immeasurably superior. One of the most satisfactory features of the allied offensive is that it is gradually restoring their position in this most important respect.

WASHINGTON LOOKS FOR BIGGER EVENTS

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

enemy were in the salient, including those standing guard at its flanks. Probably not more than four divisions have at any time been in the depth of the pocket, and of these more than one-fourth have been captured. Officers say that a retreat effected at such a cost hardly can be considered as a successful evacuation, and they are inclined to accept the German statement as promulgated for home consumption. It was said that for the high command to acknowledge that the first American blow had blotted out in less than two days a salient that had been held for four years and also cost the Germans more than 12,000 prisoners in addition to their dead might further agitate the German civil population.

At the same time it is not doubted that the German leaders expected the stroke and made such preparation as they could toward getting their main forces out of the salient. The swiftness of the American advance on the flanks, however, seems to have upset their plans, and it is believed here that the figures of war material captured will bear out this theory.

GERMANY WANTS WAR'S END

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

edence to the front's calls for America's armies and their provisioning."

The speaker said that the Germans had only to see that the war continued to be waged in a foreign country, that the Germans were fighting for their lives and their homes, and that the enemy's only hope was that the Germans would collapse inwardly sooner than they. He asserted that the enemy attempts to sow discord were unavailing and that the Germans were strong enough to reach a decision "in our differences of opinion regarding economic ... and political rights, even down to the food question."

Herr von Payer urged the necessity of the Germans holding together in the hour of danger, and said that disappointed hopes must be prevented, justified hopes fulfilled, and actually existing wrongs redressed.

Suffrage a German Question.

Regarding the Prussian Suffrage bill, which he considered of prime importance, he said that "it is no longer Prussian, but eminently a German question," and on its decision depended the confidence which the population placed in the Prussian and the Imperial Government. Further postponement, he said, was not permissible, adding, "Moreover, it is my belief that the decision of the Prussian Government may be regarded as already taken, and if equal suffrage does not issue from the committee of the upper house the Government will proceed to dissolution."

Herr von Payer considered that the present terrible struggle would not end with a peace of the customary character. A mere glance at the state of complete exhaustion of the world excluded such a possibility.

"In former peace negotiations," he said, "the middle and lower classes when it came to the council table fell quietly into the background. This is now over and the governments will conclude the coming peace treaties in close harmony with the entire people.

"The main thing for them in peace is not the acquisition of land, treasure, and glory; they aim, nowadays at least, at the conclusion of a lasting peace, and therefore there will be no peace of conquest."

Herr von Payer considered that this might mean disappointment and renunciation to Germany's enemies which would be almost equivalent to a confession of defeat, as "they have made the destruction and political shattering of us and our allies their aim."

Russia, he thought, might have remained in capable existence if she had granted tolerable conditions to the enslaved races by a federal constitution. "She collapsed," the Vice Chancellor said, "because she could not maintain internal cohesion. Our victories and those of our allies now have given the subjects of that colossal empire an opportunity to liberate themselves."

The Vice Chancellor said it was unthinkable that Germany would contribute to the restoration of the "despotic Russian Empire, which, by its mere existence, always menaced the world.

"We cannot hand over Poland to Russia," he added, "nor can we assist in having Finland again placed under the Russian yoke. We cannot leave to their fate the border States which lie on the German frontier and the Baltic to be subjected against their will to Russian imperialism or thrown into the perils of civil war and anarchy.

"In fact, these States, having come to an understanding with us, as those most nearly interested, can only be an advantage to the world, and we can never permit any one to meddle with us in this matter from the standpoint of the present European balance of power, or rather British predominance."

Herr von Payer asserted that Germany had peace in the East and would not submit to the Entente for its approval or alteration the peace treaties with the Ukraine, Russia and Rumania.

"For the rest, the territorial possessions which existed before the war can everywhere be restored," the speaker added. "A preliminary condition for us and our allies is that all the territory should again be restored which we possessed on Aug. 1, 1914. Germany must, therefore, in the first place, receive back her colonies, in which connection the idea of an exchange on the grounds of expediency need not be excluded.

"We Germans, as soon as peace is concluded, can evacuate the occupied regions. We can, when once things have been got to that stage, restore Belgium. If we and our allies are once again in possession of what belonged to us and if we first are sure that in Belgium no other State will be more favorably placed than we, then Belgium, I think I may say, can be given back without encumbrance and without reserve."

The Vice Chancellor said a requisite understanding between Germany and Belgium was easier because their economic interests frequently were parallel and that Belgium was directly dependent upon Germany as a hinterland. He had no reason to doubt that the Flemish question could be solved in accordance with the dictates of justice and wise statesmanship.

Belgium "No Innocent Victim."

"It is hypocrisy to represent Belgium as the innocent victim of our policy," Herr von Payer said, "and to clothe her, as it were, in the white garment of innocence. The Belgian Government—and that is what matters, not the Belgian people—took an active part in Great Britain's policy of encircling Germany."

The Vice Chancellor said there still was the question of war indemnities from one or the other party, and had Germany "been allowed to pursue her work in peace there would have been no war or injury."

"There can be no question, therefore, of our paying," von Payer said, "but only whether we should receive compensation for the injuries inflicted on us. We are deeply convinced that as the innocent and attacked party we have a right to indemnification. To go on prosecuting the war, however, to that point would cost us such heavy sacrifices, irreparable by money, that we prefer, on calm reflection, and even with our favorable military situation, to abandon this idea, quite apart from the question of jeopardizing a future peace which would be inevitable if compensation were forcibly urged.

"Unrealizable conditions of peace, of course, could not be laid down for our participation in the peace negotiations. We laugh at the idea that we should first penitently ask for mercy before we are admitted. We laugh at the fools who babble of revenge. I have wished only to show that peace by understanding will bring nothing humiliating for us nor a period of misery and wretchedness.

"Strong and courageous in the consciousness of our invincibility, equal among the nations of the earth, we will lead a life of labor, but also with contentment and with an assured future. In common with others we will protect the world's peace from future dangers.

"It would be an illusion to calculate on will to peace in those circles among our enemies which are responsible for the opening and the continuing of hostilities. For years they have been living on the inflaming of war passions. They cannot admit to their countrymen that their aims are unattainable and that their sacrifices have been made in vain.

"Others among those peoples will think differently. Moreover, they will prevail sooner or later. Until then, however, there remains nothing for us to do but to defend our lives.

"We place on the shoulders of our enemies the responsibility for the blood which will yet fall, but whoever will not hear must fall. On our outer and inner front the will to destruction of our enemies will be shattered.

"Germany's strength, capacity, courage, and self-sacrifice, to which for four years we owe everything, must teach them that it has become hopeless for them to continue to wage this baneful war.

"Despite everything, the peace treaty will have purely positive contents. The nations of the earth cry out for further preservation from the further misery of wars, for leagues of nations, for international courts of arbitration, and agreements regarding equal disarmament, which cries the enemy Governments have made their own, and the fulfillment of which would not be wrecked by the German Government's opposition. We are, on the contrary, ready to collaborate to the best of our ability."

Payer said these ideas were not new to Germany, and continued:

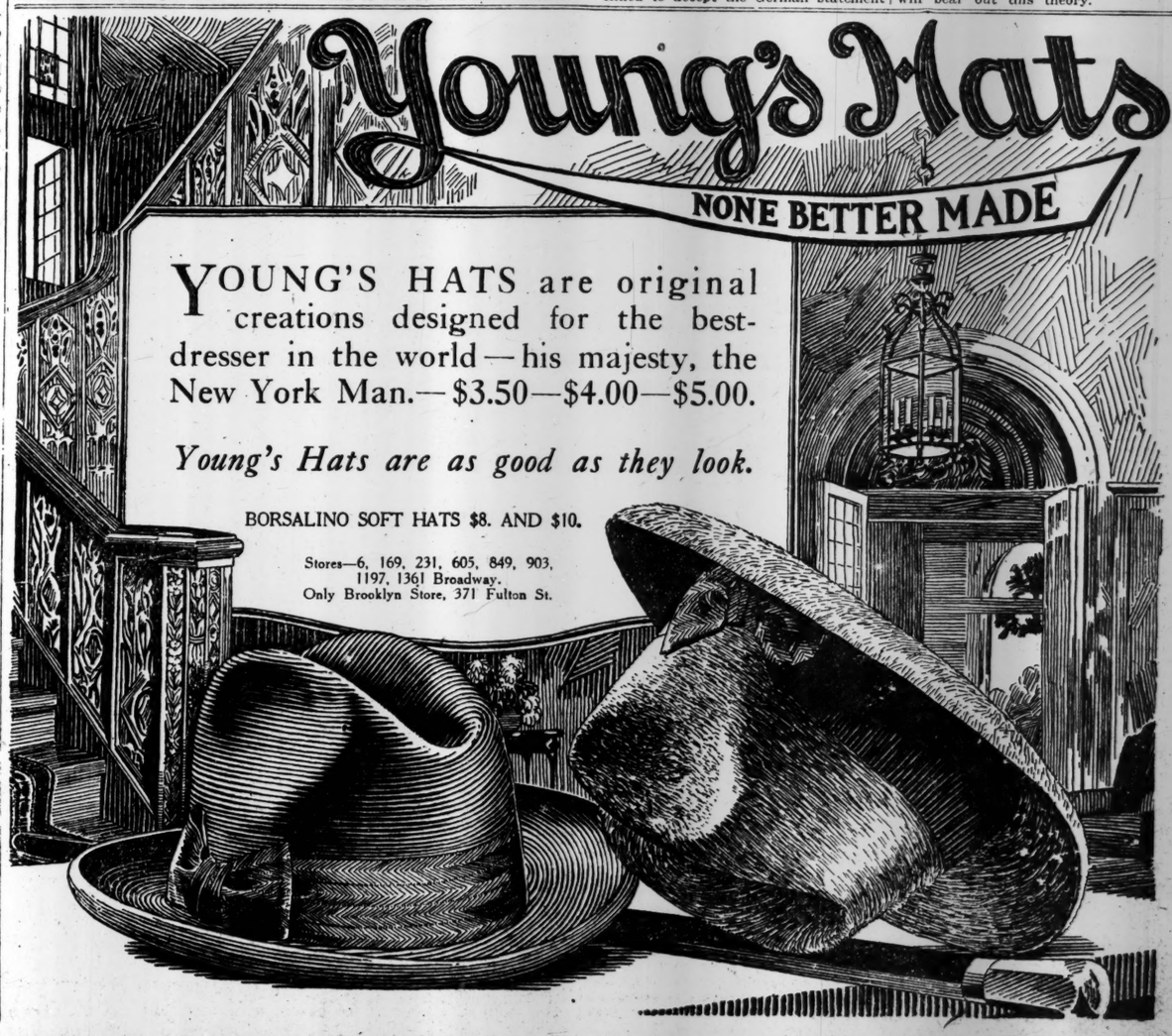
"We desire to have a disarmament agreement on the condition of complete reciprocity applied not merely to land armies, but even to naval forces. In pursuance of the same idea and even going beyond it, we will raise in the negotiations a demand for the freedom of the seas and sea routes, for the open door in all oversea possessions, and for the protection of private property at sea. And if negotiations take place regarding the protection of small nations and of national minorities in individual States, we shall willingly advocate international arrangements which will act for deliverance in countries under Great Britain's domination."

SMUTS ANSWERS PEACE TALK.

Says Foe Won't Get Better Terms Than Were Offered Last Year.

NEWCASTLE, England, Sept. 12.—The German people ought to know that if they had dreamed of getting better peace terms from the Entente than those formulated last January, they were mistaken, said General Jan Christian Smuts, member of the Privy Council, in an address today, when the freedom of the city was presented to him.

The American army next year would be bigger than the British and French armies combined, General Smuts declared, and would be employed in a great offensive effort then.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EXPECT DRAFT HERE WILL REACH 800,000

Registration by Mail Adds 20,000 to Early Totals, with More Enrollments Expected.

WILL CLASSIFY RETURNS

More Than 50,000 Enemy Aliens on the Lists—Questionnaires Soon to be Sent Out.

The draft officials of New York are confident that when complete mail registrations have been received—about 20,000 had been received up to 6 o'clock last night—the total registration for New York City will approximate 800,000. Revised returns from all boards filed with Draft Director Conboy yesterday gave a total registration of 754,020, exclusive of mail registrations. There are discrepancies in certain districts, however, and there is every reason to believe that the 754,000 total will be increased to a considerable extent. The number of registration cards received by mail on Thursday was about 12,000, and the number delivered yesterday was about 8,000, with hundreds of others coming in by every mail.

The total figures filed by the 189 district boards yesterday show the following results in the five boroughs:

Manhattan	343,498
Brooklyn	254,033
Bronx	95,703
Queens	46,357
Richmond	14,439
Total	754,029
Mail registrations	20,000
Grand total	774,029

Director Conboy called upon all district boards yesterday to furnish at the earliest possible moment a table showing how many citizens had registered on Tuesday, the number of friendly aliens and declarants, and the number of enemy aliens. Fairly complete reports giving these statistics indicate that the number of enemy aliens who registered will be between 50,000 and 60,000.

Analysis of the Enrollment.

The reports for the Borough of Manhattan, with all boards except the 98th and 166th, sending in fairly complete statistics, gave a total of 161,488 white citizens and 14,024 negro citizens. Friendly alien declarants totalled about 38,500, friendly alien nondeclarants totaled approximately 75,200, while the number of enemy aliens, with the reports from a few boards missing, is 30,706.

In Brooklyn the number of white declarants will approximate 155,000, negro citizens 3,500, friendly alien declarants and nondeclarants from 25,000 to 30,000, and enemy aliens from 4,000 to 7,000.

The Bronx registered about 64,000 white and 600 negro citizens. The number of friendly alien declarants in that borough will approximate 13,000, and the nondeclarants will total about 12,500. The alien enemy registration in that borough will be about 6,300, according to the reports received by the Draft Director.

In Queens the white citizens will total about 30,000, and the negroes from 500 to 600. The friendly alien declarants will approximate 2,900 and the friendly nondeclarants about 3,500, while the enemy registration is estimated at about 2,300.

Richmond Borough registered about 7,500 white and 200 negro citizens. The friendly alien declarants in that borough will total about 1,100, and the nondeclarants about 2,000, while the enemy registration will be from 700 to 800.

For the entire city the tables to be made public this afternoon are expected to show that the citizen registration totals about 440,000, of whom 420,000 will be white and 20,000 negro citizens. The friendly declarants' total will be in the neighborhood of 84,000, and the total of friendly nondeclarants will approximate 135,000. The total enemy alien registration will be in excess of 50,000.

The numbering of the registration cards has already begun and is expected to be completed by Monday. By the end of the week it is expected that the supply of questionnaires which will be needed in the classification of the registrants of the 19 to 21 years and 22 to 36 years classes will be in New York, and the first batch probably will be mailed within the next ten days or two weeks.

Three Held for a Hearing.

One of the most pleasing features of Thursday's registration was the almost perfect order that prevailed everywhere in the city. The only trouble leading to legal action was reported by Board 110, with headquarters at Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue. Four men, all of whom gave their home address as 320 West Thirty-fourth Street, were taken before United States Commissioner Samuel M. Hitchcock yesterday afternoon charged with having refused to register. They gave their names as Shean Ohehir, which in English is James O'Hara; Laurence O'Neill, Patrick Joseph Fitzgerald, and Paul Francis Hays, who said he was an actor.

Registrar Robert D. Murray of Board 110 was the complainant. Mr. Murray told the Commissioner that on Thursday the four men appeared before him and expressed their wish to register. But he said they desired to be enrolled as citizens of the "Irish Republic," according to the Easter declaration of 1916. They were informed that this was impossible. Mr. Murray said he offered to enroll them as Irishmen or citizens of Great Britain, or citizens of no country, but they insisted on being enrolled as citizens of the Irish Republic.

Mr. Murray said that when directed to register without this specific designation, all refused. They were held in $1,000 bail each for a hearing on Monday.

WANTS RAILROAD MEN PUT IN DEFERRED CLASS

Administration Orders Regional Directors to File Claims When Considered Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Regional Directors of the Railroad Administration were instructed today to claim deferred draft classification for railroad general officers, shopmen, trainmen, skilled yardmen, road and maintenance of way foremen, and skilled workers, telephone and telegraph operators, and other essential employes. Railroad Administration officials estimated that more than two-thirds of the 2,000,000 railway employes were included in the groups for which deferred classification is to be asked. Following are those on the list:

General officers, master mechanics, roundhouse and shop foremen, machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers, tin and copper smiths, pipe fitters, electricians, freight car and passenger car repair men and inspectors, helpers and apprentices of the foregoing, chemists, locomotive inspectors, gang leaders, superintendents and assistant superintendents, trainmasters and assistant trainmasters, train dispatchers and directors, yardmasters and assistants, road foremen of engines and assistants, traveling engineers, firemen, inspectors, locomotive engineers and motormen, locomotive firemen and helpers, conductors and brakemen and flagmen, train baggagemen and express messengers, yard foremen and helpers, hostlers, engine house men, telegraphers and telephone block operators, telegraph clerks, maintenance of way engineers, division engineers, roadmasters, field [illegible], supervisors, construction foremen, section foremen, bridge building and water service foremen, bridge building and ship and wharf carpenters, signal maintenance men, and telegraph and telephone maintainers.

"As to employes not in the foregoing list," the Administration's instructions said, "the Federal managers should exercise the greatest care and discretion to aid in obtaining deferred classification for those clearly necessary, while refraining from taking this step in other cases. Where a given position can be reasonably filled by promotion or by the employment of an outsider, male or female, no effort to secure deferred classification should be made. The mere question of inconvenience or increased expense is not sufficient for regarding an employe as necessary. But where, on account of the character of the work or the complete lack of availability of another to do the work, the existing incumbent is really necessary, the Federal managers should take all practical steps to secure deferred classification.

"The railroad under Government control is an essential industrial agency. Its necessary employes should be given deferred classification. It is desired that the Federal managers give this matter their active personal attention to make sure that deferred classification is properly claimed for employes that are necessary and also that no such claim is made where it can be reasonably avoided, since the making of unnecessary claims is both unfair to the Government in its work of creating the necessary military and naval forces and injurious to the railroad administration in its effort to secure deferred classification for employes who are really necessary."

All telepnone and telegraph companies were authorized today to file claims with local Draft Boards for exemption from military service of "absolutely indispensable" employes. The companies also were notified that to stop embarrassments to the service reported from various sections, where employes have quit their places without notice, often to engage in non-essential work, all employes leaving the service should be required to give two weeks' notice.

157,963 ENROLLED IN AUGUST.

Registration Only 48 Less Than Estimate of Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Complete returns which were made available today showed that 157,963 youths who had become 21 years of age since June 5, 1917, registered on Aug. 24. The estimate had put the number at 158,011, or only forty-eight more than actually registered. The estimate for New York State was 14,932 and the registration 14,934. Some of the other figures follow:

State	Estimate.	Registration.
Connecticut	2,238	2,205
Massachusetts	5,310	5,269
New Jersey	4,416	4,792
Pennsylvania	13,523	13,692

Practically all of these men who are fit for active military service will have been inducted into the camps by the end of this month.

Want New Moving Day Rules.

The Van Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' Union sent Mayor Hylan yesterday a copy of a resolution adopted by that body asking that the Mayor issue a proclamation requesting "as a war measure to conserve human labor and to aid and protect the public in this crisis, that leases for apartments be extended for a period of three months to those who desire said extension, and also that household goods be delivered into apartment houses without going through the basement, as is the rule now." The Mayor did not say what action he would take.

315 CASUALTIES REPORTED IN ARMY IN FRANCE

Day's List Names 58 Killed, 167 Wounded, and 58 Missing

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The War Department today gave out two casualty lists, which contained 315 names, bringing the total for the army to 30,188. No marine casualties were announced. The total so far announced for army and marines is 33,536.

Army lists today contained the names of 58 killed in action, 20 died of wounds, 9 died of accident or other causes, 3 died of disease, 154 severely wounded, 11 wounded to a degree undetermined, 2 slightly wounded, 1 prisoner, and 58 missing.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Sept. 13.	Total.
Killed in action	5,398	58	5,456
Lost at sea	291		291
Died of wounds	1,739	20	1,759
Died of accident or other causes	814	9	823
Died of disease	1,729	3	1,732
Total	9,971	90	10,061
Wounded	16,291	167	16,458
Missing, including prisoners	3,926	58	3,984
Total	30,188	315	30,503

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED SEPT. 13.

The following army casualties, with next of kin and emergency addresses, were announced today:

KILLED IN ACTION—58.

Captain.

REANEY, J. H.; Mrs. H. Reaney, Devils Lake, N. D.

Lieutenant.

BLUM, H. C.; Robert G. Blum, Chicago, Ill.

Sergeants.

HUBERT, G. D.; Mrs. Bertha Hubert, Locke, N. Y.
TERNE, ERNEST; Rev. F. H. Pratt, Lake View, Me.

Corporal.

WEBB, FRANK S.; Mrs. W. F. Webb, Worcester, Mass.

Privates.

BARNES, HERBERT J.; Mrs. Martha Barnes, care of Mrs. Perry, 1,304 Dean St., Brooklyn.
HARTL, J.; Mrs. T. H. Clark, 216 Clinton Av., Jersey City, N. J.
PRICE, S.; Silas R. Price, 1,501 Madison Av., City.
REDLECKI, JOHN; Miss Calira Redlecki, 114 Essex St., Jersey City, N. J.
SIDMAN, S. T.; Mrs. Rose Sidman, Madison, N. J.
STEMPLE, LOUIS F.; W. J. Stemple, Hudson, N. Y.
SWEET, F.; Mrs. S. Sweet, 66 N. 6th St., Hudson, N. Y.
AUSTIN, L. B.; Mrs. A. J. Austin, Owosso, Mich.
BAILEY, JOHN M.; Mrs. M. Bolner, Paw Paw, W. Va.
BRADBROOK, WILLIAM; T. Bradbrook, Greystone, R. I.
BRENNAN, J.; Mrs. S. Alexander, Port Norfolk, Va.
CURTIS, GEORGE K.; Mrs. E. L. Curtis, Crossett, Ark.
DAVIS, H. K.; Mrs. Amelia Davis, Zebulon, Ga.
FOY, MIKE; Charlie Foy, Serapta, La.
GUSTIN, J. M.; Mrs. Ruby P. Austin, Edinboro, Penn.
BESKOW, ALBERT F.; Fred Beskow, Sr., Lyndon, Kan.
BROWN, W. S.; Mrs. Isabel Brown, McMinnville, Ore.
FERRERIE, JOHN; Fred Ferrerie, Pelpe, Italy.
GILKEY, E. H.; George E. Gilkey, Minneapolis, Minn.
GUNTERMAN, JAMES; Cal Gunterman, Rumsey, Ky.
HAMILTON, SAMUEL E.; Ellis Hamilton, Plaza, N. D.
HARDY, J. F.; R. Twardowski, New Bedford, Mass.
HARTSHORN, L. S.; S. S. Hartshorn, Milford, N. H.
HORNER, GERALD; Mrs. Elda Sann, Johnstown, Penn.
LILLEY, A. J.; Mrs. Lida E. Lilley, Harrisburg, Penn.
McDONOUGH, F. C.; W. H. McDonough, Pittsburgh, Penn.
NAIL, B. E.; Mrs. H. M. Nail, Franklin, Penn.
RANKIN, C. H.; Mrs. L. Fillman, St. Petersburg, Penn.
ROSS, JAMES; Mrs. Jennie Colucio, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAMS, W. L.; S. L. Williams, Bethany, Miss.
MacDONALD, P. J.; Richard Quinn, Stockbridge, Mich.
MADDEN, P. E.; Mrs. W. Miles, Philadelphia, Penn.
MATTSON, H.; Mrs. A. Mattson, Houghton City, Mich.
MICONI, B.; Mrs. Loretto Miconi, Boyer, Penn.
MYSLINSKI, W.; F. Kominsky, Wilmington, Del.
NASYMSKI, S.; Joe Nasymski, Cleveland, Ohio.
NONNON, E.; Mrs. Mary O'Connor, Dorrd, Ga., Iowa.
ODEE, JOHN J.; Mrs. Rosie Odee, Milwaukee, Wis.
PALUZZI, R.; A. Paluzzi, Sizizi, Ramano, Italy.
PEUGH, JOE J.; William H. Peugh, Goodwell, Okla.
PIRTLE, ROBERT E.; Charles E. Pirtle, Pittsburgh, Penn.
PITTACK, H. A.; Mrs. A. C. Pittack, Scranton, Penn.
PRICE, IRA C.; Steven D. Price, Yanita, Okla.
REDDISH, E. C.; Mrs. Nettie E. Reddish, Bradford, Penn.
ROSE, B.; Mrs. Margret Greiter, Elmora, Penn.
ROSS, RAYMOND L.; Charles E. Ross, Anselmo, Neb.
SCHULZ, RICK WALTER; Otto Schulz, Chicago, Ill.
STRIPPI, STEVE; Mike Strippi, East Chicago, Ind.
WILLIAMS, ALEXANDER; Mrs. Lizzie Bryce, Mass.
WRIGHT, GARLAND; David D. Wright, Tarpon, Va.
ZIEGEWEID, FRANK J.; Mrs. A. Ziegeweid, Golva, N. D.
CRAWFORD, W. N.; Mrs. L. Winters, Flemington, Penn.
DILBOY, GEORGE; Anton Dilboy, Boston, Mass.

DIED OF WOUNDS—20.

Corporal.

DOLLISH, G. M.; Mrs. Caroline Dollish, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Privates.

LANNING, A. C.; Mrs. Austin C. Lanning, Tulley, N. Y.
SHERO, H. W.; G. Kuhn, 1,041 Michigan Av., Buffalo, N. Y.
BEHM, H. J.; Mrs. L. Behm, 53 11th Av., Newark, N. J.
BARRACK, F.; Mrs. W. A. Barrack, Washington, D. C.
CARTER, R. E.; G. H. Carter, Hillsboro, Ore.
FERGUSON, D. R.; Mrs. Carrie Reddick, Glendive, Mon.
GRIFFITH, W. J.; Mrs. J. F. Griffith, Steubenville, Ohio.
HERRING, H. F.; William F. Alling, Baltimore, Md.
VAN TASSEL, J. D.; J. R. Van Tassel, Hallton, Penn.
BARKER, R. H.; A. F. Barker, W. Bridgewater, Mass.
STOFFEL, PETER; Lambett Stoffel, Anaheim, Cal.
HURT, P. G.; James A. Hurt, Kearney, Neb.
KERN, LEROY; Mrs. Leroy Kern, Donora, Penn.
PRIDE, NATHAN; John Pride, Chester, Penn.
REYNOLDS, R. L.; Mrs. R. L. Reynolds, Beloit, Wis.
SMITH, W. F.; William D. Smith, Kennett, Mo.
STOVER, C. C.; Harry C. Stover, Cincinnati, Ohio.
TANGHERLINI, E.; T. Tangherlini, Somerville, Mass.
WILLIAMS, C. F.; Mrs. D. L. Williams, Murfreesboro, Ark.

DIED OF DISEASE—3.

Privates.

FERRETER, JIM; John H. Cobb, Brownsville, Tenn.
FORTINBERRY, DAVE; C. Fortinberry, Franklin, La.
TENNEY, GOLDEN; Mrs. J. Tenney, Moscow, Mich.

DIED FROM AIRPLANE ACCIDENT—3.

Lieutenants.

FREYER, A.; C.H.Hawkins, 205 Roseville Av., Newark, N.J.
LATHAM, F. S., Jr.; F. S. Latham, Memphis, Tenn.
O'DANIEL, JAMES A.; Mrs. R. A. Wilson, Newark, Del.

DIED OF ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—6.

Corporal.

KENWORTHY, C.; Mrs. F. Kenworthy, Philadelphia, Penn.

Privates.

BLEE, R. C.; Mrs. Mary B. Ingraham, Azusa, Cal.
McKENZIE, JAMES J.; L. W. McKenzie, Gilmore, Md.
PREBEZEWSKI, S. K.; Mrs. C.Prebezewski, Baltimore, Md.
REMANI, F. W.; Ben Gregoriev, Crockett, Cal.
STEADOM, WILLIE; Mrs. Liza Steadom, Anniston, Ala.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—154.

Lieutenants.

STREET, H. H.; G. B. Street, 30 Chestnut St., Flushing, N.Y.
BARNES, H. C., Jr.; Mrs. Z. M. Barnes, Tulsa, Okla.
MATHEWS, H. A.; E. C. Mathews, Tulsa, Okla.

Sergeants.

CONOVER, W. L.; C. Hutchinson, Hamilton Square, N. J.
KLINE, W.; Mrs. A. Kline, 2,037 64th St., Brooklyn.
DENTON, ALVIN L.; J. W. Denton, Brookfield, N. C.
KAY, WILLIAM A.; Mrs. H. Kay, Philadelphia, Penn.
McHUGH, E. J.; Mrs. Edward McHugh, Detroit, Mich.
MORGAN, W. W.; John S. Morgan, Salt Lake City, Utah.
WARBURTON, A. R.; Mrs. A. Keesling, Milwaukee, Wis.
HART, FRANK; Patrick Hart, Somerville, Mass.

Corporals.

DRANEY, HAROLD A.; Mrs. Bessie Draney, 556 E. 3d St., Paterson, N. J.
JACKSON, J. D.; Mrs. M. Jackson, 918 9th Av., N. Y. C.
KNAPP, R. L.; Myron Knapp, 163 Lawrence St., Hartford, Conn.
BURNS, M. D.; Rev. W. H. Dale, Pittsburgh, Penn.
COOK, B. H.; Mrs. Jodie Johnson, Montgomery, Ala.
GAUTHIER, JOSEPH; T. Gauthier, Cheboygan, Mich.
JOHNSON, BERNHARDT; C. G. Johnson, Litchfield, Minn.
MURPHY, JACK; Miss A. Cordingly, Van Bueren, Ark.
PINKSTON, OTTO; Albert Pinkston, Merom, Ind.
BORSKI, MIKE; Joe Glorowsky, Detroit, Mich.
BYARD, P. D.; Mrs. M. E. Byard, Kansas City, Mo.
DUOTWAL, WILLIAM; John Duotwal, Ironwood, Mich.
GARIEPY, T. T.; Roy C. Gariepy, Detroit, Mich.
KRUKAR, JAMES; Mrs. K. Krukar, Milwaukee, Wis.
LETTS, CARL W.; Mrs. May Haffner, Balbeck, Ind.
RICHARDSON, H. S.; Mrs. W.T. Richardson, Dickson, Tenn.
SCHNEIDER, J. J.; Mrs. M. C. Schneider, Duncott, Penn.
SHAMBLEY, G. W.; J. O. Shambley, E. Durham, N. C.
SHANK, R. A.; Ebbert Shank, Arcanum, Ohio.
SWISKOSKI, FRANK; F. Swiskoski, Sr., La Salle, Ill.
TUCKER, G. A.; Mrs. Beula Blankship, Monette, Ark.
ZERK, B. F.; Eisie Zerk, Hanover, N. D.
MIZDRAK, FRANK; Kaiser Kosinsky, Detroit, Mich.

Mechanic.

OLZWESKI, A.; Mrs. B. Zorki, 556 4th St., Troy, N. Y.

Wagoner.

POPP, OLIAN; Joe Gebhardt, Fairmount, N. D.

Privates.

ATTILIO, F., Jr.; F. Attilio, 306 E. 113th St., N. Y. C.
BUCK, L.; Miss Alice M. Buck, 14 State St., Schenectady, N. Y.
BROWN, JAMES R.; Horace I.. Brown, 5 East 11th Av., Gloversville, N. Y.
DEA, HENRY; Mary Pierce, Lakewood, N. J.
DEGNAN, JOSEPH; Mrs. Catherine Degnan, 3,763 Barnes Av., New York.
FALCO, SALVATOR P.; Erasmus Falco, 608 Madison St., Hoboken, N. J.
FALCONE, JAMES; Mrs. Caroline Falcone, 15 King St., Belleville, N. J.
GEROS, GUST J.; James Andrenos, East Syracuse, N. Y.
HURLEY, JEREMIAH; Flanaghan Moatimer, 923 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
JEWELL, WILBUR S.; Mrs. George K. Jewell, 151 1st Av., West Haven, Conn.
MASSARO, SYLVESTER; Pasquale Palmera, 779 Oak St., New Haven, Conn.
MENDICINO, JOSEPH; Miss Mary Mendicino, 105 Woolworth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MINSKI, STEVE; Tony Minski, 109 West St., Newark.
MOSELY, BERTIE; Mrs. Aurelia G. Allis, 5½ Allen St., Hartford, Conn.
TYLER, EDWARD ROY; Mrs. Katherine Tyler, 120 State St., Binghamton, N. Y.
ANDERSON, JOHN F.; O. Anderson, Lafayette, Ind.
ANTLE, INTHER; Marion Antle, Columbia, Ky.
BALES, G. E.; isaac Bales, Pascola, Mo.
BASCO, WASHINGTON; Thomas Basco, Gorum, La.
BELLAND, C.; Mrs. Matilda Belland, Ludington, Mich.
BENTKOWSKI, C.; Bentkowski, South Bend, Ind.
ANTONY HENRY; Mrs. Carrie Slimmons, Richmond, Cal.
ATHERTON, ALBERT S.; Lon Atherton, Idalia, Mo.
BANKSTON, WILLIAM E.; F. E. Bankston, Concord, Ga.
BEISCHL, F.; Mrs. Agnes Beischl, Allentown, Penn.
BRATTSTROM, E. G.; Mrs. K. Brattstrom, Seattle, Wash.
BRUMBAUGH, M.; Mrs. E. Brumbaugh, Shelton, Wash.
CHARIFSON, L.; Mrs. C. Charifson, Pittsburgh, Penn.
COYNE, CHARLES; Mrs. Mary Coyne, Philadelphia.
CRADDOCK, DEWEY H.; James Craddock, Leslie, Mich.
CUMMINGS, V.; Mrs. Carrie Cummings, Pierson, Iowa.
DEMINS, F. A.; Mrs. A. McDermott, Peabody, Mass.
DIETZ, PETER; H. Dietz, Woonsocket, R. I.
DOUGLASS, A.; George Douglass, Yoakum, Texas.
EMERSON, N. D.; Mrs. Nellie Emerson, West Bend, Iowa.
ESTES, BURTON E.; Mrs. Ellen Ellis, Detroit, Mich.
BERG, ——; Mrs. Hanna Berg, Stark, Ill.
BLACKMAN, LEWIS; Mrs. L. Blackman, Cleveland, Ohio.
BLUNDELL, E. W.; W. C. Blundell, Los Angeles, Cal.
BOHNING, R. F.; Christ Bohning, Anita, Iowa.
BOX, T.; Mrs. E. H. Garrett, Los Angeles, Cal.
CARLSON, A. W.; Mrs. Alice Right, Rodna, Wash.
COLEMAN, L. T.; Mrs. Nettie Coleman, Wheeler, Mich.
COLLIER, C. A.; Andrew Collier, Cogawa, N. D.
COLLINS, H. F.; Thomas Collins, Cherry Ridge, Mon.
DAMON, G. E.; Mrs. Carrie Damon, Spencer, Wis.
DEUTSCH, E. L.; Miss Ella Thoenes, Wonewoc, Wis.
DOTY, JOE; Henderson Doty, Patterson, La.
DRYSCH, J.; Mrs. Dorothy Dryscl, Cicero, Ill.
ELLIS, WILLIAM J.; William Burns, Inksville, N. Y.
ERVICK, JOHN; R. R. Ervick, Bergen, Norway.
ESTEP, R. C.; Mrs. L. S. Estep, Newman, Ga.
FLENNER, JOE; Mrs. Jane Flenner, So. Minneapolis, Minn.
FIVELAND, ARTHUR J.; Axel Riser, Athol, S. D.
GEISER, J. W.; Andrew Geiser, York, Penn.
GIBBS, MARION; Ralph Gibbs, Louisville, Ky.
GRAZIANI, ALBERT; Mrs. Mary Graziani, Chicago, Ill.
GRIBBIN, SHELBY; John Helm, Merinock, Ky.
GRIFFIN, JAMES; Edward Griffin, Rochester, Minn.
HAFNER, C. F.; Mrs. Mary Hafner, Wibaux, Mon.
HANSON, JOE J.; Mrs. Anna Hanson, Rockdale, Wis.
HARRINGTON, J. C.; R. E. Harrington, Onamia, Minn.
HAYNES, H. F.; Harry H. Haynes, Washington, D. C.
HOBBS, TALMAGE; James L. Hobbs, Empire, Ga.
JONES, ARTHUR L.; William Jones, Moundsville, W. Va.
KASTL, HENRY R.; Mary Kastl, San Francisco, Cal.
KINMAN, S.; Mrs. Barbara Kinman, Starbuck, Wash.
LA POINT, ORIN; Mrs. John Dodge, Mosines, Wis.
LUTTRELL, FRANK P.; James Luttrell, Greenville, Tenn.
McKLASKY, FRANK; Andrew Riesa, Cleveland, Ohio.
MIXSON, S. E.; Mrs. Mary Mixson, Allenville, Ga.
MORAN, W. H.; Mrs. Agnes Moran, Pittsburgh, Penn.
ODELL, BURTON G.; Burton H. Odell, Amarillo, Texas.
ARDAGH, JOHN; Mrs. Louise Ardagh, Chicago, Ill.
BELL, DUNCON; Mrs. Jane Bell, Kansas City, Mo.
BENNETT, HENRY F.; E. Bennett, Stoptoe, Nev.
BOUGHTON, PHILIP O.; Mrs. C. Osborn, Marshall, Mich.
BRENNAN, T. J.; Benjamin Brennan, San Francisco, Cal.
BURNS, DANIEL F.; Mrs. Mary Burns, Litchfield, Ill.
CHESTNUT, ALEXANDER B.; Mrs. O. Cair, Slidell, La.
CONES, CYRIEL M.; W. F. Cones, Minot, N. D.
COOKE, RALPH F.; G. M. Cooke, Alva, Wyo.
CRAWFORD, J.; Mrs. M. R. Crawford, Washington, D. C.
DAICH, MICHAEL; George Dubois, Butte, Mon.
DALY, JOHN S.; Henry Daly, Conrad, Mon.
ERICKSON, FRED; Eric F. Erickson, Leonard, N. D.
JONES, R. R.; G. M. Jones, Carlisle, Ky.
McKAVANAUGH, DAN; Mrs. Joe Hennon, Anaconda, Mon.
WEIGENT, FRANK; Mrs. L. M. Weigent, La Crosse, Wis.
ZASTROW, CLARENCE; Mrs. M. Zastrow, Algoma, Wis.
WESTERGARD, ANDREW; A. K. Westergard, Cando, N.D.
WHEELER, P.; Mrs. Mary Sondgrass, Keokee, Va.
WICKER, JOHN; Daniel Wicker, Lackey, Ky.
WOOD, WILLIAM; Wess H. Wood, Dewitt, Neb.
YANOGLOW, P.; John H. Hadjiyiannis, Athens, Greece.
YOUNG, P. D.; S. Young, Howard, S. D.
ZABEL, H. J.; Mrs. Augusta Zabel, Harrisburg, S. D.
MUNDT, G. A.; Fred Mundt, Bethel, Mo.
RITTER, J. V.; John Ritter, Middletown, Ind.
SHELDON, R.; Fred Sheldon, Summit Lake, Wis.
TETER, W. E.; Mrs. Ollie Teter, Ralston, Okla.
VAN TREESE, R.; J. H. Van Treese, Indianapolis, Ind.
FAIR, NATE I.; Esra Fair, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.
FERLAND, EDOUARD; George Ferland, Middlebury, Vt.
FIELDS, J. E.; Julius A. Fields, Portland, Ore.
GIESTING, FRANK; Mrs. E. Giesting, Tower, Ind.
GRELA, STANISLAW; Mike Grela, Chicago, Ill.
GRIGG, G. W.; Mrs. B. W. Grigg, Greenville, Ill.
HALL, JOHN; Mrs. Mary B. Hall, Gladys, Va.
HARNOIS, ALBERT J.; Fred Pluff, Keene, N. H.
HELMINSKY, FRANK; Mrs. V. Krinck, Chicago, Ill.
HUDSON, W. H.; Isabelle Hudson, Chicago, Ill.
JAROMNAK, BEN; Louis Marzenski, Wyandotte, Mich.
JOHNSON, N. A.; Mrs. P. M. Johnson, Crosby, Minn.
BARNETT, ECCLESTON; Mrs. E. Barnett, Baltimore, Md.
KIERSKI, JACK; Stanley Kierski, La Salle, Ill.
MATUZALEM, TONY; Mike Omish, Akron, Ohio.
MEHLKOFF, JOHN J.; Jacob Hoff, Gardena, N. D.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED—2.

Lieutenant.

WRIGHT, R. A.; Mrs. R. A. Wright, Detroit, Mich.

Corporal.

BERRY, CLARENCE M.; Charles Berry, 262 Lafayette Av., Hawthorne, N. J.

WOUNDED (DEGREE UNDETERMINED)—11.

Lieutenant.

MASSINGALE, R.; W. Massingale, Somerset, Ky.

Sergeant.

RUSHMORE, GEORGE MEADE; Dr. E. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

Privates.

BONAGURA, TONY; Mrs. Grace Bonagura, 406 Lefferts Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
STUZEN, JACKE; Isaac Smith, 1,516 Charlotte (?), New York, N. Y.
BABENIA, JACOB; Peter Babenia, Minsk, Russia.
COMELLO, S.; Philip Indorne, Pittsburgh, Penn.
DEVELT, G.; Mrs. D. G. Colgugnan, Belluno, Italy.
EVERSON, IVAN; James Everson, Crawford, Neb.
SACRA, JAMES B.; Mrs. Helen Sacra, Quincy, Ill.
SCHROYER, FRED; Mrs. Myrtle Schroyer, Indianapolis.
STUMBAUGH, H.; Mrs. Ella Stumbaugh, Grayhorse, Okla.

MISSING IN ACTION—57.

Corporals.

JAMES, PERRY E.; Charley James, Sparta, Ky.
JOHNSON, ESKEL A.; Johnson, Hillsboro, N. D.
RETTIG, A. W.; Mrs. Ida D. Rettig, Oakland, Cal.

Privates.

WARWICK, JOSEPH; Laurence Warwick, 243 3d St., Jersey City, N. J.
CLARK, GEORGE HENRY; Mrs. Clara Sharp, 121 Main St., Lockport, N. Y.
CUTISS, DOMINICK; Martin Wosowsky, 148 Jackson Place, Newark, N. J.
AHRING, FRANK H.; Fred Ahring, Lincoln Centre, Kan.
CIPOLLA, WALTER; Miss Kelly Cipolla, Linnton, Ore.
COLE, JAMES E.; Mrs. May Hixon Cole, Chicago, Ill.
DYECKO, SAMUEL W.; Wasel Dyecko, South Bend, Ind.
ELMONE, LEON H.; Mrs. Nellie Walker, San Jose, Cal.
FACKLER, GEORGE E.; Peter Andrew, Spokane, Wash.
FRANSON, ERNEST C.; John Franson, Missoula, Mon.
GAW, FREDERICK A.; Miss May Gaw, Waukesha, Wis.
HAKE, WILBUR S.; Jerry Hake, Columbia, Penn.
HOLCOMB, NATHAN; C. B. Holcomb, Meadstown, Wis.
KINCAID, JOHN W.; A. P. Kincaid, Eton, Ga.
LADD, CHARLES A.; Mrs. E. Ladd, Grand River, Iowa.
LANG, ROBERT A.; Mrs. E. Howard, Muncie, Ind.
LEHNER, D.; Mrs. Anna Lehner, Bridgeport, Conn.
LEVERANCE, A.; W. Leverance, Port Edwards, Wis.
LUNGREN, L. H.; Mrs. Ana Lungren, Norborne, Mo.
McLEAN, HOWARD; Mrs. George McLean, Rugby, N. D.
McMILLON, MILTON; Mrs. Minnie McMillon, Cass, W. Va.
MANNEY, EDDIE; A. C. Dore, Miles City, Mon.
MEKAR, GEORGE; Simon Tuysuzian, Lynn, Mass.
MILLER, HALBERT L.; James Miller, Buffalo, Wyo.
MOORE, ORELL; Mrs. Jessie Moore, Seattle, Wash.
NELSON, EARL; Christ Nelson, Sandpoint, Idaho.
NELSON, JAMES; Louis Christensen, Neenah, Wis.
PETERS, HENRY H.; W. H. Peters, Cleveland, Ohio.
PRIEST, ——; Mrs. Priest, Baldwin City, Ind.
RAYNER, THOMAS G.; R. A. Rayner, Alpharetta, Ga.
REMALEY, E. W.; Mrs. Eliza Remaley, Box Elder, Wyo.
ROVICH, PAUL G.; Frank Burns, Klamath Falls, Ore.
SANDERS, JUNIOR; Mrs. Sanders, Greenville, Ga.
SPICER, R. F.; Mrs. Mary Spicer, Philadelphia, Penn.
LURICH, EDWARD E.; Mrs. Anna Strubel, Welty, Penn.
BRAZLE, CLESSIE C.; Mrs. A. Perryman, Lakewood, Ill.
CHANNON, JOHN; Miss K. D. Sayers, Cincinnati, Ohio.
LEWIS, ROY R.; Mrs. A. V. Lewis, Klamath Falls, Ore.
LINK, JOHN; Karl Link, Taylor, S. D.
ROBINSON, BEN; Mrs. W. Cherekes, Louisville, Col.
SPENCER, KENNEL; J. K. Spencer, Milltown, Ind.
TAUBERT, DAVID H.; Mrs. Mary Taubert, Clinton, Mass.
TOPA, TEOFIL; Jaref Topa, Chicago, Ill.
YANCHIS, ADAM; Miss E. Yanchis, Fort Griffith, Penn.
McALLISTER, ——; Miss M. McAllister, Los Angeles, Cal.
McGUINE, BASIL; Mrs. M. Behnke, Milwaukee, Wis.
MNECH, STANLEY; Mrs. Alice Mnech, Scranton, Penn.
MUSIALIK, JOHN; Mike Musialik, Uniontown, Penn.
POWELL, BENJAMIN; Joseph Powell, McGee, Ky.
SIMON, WILDY E.; Philip S. Simon, Oberon, N. D.
SIMOWITZ, JOHN; Mrs. Louise Simowitz, Kenosha, Wis.
THORSHEIM, E. M.; M. L. Thorsheim, Thompson, Iowa.
WINDRADCKY, F.; Mrs. T. F. Windradcky, Syracuse, N. Y.
YOUNG, ARMINE O.; E. M. Young, Independence, Ore.

PRISONER—1.

Lieutenant.

CALKINS, DAVID C.; F. C. Calkins, Jacksonville, Fla.
OUELLETTE, OLIVER J., Lyndonville, Vt.
PECERRILO, LOUIS, New Haven, Conn.
PROSSER, EMMIT J., Minneapolis.
FRUMIER, EDWARD W., New Haven, Conn.
SALA, DANIEL E., Wareham, Mass.
SEXTON, JAMES, Brattleboro, Vt.
DE MARTINO, ERNESTO, Hartford, Conn.
SUTCLIFFE, FRANK, Fairhaven, Mass.
SWANSON, HARRY, Waverley, Mass.
SZILANSKIS, C. J., South Norwalk, Conn.
WHALEN, JOHN L., Roslindale, Mass.
SANDLER, LOUIS, Philadelphia, Penn.
MEYER, FRANK J., Reading, Ohio.
YOUNG, ELLIS M., Everett, Mass.
GARTON, HOWARD M., Providence, R. I.
OWEN, AROLD, New Haven, Conn.
HOPKE, WILLIAM, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SUDOCK, CARL, New Haven, Conn.
BARBEAU, ADILLARD, Danielson, Conn.
GESNER, ALFRED M., Haldymo, Conn.
CHAPMAN, A. H., Colchester, Conn.

At Camp Saarbrucken.

THUNE, EDWARD, Syracuse, N. Y.
MURPHY, JOHN A., Amesbury, Mass.
BATHGATE, JACK, Orange, Conn.
BARRY, THOMAS F., New Haven, Conn.
LEARY, JOSEPH P., Middletown, Conn.
BIGELOW, LESTER, New Haven, Conn.
LILLY, WILLIAM J., Southington, Conn.

At Camp Tuesbingen.

ROBERTS, EDWARD, Iroquois, S. D.

At Camp Parchin.

NELSON, WILLIAM C., Wenatchee, Wash.

In Military Hospital at Dansig.

DECKER, HOYT D., Vincennes, Ind.

At Camp Munster.

GAGNON, ANTOINE J., Bristol, Conn.
LAGASSEY, JOSEPH Z.,

FALL OF PETROGRAD AGAIN REPORTED

Prince Koropotkin Seized by Reds—Admiral Razvozoff Said to Have Been Murdered.

ALLIES RUN VLADIVOSTOK

Name Committee to Administer City's Affairs—Russian and Japanese Troops Fraternize.

PARIS, Sept. 13. (Havas.)—Dispatches received by English newspapers through Helsingfors announce that Petrograd has been taken by the anti-revolutionists.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Prince Peter A. Kropotkin has been arrested at Petrograd, charged with participating in an English conspiracy against the Bolshevist Government, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

A dispatch from Helsingfors, received in Stockholm, says that Rear Admiral A. V. Razvozoff, former Commander in Chief of the Russian naval forces in the Baltic, was murdered in Petrograd yesterday.

Prince Peter Alexeievitch Kropotkin, famous as a scientist and geographer, was arrested in 1874 for his revolutionary activities and confined in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, from which he made his escape in 1876. After living in many countries, mostly in England, Prince Kropotkin was enabled to return to Russia in 1915 by an amnesty ukase of the then Emperor Nicholas.

The Prince since has been outspoken in his antagonism to the Bolsheviki, and early in January of this year a report was received in New York that he had been arrested, but this report lacked confirmation.

VLADIVOSTOK, Sept. 5, (Associated Press.)—The Entente allied authorities here have refused to recognize the Siberian Government headed by General Horvath, according to a semi-official announcement made today, and have appointed a committee of seven to administer municipal affairs.

All misunderstandings between the Japanese and Russian authorities have been completely removed. The Japanese and Russian troops are fraternizing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The State Department has not been advised officially of the taking over of the municipal affairs of Vladivostok by representatives of the Entente nations, as reported today by cable. It would not be surprising, nowever, to observers here in close touch with affairs in Siberia if the International Commission had found it necessary to establish an adequate city government to curb ambitious politicians.

This action, it was explained, might be necessary in other places so as to give the Entente nations a stable organization with which to work. It does not mean necessarily that the representatives of the Allies will attempt to dictate the internal policy of Russia, but it is regarded as imperative that the Government of the country, as well as the smaller subdivisions of States, including some of the larger cities, shall be established in such a stable manner that they can co-operate in the restoration of the country.

The fact that the allied representatives had refused to recognize the Government which General Horvath attempted to establish has been known here for some time. Since that action, however, General Horvath has conferred with the Czechoslovaks, and it is believed here has shown an intention to work in harmony with them and with the Allies.

CROWDS JAM VLADIVOSTOK.

Hospital Facilities Being Provided for Entente Troops.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 23, (via Tokio)—(Associated Press.)—The influx of foreigners incident to the landing of allied troops has filled Vladivostok, already overcrowded by the native population, almost to the point of standing room only. Y. M. C. A. workers, American and Japanese Red Cross, and the American corps of railroad operatives have been put to it to find places to sleep. A stranger entering Vladivostok faces the prospect of walking the streets and sleeping in the open unless he is fortunate enough to find friends among some of the foreign charitable organizations, and considers himself extremely lucky to be provided with a mattress and blanket on the floor of some vacant building.

Every vacant house or apartment has been secured either outright or under option by representatives of the allied powers to house the staffs of incoming forces. Two floors of a girls' school building have been taken over for the lodging of eighty-four of Stevens's railroaders and directors of the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. work. The men are provided with mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows. Later it is proposed to secure cots, but for the time being they sleep on the floors. Fortunately Vladivostok has always been a heavily garrisoned town and there is plenty of barracks room, and the Red Cross doctors and nurses are well provided for on Russian Island, a beautiful wooded tract several square miles in extent lying across the bay. There a comparatively new hospital building, with a capacity of 150 beds, has been turned over to the American Red Cross and has been refitted throughout with beds and apparatus brought from Japan.

A half dozen Japanese doctors and a corps of Japanese nurses are in attendance upon seventy occupants, Czechs and Slovaks, who have hitherto been charges of the officers and men of a United States naval vessel in an improvised hospital housed in a dock warehouse.

When organization of the Russian Island hospital is completed there will be efficient surgical and medical wards with facilities for treatment of eye, ear, nose, and throat diseases. Contagious cases will be treated in the Russian Marine hospital under Czechoslovak control. Serviceable ambulances are being constructed by naval mechanics out of motor lorries, and two complete hospital trains will soon be put in commission.

The Red Cross is expected to care for the sick and wounded from the British contingent of troops who arrived with no hospital facilities. The Japanese, on the contrary, have secured and remodeled a Russian hospital with adequate facilities in the outskirts of the town, for the care of their own men. The French contingent has an army medical service of its own, but will be dependent more or less upon the American and Japanese hospital facilities.

The branch of service which has proved most helpful to date is the army Y. M. C. A. Supply and club cars have accompanied each contingent of troops, distributing bread, tea, coffee, chocolate, cigarettes, tobacco, and matches, at cost price to the fighting men of the allied columns and to the Czechs and Slovaks all along the line, even to the foremost positions.

RUSSIANS RESIST EXPORTS TO GERMANY

Laborers and Railroad Men Check Large Movements of Goods Which Russia Needs.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 12, (Associated Press.)—German dispatches received in Sweden speak of the commercial agreement between Germany and Soviet Russia in the same general terms as those employed by the Bolshevist press. These dispatches maintain the same degree of secrecy concerning the details as that which M. Joffe, the Bolshevist Ambassador, preserved when he made his flying trip from Berlin to Moscow to complete the agreement.

The masses in Russia were displeased by the arrangement, because they knew it contemplated the sale of goods so badly needed by the Russians, and especially the transfer to Germany of the fabrics which the Soviet Government had confiscated in great quantities in Moscow and Petrograd.

The Germans also are apparently dissatisfied with the agreement because their efforts to ship goods have been so fiercely resisted, and they believe Germany will have the same trouble in this case that she encountered in the Ukraine. In other words, they seem to feel that the Bolsheviki do not expect to abide by their treaty.

Even before Maria Spiridonova made her exposures concerning the German plans to deprive Russia of the cloth, leather, and food it needs so badly, the Russian laborers and railway men were effectively checking large movements of goods to Germany. In Petrograd the dock laborers refused to load ships with goods that were billed for Sweden but clearly intended for the Germans. Trainmen sidetracked suspected cars and refused to haul them to Pskov.

Less than a month ago Bolshevist troops at Orsha rioted because a trainload of cloth was about to pass across the German lines, asserting that they would advertise the fact throughout Russia if the Germans persisted in taking away Russian fabrics. The situation became so grave that the Germans abandoned their plan to ship the fabrics.

Small shipments may slip through, but the large consignments escape the laborers with difficulty and the circumstances are so widely discussed at meetings that even the close press censorship does not prevent wide publicity.

For some time the Bolshevist officials defended shipments to Germany on the ground that the foodstuffs and cloths were for Russian prisoners, but the returned prisoners told such terrible stories of their privations that the masses refused to accept the explanation, which was denounced as a pretext of corrupt officials charged with passing goods for a consideration.

Millions of yards of cloth are locked in the Moscow and Petrograd storehouses, closely watched by agitators, and the Soviet Government risks its existence if it allows the Germans to ship wholesale lots at a time when the masses are clothed in rags and are facing the approach of Winter thus and without bread and fuel.

The Russian public is in the dark as to the gold payments the Soviets agreed to make to Germany. The rumored amount varies from 6,000,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 rubles. The whereabouts of the Russian gold reserve is a mystery and many bankers doubt whether any considerable amount remains to meet the German claims. The State Bank has not made a complete report since the Bolsheviki seized the Government and the statements of the Minister of Finance made so far are described by Russian bankers as "a list of liabilities on one side of the sheet and printing presses on the other."

No authoritative statement is available as to the actual amount of paper money in circulation, but the sum is probably not less than 50,000,000,000 rubles.

When the Bolsheviki evacuated Petrograd last February a train was sent to Nizhni-Novgorod carrying various securities of the State Bank and money, the whole being said to amount to 72,000,000,000 rubles. The Bolsheviki boasted that this was the richest train on record. These securities undoubtedly have been scattered widely because of the repeated political uprisings in Nizhni-Novgorod, and the value of many of the securities is probably doubtful because of the absolute industrial paralysis of the country.

Gorky Joins Reds, Gets a Job.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 12.—Reports from Petrograd state that Maxim Gorky, the Russian author and revolutionary, has accepted the post of Director of Bolshevist propaganda. The reports add that Gorky declared that the attempt on the life of Premier Lenine caused him to decide to co-operate with the Bolshevist Government.

INDICT 28 IN DRAFT CASE.

Federal Grand Jury Makes Returns in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—A special Federal Grand Jury which for some time has been investigating violations of the selective draft law in this city returned thirty-three indictments against twenty-eight persons tonight. Among those indicted was District Appeal Board No. 2, which was recently abolished and its work combined with District No. 1, Local Board No. 4, in the Fifth Ward, the scene of the political riot last September; Local Board No. 10, Mrs. Emma A. Bergdoll, a wealthy widow, and A. B. Gordon Davis, a lawyer.

The members of Local Board No. 4 have also been removed from office after a Federal investigation. The three boards were charged with irregularities in administering the law. Mrs. Bergdoll was charged with ordering her son, R. C. Bergdoll, well known in automobile racing circles, to evade the draft.

HONOR SWISS JOURNALISTS

Entertained in Paris—Sneers by German Newspaper.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 12.—A party of Swiss journalists en route to America were entertained here at luncheon today by James Kerney, Director of the Franco-American Committee on Public Information. Ambassador Sharp was the principal speaker, and assured the Swiss editors of the warm reception which they would receive in the United States. William Martin of the Journal de Geneve and Dr. Feuter of the Neue Zuricher Zeitung responded, expressing the gratitude of the Swiss for the relief brought to Switzerland to relieve the food shortage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 13.—The Vossische Zeitung points out that, according to the latest reports, the American Government invited a number of Swiss journalists to visit America for a propaganda tour of the United States in order to see for themselves what America has accomplished during the war.

The newspaper adds sarcastically that the journalists will not only see the skyscrapers and industrial towns, but perhaps "how niggers are lynched; how niggers are burned; how German-Americans are bound to posts and martyred, and how German-Americans who are unwilling to fight are tarred; how neutrals are forced to fight and not allowed to speak their own language, and their schools and churches are closed; how American teachers are dismissed because they do not approve President Wilson's policy."

All these instances of high culture will be interesting to the neutral press, the newspaper adds.

MRS. SKEELS INDICTED.

Charged with the Murder of Miss Florence W. Gay.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 13. — The Essex County Grand Jury reported today an indictment for murder against Mrs. Bessie May Skeels of Andover and Bayonne, N. J., charging her with the murder of Miss Florence W. Gay of Andover.

Mrs. Skeels was also indicted for larceny from the Gay estate. She is critically ill with peritonitis at a local hospital, where she has been under treatment since she collapsed immediately after her arrest on Aug. 26 on the larceny complaint.

FIFTH FLOOR
BROADWAY
FRONT

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only

Store Hours
9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
STORE OPEN
ALL DAY TODAY

Our Men's Sections Are Tuned to the Spirit of the Times—Thrift!

For Sixty Years Our Policy Has Been One of Saving—Service—Satisfaction

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT

Men's and Young Men's

SUITS

$24.75 to $47.50

Fancy Mixed and Unfinished Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres at prices well under those of our competitors.

Three button sacks with form fitting back; some with slant or vertical pockets. Conservative models and suits with strong lines for young older men. Fully lined. Some with English roll lapels.

Quality for quality, style for style, finish for finish, at better prices than elsewhere.

Fall Overcoats, in an attractive assortment, **$27.50** up.

Students' Suits, *(Ages 16 to 20 Yrs.)* **$19.75 to $27.50**

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Continue Today, Saturday

Annual September Sale

FURS of FASHION and QUALITY

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Featuring the Authoritative Modes and Silhouettes Established by the Paris Fourreurs and Bonwit Teller & Co.

FUR COATS, CAPES, WRAPS, and MANTLES, JACQUETTES, STOLES, PELERINES, NOVELTIES and MUFFS

A Full Third and More Below Regular Season Prices

This Annual Event in Furs is of greater importance and eminence than it has ever been before. Very large savings are positively assured to those who will purchase during this sale, as such prices will not obtain again for many seasons to come in view of the greatly rising costs in labor and in the assembling of the better qualities in pelts.

Muskrat & Leopard Cat Coats
110.00
Smart 30-inch long model, natural Muskrat or Leopard Cat, with girdle and large shawl collar and cuffs of Hudson Seal or Nutria.

Hudson Seal & Nutria Coats
145.00
Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) or taupe and natural Nutria, 30-inch long models, shawl collar and belt.

Hudson Seal Coats **195.00**
45-inch long, full, loose model (dyed muskrat).

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats **245.00**
45-inch long model, natural skunk collar and cuffs.

Scotch Mole Coats **265.00**
Chic shawl collar models, finest Scotch pelts.

Natural Squirrel Coats **295.00**
Made from the clear blue skins.

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats **245.00**
40-inch model, natural or taupe squirrel cape collar.

Hudson Seal & Squirrel Wraps **350.00**
45-inch long models, in various styles.

Taupe Nutria Coats **175.00**
Various types cape effects and flare models.

Hudson Seal Model Coats .. **295.00**
40- and 45-inch long models in various styles.

A Specialized Feature—Magnificent Collection of

FUR WRAPS and DOLMANS

Offered at Very Special Prices

Exclusive types of a highly individualized character expressive of the highest degree of the Fine Art of Peltry, developed from skins that have been assembled by the exercise of infinite care and the most painstaking selective process. Broadtail, Caracul, Sable, Mink, Kolinsky, Mole, Hudson Seal, Natural and Taupe Squirrel.

ALL UNIFORMS AT COST

—Made by the Kirschbaum Shops

ABOUT one year ago, we announced that for the duration of the war, we would distribute uniforms for army officers at actual cost—foregoing any thought of profit.

Within these months, it has been our privilege to serve men by the hundreds and by the thousands who, usually at great personal sacrifice, have enlisted in our country's cause.

While uniform materials and tailoring costs have increased, on an average by 40 percent, large advance provisions still enable us to quote in 1918, practically without change, the prices prevailing in 1917.

Until present stocks are exhausted these prices will continue.

KIRSCHBAUM UNIFORMS AT COST

12-oz. Serge	$25	20-oz. Whipcord	$35
14-oz. Serge	27	Full-weight Gabardine	30
18-oz. Serge	33	Cotton Gabardine	12
Heavy Melton Overcoats	$30		

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY FILLED

STERN BROTHERS

WEST 42d AND 43d STREETS

Largest Retail Distributors of Officers' Uniforms in the United States

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Place Your Kitchen Economy Theories Within Her Reach

Save
Her steps—
Labor—
Time—
And
Your money
With this
Compact

Kitchen Cabinet

40 in. wide, 28 in. deep, 72 in. high.
Solid oak cabinet, finished inside in white enamel, with extension table top covered in zinc; silver drawer, two regular drawers, pot closet with wire rack for pans or covers, tin lined and ventilated bread box in drawer; hidden extension bread board, two crockery shelves; glass coffee, tea, salt and sugar jars; 6 spice jars.

25-lb. Flour Bin and Sifter

besides which are racks for "paid" and "unpaid" bills, memorandums and metal cups for the necessary "handy" change every housewife needs.

Mechanical Grocery "Tab"

listing 75 staple articles, with arrangement for telling at a glance those needed. In addition to which are two odd dozen practical tables for measuring, canning and weighing. The price of the cabinet described is **$40.50.**
Others **$30.75** to **$49.50.**
Macy's—Basement, Bear, 35th St.

Our Own Never-Slip-Garter (Men's) ***34c***

Has silk cable webbing and satin pad; is metal protected throughout, non-rusting. To be had in all plain shades.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

We Hear Roller Skates

It is not unlikely that the roller skate is going to replace the indoor ice skate this winter. What with the restrictions on coal and ammonia and the others against non-essentials, ice rinks will either give way to altogether outdoor skating or to rollers.

Winslow Skates, **$2.97** and **$3.74**
Union H. Co. Skates, **59c, $1.74, $1.89** and **$3.74.**
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Store Hours:
Store opens at 9 A. M. and closes at 5:30 P. M. Store open all day today.

Let the War Stamp idea stick to you. War Stamps may be bought in Department Stores and at hundreds of other places.

CABINET CRISIS AGITATES GERMANS

This and Prussian Franchise Question Rival War as Topics of Discussion.

REAL LEADER CALLED FOR

Epidemic of Speechmaking—Socialists Demand That Negotiations for Peace Be Opened Immediately.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 13.—The question of the Prussian Francise bill and possible dissolving of the Prussian Diet have assumed an importance which vies with events on the western front for interest at the moment. This and the impending Ministerial crisis, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speechmaking appears to be the order of the day. After the Kaiser's speech to the Krupp workmen, Legien's reply to Gompers, and Burian's speech to journalists, two National Liberal leaders, von Richthoven and Streseman, have made striking addresses on the Hertling crisis (the word crisis is now openly used) and the Prussian Reform bill.

Friedrich Nauman has also made an extraordinary statement. He points out that in military matters Hindenburg and Ludendorf lead, but wants to know who leads politically.

"Have we a leader?" he asks. "According to constitutional comprehension we are consoled with the fact that the Kaiser is represented by the Chancellor, who is responsible, but what is the good of this in questions of the German Empire's existence? When we ask the Chancellor in committee he does not know where we are being led to or will not say. That is the situation of today.

"We have nothing against the person of the present Chancellor, and his representative von Payer, is a party friend. The Government has the confidence of the majority, but can do nothing * * * The majority cannot prevent constant contradictory utterances as public manifestations. All peace utterances since December, 1916 have been crossed by opposing parties or speeches. No one knows which is the opinion of the leaders."

Streseman, in his speech at a big National Liberal meeting at Saarbricken, takes up a remarkable attitude, reproving big industrialists.

The Tageblatt says that at today's meeting of interfactional leaders of the Diet no changes were made in the attitude of parties.

The Independent Socialists have addressed a petition demanding that peace negotiations be commenced immediately.

Much stress is being laid on Hertling's age and health, as during the former ministerial crisis, when it was rumored that Hertling would go and when Kühlmann fell. The Lokal-Anzeiger and Germania deny reports that Hertling is to be replaced by Dr. Solf, both papers calling them "mischievous rumors."

Lokal-Anzeiger says it is impossible to foresee whether from now to Oct. 5, when the Main Committee of the Reichstag meets, everything will remain as before in ruling Government circles. The paper refuses to indulge in speculation as to impending Ministerial changes, declaring that Germany can at present stand anything better than fresh unrest in party politics.

The Berliner Tageblatt agrees with Germania that these reports emanate from big industrial circles. The Frankfurter Zeitung remarks that the rumors regarding Solf, Erzberger, and Scheidemann and of the change in Austria merely condense the ideas and discussions which have been occupying politicians, parliamentarians, and statesmen for some time owing to the course of events.

The paper says that at the interfactional discussions the majority party will make certain whether the Imperial Government is now firmly decided and strong enough to push forward openly and honorably a policy of peace, of reconciliation on the principles laid down in the famous majority resolution, as well as equal suffrage in Prussia. If the Government proves too weak or is otherwise unsettled a change inside the Government would be very near.

The Tageblatt adds that the difficulties with which Hertling has to contend do not lie in the empire but in Prussia and with the Prussian conservatives, who are now doing all in their power to hinder Prussian franchise reform.

CINCINNATI POLICEMEN STRIKE FOR MORE PAY

Home Guards Called Out to Patrol the City—No Disorder Reported.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—Between 3 and 7 P. M. this city was guarded by only forty-eight policemen, a strike of the guardians of the law here having been declared and carried out when the second shift, which reports at 3 P. M., failed to put in an appearance. At 7 P. M., however, 600 members of the Home Guard, under the command of Colonel Charles F. Hake, took command.

For several months the policemen have been complaining that they were underpaid, considering the high cost of living, and numerous requests for increases had been made. No intimation that a strike was impending was given until this morning, when it was learned by Chief of Police Copelan that the policemen were holding a secret meeting. He sent three detectives to the scene of the meeting, but these were denied admission.

Half an hour later a demand was presented to Safety Director Holmes for an increase from $1,260 a year to $1,500. A note accompanying the demand stated that unless it was met by 3 P. M. a strike would be declared. The Safety Director did not answer, and accordingly the second shift men failed to appear.

During the early hours of the strike there was no disorder reported.

Masaryk to Speak Tomorrow.

Professor T. G. Masaryk, President of the Czechoslovak Provisional Government, will tell of the aims and ideals of the new Government at a meeting in Carnegie Hall at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Representatives of the Polish, Rumanian, and the Jugoslav national councils also will tell of their plans. The meeting is to be held under the auspices of the War Savings Stamp Committee, the Y. M. C. A., and the Y. W. C. A.

War Mothers Form a Unit.

WHITE PLAINS, Sept. 13.—The first war mothers' unit in New York State was organized here today with Mrs. Oliver Harriman President. The organization is open to mothers of all men in the service. It is the aim of the unit to extend aid when needed to families of men serving in France. The other officers elected were Mrs. Jeremiah C. Lockwood, Mrs. Frank M. Perley, Mrs. E. E. Seymore, Mrs. Frederick Gross, and Mrs. Irving Kemp.

PRESIDENT TO PUT STRIKERS IN ARMY

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

unanimous choice of the members of the board.

The arbitrator thus chosen has made an award which more than 90 per cent. of the workers affected accept. You, who constitute less than 10 per cent. refuse to abide the award, although you are the best paid of the whole body of workers affected and are, therefore, least entitled to press a further increase of wages because of the high cost of living. But whatever the merits or the issue it is closed by the award. Your strike against it is a breach of faith, calculated to reflect on the sincerity of national organized labor in proclaiming its acceptance of the principles and machinery of the National War Labor Board.

Mere Scraps of Paper.

If such disregard of the solemn adjudication of a tribunal to which both parties submitted their claims be temporized with, agreements become mere scraps of paper. If errors creep into awards, the proper remedy is submission to the award with an application for re-hearing to the tribunal. But to strike against the award is disloyalty and dishonor.

The Smith & Wesson Company of Springfield, Mass., engaged in Government work, has refused to accept the mediation of the National War Labor Board and has flaunted its rules of decision approved by Presidential proclamation. With my consent the War Department has taken over the plant and business of the company to secure continuity in production and to prevent industrial disturbance.

It is of the highest importance to secure compliance with reasonable rules and procedure for the settlement of industrial disputes. Having exercised a drastic remedy with recalcitrant employers, it is my duty to use means equally well adapted to the end with lawless and faithless employes.

Therefore, I desire that you return to work and abide by the award. If you refuse, each one of you will be barred from employment in any war industry in the community in which the strike occurs for a period of one year. During that time the United States Employment Service will decline to obtain employment for you in any war industry elsewhere in the United States, as well as under the War and Navy Departments, the Shipping Board, the Railway Administration, and all Government agencies, and the Draft Boards will be instructed to reject any claim of exemption, based on your alleged usefulness on war production.

Sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Smith & Wesson Plant Taken.

Simultaneously with the announcement by the President that he had approved the taking over of the plant and business of Smith & Wesson of Springfield, Mass., the following statement was authorized by the War Department:

"The plant of the Smith & Wesson Company at Springfield, Mass., manufacturing pistols for the War Department, has been commandeered, under Section 120 of the National Defense act, for the duration of the war, and an officer of the Ordnance Department has been placed in charge of further operation of this industry.

"This action was made necessary by the refusal of the Smith & Wesson Company to abide by the award of the National War Labor Board, rendered Aug. 22, 1918. This is the only instance of a manufacturer under contract with the War Department arbitrarily rejecting an award by the agency set up by the President for the maintenance of industrial peace during the war.

"The War Labor Board's finding in the Smith & Wesson case was made upon a recommendation of Joint Chairman Frank P. Walsh and Frederick N. Judson, Acting Joint Chairman in the absence of Mr. Taft. The Walsh-Judson report recommended that the company discontinue, for the period of the war, its practice of compelling employes to sign individual contracts, one clause of which bound the employe not to join a trade union; that the right to join trade unions be extended to the workers, and that a system of collective bargaining be established in the Smith & Wesson plant.

"Under the operation of such a system the workers elect shop committees to represent them in negotiations with the employer on all questions of industrial relations. The demand of the workers for a 25 per cent. increase in pay was not conceded in the recommendation, it being stated that the question of wages could best be worked out through the operation of the collective bargaining system.

Workers Accepted Decision.

"These recommendations were duly approved by the War Labor Board, and it became the duty of the Smith & Wesson Company, as well as its employes, to comply. The workers have indicated their willingness to do so, but the company demurred, on the ground that it had not agreed to submit any of its legal rights to the War Labor Board for determination and that to comply with the award would be to abandon methods upon which it had built its business to a high state of efficiency. Further, in its letter rejecting the War Labor Board's findings it said:

"'The Smith & Wesson Company sees no reason why it should abandon its lawful and legitimate method of doing business, known and proved by it to be conducive to industrial peace and high efficiency, for the fantastic method outlined by the War Labor Board in its recommendations for dealing with its employes.'

"A strike at the Smith & Wesson plant involving demands for collective bargaining, the right to join trade unions and the elimination of the individual contract, were the direct cause of Government intervention in the controversy between the company and its employes.

"The language employed by the company in the foregoing paragraph was held to be calculated to induce other employers to avoid the jurisdiction of the War Labor Board and to defeat the object of the President in its creation, and the company's general attitude toward the reasonable findings of the board was deemed such as might be expected to disturb industry and to interfere with production.

"The recommendations contained in the War Labor Board's finding are in thorough accord with the principles and policies to govern industrial relations for the period of the war promulgated by the President and made the constitution of the War Labor Board. These principles and policies were adopted by duly selected representatives of organized employers and workers of the United States. It is the policy of the War Department to give effect to the decisions of the War Labor Board in all cases coming under the jurisdiction of the department."

Puddlers Postpone Strike.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Postponement of the threatened strike of puddlers employed in steel mills in Eastern Pennsylvania and New York was announced today after the National War Labor Board had agreed with officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin, and Steel Workers to hold a hearing on the men's grievances next Thursday at Philadelphia.

The strike had been called for Monday. The men ask for an increase of $2.60 a ton on all iron puddled, so as to bring their pay up to that allowed in the Western district, where the haul to the mills is shorter.

The case to be heard at Philadelphia is that of the employes of the Reading Iron Company. Seven other similar cases have been docketed by the Board and embrace the entire district in which the complaints originated.

D. J. Davis, Assistant President of the Association, who was here conferring with members of the Labor Board, has wired the men to call off the strike, and telegrams also were sent by the Board urging the men to remain on the job pending a decision in the cases.

Frank P. Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement tonight said the action of the machinists at Bridgeport "is to be deeply regretted," and added that this was the first instance where members of organized labor had failed to comply with an award by the National War Labor Board.

Deplored by Morrison.

"The refusal," said Mr. Morrison, "of the machinists of Bridgeport to abide by the award made through the machinery of the National War Labor Board, and their further refusal to heed the advice and instructions of President Johnston of their international organization to return to work, is to be deeply regretted.

"The officers of the international organizations have, without exception, insisted upon all agreements entered into—whether with the Government or private concerns—being complied with.

"While there have been a number of employers who have absolutely refused to submit their grievances to the War Labor Board, the Bethlehem Steel Company and others refusing to comply with the award of the War Labor Board, this is the first instance that has been brought to my attention where the members of organized labor have failed to comply with an award of the War Labor Board, even though the award or decision did not reach their expectations.

"Failure of local unions of internationals to follow the advice and instructions of their duly elected international representatives cannot but bring about a condition that is in opposition to the desires of the organized bodies of workers of the United States.

"The machinists, after returning to work upon the request of President Wilson, can follow the advice of the President and make application for a rehearing of their case to the War Labor Board."

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 13.—Events leading up to the action of the War Department in taking over the Smith & Wesson Company had their beginning in a strike of the employes of the pistol factory July 12 for readjustment of wages and working conditions. Ten days later the employes voted to return to work pending an adjustment by Major B. H. Gitchell, representing the War Labor Board. Announcement of the company's refusal to accept the findings of the Board followed. On Sept. 5 the company granted a basic eight-hour day. The concern is busy exclusively on Government contracts.

MANY STRIKERS RETURNING.

Lose Heart, but Await Official Text of President's Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 13.—As no communication had been received by any officer of the local lodge of the International Association of Machinists from President Wilson up to the time of the mass meeting this afternoon, and as none of the officers knew anything officially about the text of the President's demand that the striking machinists go back to work, no action was taken to discontinue the strike at their meeting today.

Few of the strikers knew anything of the President's message till after the meeting when they saw the communication under big headlines in the afternoon papers. They were not surprised, however, as they were told by Chairman Samuel Lavitt that they might see something in the papers, but they must not mind it and must take nothing from the newspapers as true.

At the opening of the meeting Lavitt stated that he had received no information from Washington. He explained that he had told newspaper men all over the country that the local union had received no communication from President Wilson, nor had any Government official in the city received any information up to the time of the meeting.

Just as the mass meeting was about to adjourn a telephonic communication was received from Captain Fitzpatrick of the Bridgeport District of the Ordnance Department, that a copy of the message had been received by him and that the President's message was printed in all the newspapers. The strikers refused to accept the newspaper message, and adjourned till Monday afternoon.

Lavitt stated that if the men went back to work they would go in a body. In the meantime many strikers are going back to work. According to the temper of the men they are sick of the strike anyway. Lavitt's intimation that they might go back in a body was taken to indicate that the fight was taken out of the strikers.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 13.—Bridgeport Machinists' Lodge, No. 30, has authorized the payment of $1,000 to the Strike Committee, with instructions that the money be used "to send as many machinists as possible away from Bridgeport."

In a statement tonight, Business Agent Lavit said that so much machinery in local plants had been crippled by the absence of the machinists that more than 30,000 workers would be idle next week. Officials of the plants admit there has been some breakdown of machinery. Lavit also said that it would be impossible for the union men to abide by the decision of President Wilson, as the companies were refusing to take machinists back as old workers. Jarvis Williams, Vice President of the Remington Arms U. M. C. Corporation, declared that, as far as he knew, there was no discrimination against the striking machinists.

The Bridgeport strike agitation started last June and, after several hearings, an award was made by the Ordnance Department. This was not satisfactory to either side, and the manufacturers refused to make payments on the new basis. The machinists appealed to the National War Labor Board, and the manufacturers and the workers agreed to abide by the decision of that body.

After a long delay an award was made. The plants agreed to conform to it, but the machinists were not satisfied, and a strike vote was taken. About 5,000 machinists and toolmakers quit work on Aug. 30, but other trades were not affected to any extent, although 60,000 workers here were included in the Labor Board's award. Since the strike started more than a score of agents and representatives of the board have come here from Washington to enforce the award.

UNION MEN CONDEMN BRIDGEPORT STRIKERS

Declare Machinists Have Violated Every Rule of Decency and Loyalty.

A motion condemning the action of the striking Bridgeport machinists as a stain and a smirch upon every self-respecting American laborer, and commending the letter of President Wilson to the Bridgeport District Lodge of the International Association of Machinists and the attitude of W. H. Johnston, President of the International Machinists, in ordering the strikers to abide by the decision of the War Labor Board and go back to work, several days ago, was adopted with only one dissenting vote at a well attended meeting last night of the Cenaral Federated Union at the Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth Street.

The motion was presented by V. T. Rybicki, representing the machinists of Local Union 429 of the Central Federation.

"The situation in Bridgeport among the machinists is a calamity," said Mr. Rybicki. "The men on strike have violated every rule of decency and loyalty. I am ashamed of the machinists of Bridgeport, for I am a machinist myself. They have raised a cry of grievances not adjusted and then, being a party for such adjustment, have refused the award made by the War Labor Bureau and then refused to stand by the referee in his final settlement of the disputed points. Too much credit cannot be given to President Johnson in ordering the men back to work and telling them to stand by their contract, and the letter of President Wilson as published in the evening papers should be seconded by every loyal worker."

Discussion on the motion was aroused when a delegate sought to excuse the Bridgeport strikers by suggesting that the vote be deferred for one week until a committee could inquire into the merits of the case. He offered his views as an amendment and they were seconded. He only met with one supporter, a delegate who said he saw nothing to condemn and that the Central Federated Union would disgrace itself by not showing a more friendly feeling for the striking machinists.

"Those men have the right to get as much out of the manufacturing profiteers as they can," he said. "I know what Connecticut is. You cannot get one extra mill there unless you sweat for it and the workers have been dragged about in the mud so long by half patriotic employers that many of them would rather go to war and fight than remain at their jobs."

At this point the speaker was interrupted by several voices calling out, "Why don't they do it, then?"

James P. Holland carried the delegates with him in a ringing speech in which he left nothing unsaid to show the loyalty of American union laborers in standing by their pledges and in support of the country.

"There is nothing ridiculous in this contemplated action," he said. "The labor movement is being made ridiculous by the men out on strike at Bridgeport. They ignored their President's mandate and that of their organization. I condemn no man for trying to get as high a wage as possible, but this is not a question of wages. It is one of politics, or even worse, for there are men in some of our unions, as well as other workers, who, I believe, would rather see Kaiser Bill President of the United States tomorrow than President Wilson. That big skunk, Bill Hayward, is one of them. After the war is over I am going to work to deport from the country every worker who is not an American citizen. It is our place as members of American labor unions to be loyal to the country in which we are earning our living. The union man takes a wrong attitude who tries to camouflage this motion to condemn disgraceful strikers by questions about wages when the strikers had agreed to stand by wage awards."

Mr. Holland was frequently interrupted by applause. Mr. Rybicki called attention to the fact that the Government was dealing just as firmly with employers who disregarded the War Labor Board's findings as against the workers. He cited the case of the Smith & Wesson Company of Springfield, Mass., taken over by the Government for doing practically the same thing that the striking machinists in Bridgeport are doing.

"The machists in the Brooklyn Navy Yard have been working for over a year under protest on the adjustment of the time schedule," he added. "They refused the offer of time and a half wages a year ago, demanding double time. Word came from Washington to stay at work under protest until the difficulty could be adjusted and they have been working under protest ever since. A decision will probably be made in a few days."

After two or three other delegates had voiced their indignation at the act of the Bridgeport strikers, William T. Holder, President of the Executive Committee of the Union, called for a vote on the amendment. Less than half a dozen votes were in favor of postponing action, and the original motion condemning the strikers and supporting President Wilson was carried by a loud shout of approval.

Delegates from Newspaper Mailers' Union No. 6 were at the meeting to ask the union men to help in the big war saving stamp drive which will be held at the Liberty Bell in City Hall Park next Thursday. Business Manager John McCirdle and Ernest Bohn, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, said that labor would make a record in stamp buying on that day.

NEW AID BY PORTUGAL.

America Will Recruit Thousands There for Work Behind the Lines.

LISBON, Sept. 13.—The Portuguese Government has promptly answered General Pershing's call and thousands of workmen are being recruited in Portugal for the American forces in France. General Pershing, through Thomas H. Birch, American Minister at Lisbon, requested permission of the Portuguese Government to recruit in Portugal skilled and unskilled workmen in order to release American soldiers now doing that work in France. The Portuguese Government promptly consented and as a result thousands of laborers, who are anxious to enlist, are being recruited throughout the country under the supervision of Captain W. W. Dyer and his staff.

Portugal entered the war March 9, 1916, and since then has trained and equipped an army of more than 125,000 men for service in France and Africa. At the present time the Government is actively engaged in training and organizing additional forces.

New Yorker Dies at Camp McClellan.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNISTON, Ala., Sept. 13.—Max Drucker of 1,326 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, N. Y., is the first member of the recently organized 26th Field Artillery Regiment at Camp McClellan to die in the service of the United States. He succumbed to an attack of pneumonia at the base hospital Thursday night. Drucker came to Camp McClellan with the several thousand other New York recruits sent out from Fort Slocum about a month ago. The body will be sent to his mother, Mrs. Esther Drucker, Bronx, N. Y., for burial.

BUSINESS HOURS, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HEARN

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TODAY LAST DAY

"Start-of-Season" Sale

Misses' Serge and Satin Dresses

16.37 16.37 16.37 16.37

OUR REG. $22.94 — 16.37 — OUR REG. $22.94

These Models Are Exclusively Ours

These New Fall Fashion Types are practical, youthful and smart for Autumn wear, exhibiting the simple effects and restrained lines now characterizing the accepted mode. The frock at the right is of satin and comes in the new shades of plum, taupe and navy, and in black. The other three models are quality serge effectively braided or embroidered, and present a color choice of navy, brown, green and black. The low cost of these start-of-season-sale dresses will seem to you gratefully like a going back to start-of-war prices, and that is what we have made it in so far as it is possible.

Sizes Fourteen to Twenty

Quantities assure complete assortment of styles and sizes up to SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
SALE ENDS SATURDAY 6 P. M.

Knox Hats and Coats for Women

MODELED with a careful regard for the Knox Standard of Style.

The Knox Trade Mark in Women's hats and coats, as in all Knox products, assures Knox traditional quality and service.

Sport hats of silk Beaver and Velour, fifteen dollars to twenty-eight

Women's coats seventy-five dollars to two hundred

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452 Fifth Avenue at 40th Street
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REMEMBER TO BUY YOUR THRIFT STAMPS REGULARLY

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th St.
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This Is Not the Time for Substitutes.

There Are No Other Boys' Clothes "Just as Good"

No other boys' clothes will render the full satisfactory service—dollar for dollar—which is always to be had in Best & Co. clothes.

ASSORTMENTS NOW COMPLETE

THE POPULAR COAT OF THE HOUR

for style, comfort and service is our exclusive Military Ulsterette. One of the reasons for this is that it possesses lots of style—and is not too clumsy or cumbersome for perfect comfort.

Splendid tailoring of the highest standard, executed on such materials as velours, Meltons, Friezes and vicuna finished overcoatings, in the most exclusive shades make exceptional garments. *Sizes 8 to 18 yrs.* Reasonably priced at 24.50, 28.50 and 32.50

DESIRABLE VALUES IN BOYS' SUITS

Boys' All Wool Knicker Suits at less than present wholesale price. Medium weight homespun and serge. *Broken sizes 7 to 17 yrs.* 13.50 & 16.50

Boys' All Wool Knicker Suits made from short lengths of fine fabrics used in our more expensive suits. *Sizes 7 to 18 yrs.* 16.50

Boys' Corduroy Norfolk Suits—Every boy should have one of these. *Sizes 7 to 18 yrs.* 13.50

Young Men's All Wool Suits of homespun suitable for school until very cold weather. *Sizes 32-40.* 21.00

You Never Pay More at Best's

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Youthful Suits

Fashionable new fur-trimmed styles for street or semi-dress occasions, developed in smart new fabrics.

Tailored Frocks

Of serge, tricotine, satin and combination effects, featuring the new straight line silhouette.

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An extensive showing of luxurious styles, which express the new features of the mode for Fall and Winter.

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly—and often

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The Store will be closed at 12 noon to-day (Saturday)

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GERMANS TOLD AGAIN U-BOATS WILL WIN

But Admiral Scheer Refuses to Fix Definite Period for This Result.

PEOPLE ARE SKEPTICAL

Staff Chief's Speech May Be Prelude to New Phase of Naval Warfare.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 13.—Once again the German authorities are endeavoring to mislead the people on the final results of the submarine war. This time the Chief of the Naval Staff, Admiral Scheer, is somewhat more cautiously optimistic, but the same old promises are given, although Scheer adds: "I must refuse to fix any definite period for this result."

From all reliable information emanating from Germany, however, it is doubtful whether the German people will again believe in similar prophecies, which already have proved false. It is certain, however, that the arrival of the Americans on the west front achieved the final shattering of the fondly cherished belief in the submarine war and that the people were furious at having been misled for so long. Moreover, a majority of the German press has recently gradually admitted that the submarine has not achieved its original aim.

Doubtless Admiral Scheer's statement is a prelude to a new phase of naval warfare and the establishment of a special department of the Admiralty Staff at headquarters. Admiral Scheer and his staff have already removed to headquarters for an indefinite period, and the Kaiser will probably lend a hand in the naval plans.

The Kölnische Zeitung comments on Scheer's statement, saying that, coming from such an authoritative quarter, it must be convincing proof to those anxious people who believed the enemy's assertions about the ineffectiveness of the submarines.

"The fact that Admiral Scheer does not bind himself to a definite date," it says, "gives the statement all the more weight. But the main thing is, and remains, the certainty that the U-boats will achieve their aim, and this certainty finds support in Admiral Scheer's utterance."

Of quite different tone was a long article which appeared recently in the semi-official paper explaining that in spite of the great success of the U-boats it might be assumed that the submarine war would not accomplish its aim of actually cutting off England's supplies within any definite period. The Weser-Zeitung objected to this article a week ago, declaring that these were facts which were better left unsaid, as they only encouraged the enemy and certainly did not stimulate the people.

The people no longer know what to believe, and the truth may begin to dawn on them that they are being cheered up, which is more than evident from the Kaiser's speech to the Krupp workers. The speech is said to have been made largely to prevent the dissatisfaction and unrest in the army from spreading throughout the country.

Meantime the Social Democrats have addressed an open letter to the Chancellor on the food question, complaining especially of the bad distribution of potatoes, and demanding ten pounds as a weekly ration.

The Vorwärts says that, although people receive only seven pounds weekly, small quantities are brought in privately by train and sold at exorbitant prices.

WASHINGTON NEEDS TYPISTS

Special Examination for Stenographers to be Held Here Monday.

According to Harry C. Coles, Secretary of the United States Civil Service Commission in the Second District, many families of soldiers have not received their pay allotments because of the lack of office help. For this reason the War Risk Insurance Bureau has called for 500 stenographers and typewriters for work in Washington.

On Monday, Sept. 16, there will be a special examination consisting of a very simple practical test. Both stenographers and typewriters are urged to go to Room 111 in the Custom House at any convenient hour between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M. A photograph of the applicant will serve as an admission card. In addition to the examiners, there will be present a special representative of the War Risk Insurance Bureau to explain conditions and to arrange for appointments within twenty-four hours. Salaries from $1,100 to $1,200 will be paid, with good opportunity for promotion.

Fireproof Recruit Out of Service.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., Sept. 13.—Kindar Lobogolo, reputed to be a Prince of Dahomey, West Africa, who came here recently as a self-inducted recruit, was discharged from the service today because of his mental condition. A few years ago Lobogolo, under the name of Dr. Amgoza Lee, visited Fire Commissioner Johnson and applied burning tapers to his flesh to prove that he was flame proof. He has been giving similar exhibitions here. He was a resident of Fulton, N. Y., when he applied to be drafted ahead of his class.

Barley Food

has always been known as pure and wholesome but few people could get superior barley flour to mix with their wheat.

The barley flour used in making

Grape-Nuts

is all milled at our own factories and when you taste the rich tang of this grain in Grape-Nuts you have guaranteed assurance of wholesomeness.

"There's a Reason"

FINE RUFUS GAYNOR $50.

Son of Late Mayor Arrested for Running Car While Intoxicated.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Sept. 13.—Rufus M. Gaynor, son of ex-Mayor Gaynor, was fined $50 and costs by Judge Hubbard this morning for operating a car while under the influence of liquor. Gaynor was arrested last night after his car had zigzagged across the road and then collided with another machine. The policemen testified that Gaynor was staggering when brought into Police Headquarters.

"Are you the son of Judge Gaynor?" inquired Judge Hubbard, addressing the young man.

"Yes, Sir," was Gaynor's reply, "my father knew something about the law."

Gaynor, who is living in Garden City, L. I., came here to visit his mother, who lives on Bush Avenue, Belle Haven, a fashionable section of the town. He admitted having one or two drinks in the Pickwick Inn, near where the accident occurred. He told the court that he was an ambulance driver in France just before America entered the war and was shellshocked. Since that time he had not been engaged in any business.

Stefansson Coming Here.

SEATTLE, Sept. 13. — Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Canadian arctic explorer, bound back to the outside world after spending more than five years in the Far North, is now en route from an Alaskan port to a Canadian Pacific port. According to a cablegram received today by The Associated Press, he is expected to arrive Sunday.

SEES DANGER IN ZIONISM.

Rabbi Philpson Explains Opposition to Jacob H. Schiff's Views.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio., Sept. 13.—Commenting on the letter of Jacob H. Schiff concerning his attitude toward Zionism, Dr. David Philpson, rabbi of Rockdale Avenue Temple in this city, said today:

"Mr. Schiff's intense sympathy with our suffering co-religionists in lands of oppression causes him to overlook the dangers of Zionism as they appear to many of us. We sympathize no less keenly with the sufferers than does this great hearted co-religionist of ours, but we feel that the solution for this intolerable condition lies not in securing only one national home for Jews as a place of refuge, namely Palestine, but in having every land become such a national home as are now the United States, England and France. We believe this will be the outcome of the great war, should the Allies win, as they undoubtedly will.

"Our opposition to Zionism is due to our conviction that this movement in its political aspects is a distinct menace to the best interests of the Jews in this and other lands. Zionism sets the Jews apart as a national group. We American Jews, who, in contradistinction to the Zionists, teach and believe that the Jews constitute a religious community and not a nation, are Americans in nationality and Jews in religion.

"The Zionists' national hymn, 'Hatikvah,' declares their hope to be the return to 'our land,' namely, Palestine. To this we, whose national home is America, do not and can not assent. The United States is our land, not Palestine. It goes without saying that we are as much interested in reconstruction work in Palestine after the war as are the Zionists, and will do all we can to help it along, it is only Zionistic political activity and nationalistic doctrine which are repugnant to us. To what lengths that political activity goes appears from the letter addressed by the Federation of American Zionists to the Senators and Congressmen of the United States requesting their views on the Balfour declaration and Zionism in general for campaign purposes.

"This injecting of a purely Jewish matter into American politics is proof positive of the danger of political Zionism. Even Mr. Schiff, in the postscript to his letter to me, which did not appear in THE TIMES of Thursday, calls this a grave error.

"Admiring as I do Mr. Schiff's wonderful services in all good causes, both Jewish and other, which have caused him to be well termed the 'Grand Old Man' of American Jewry, I regret extremely that I cannot see eye to eye with him in the matter at issue. Owing, however, to certain unlooked for contingencies which have recently arisen, the conference as we had planned it may not be called at this time. I still feel, as I always felt, that political Zionism is fraught with danger to the welfare of Jews here and in other lands. Judaism's mission is religious, not political. The Jews constitute not a nation, but an international religious community."

AGAINST SOCIALISTS HERE.

Captain de Man Tells Why Those in Allied Countries Support War.

Captain Henri de Man, who served four years in the Belgian Army and is now here on a mission for his Government, explained last night at the Rand School of Social Science, 7 East Fifteenth Street, why the Socialists of the allied countries in Europe support the war and why they have little sympathy for American Socialists who oppose fighting Germany.

Before the war Captain de Man was for five years editor of the Volkszeitung, the Socialist newspaper of Berlin, and was a friend of Karl Liebknecht. He was also President of the Young People's Socialist Union of Belgium.

A gulf exists, he admitted, between the feeling of European Socialists and the Socialists of America, and it cannot be bridged as long as the Socialists of this country are bound by the St. Louis platform, which declares against the war. Even temporary militarism on the part of the Allies, Captain de Man said, was a thousand times better than the professional militarism of Germany. The Socialists of Belgium, he said, who are fighting, have not lost any of their hate for militarism nor any of their internationalism.

While a victory for the Allies would not bring about Socialism, Captain de Man said it would do more than anything else to lay the foundation for Socialism.

MAY SENTENCE DEBS TODAY.

Counsel Prepares to Carry Case to Highest Court of Land.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 13.—Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader, convicted of obstructing recruiting and inciting resistance to the Government, probably will be sentenced tomorrow morning if his motion for a new trial is refused.

While Debs left Cleveland to spend a quiet day with friends immediately after the verdict had been returned yesterday, Seymour Stedman and W. A. Cunnea, his Chicago attorneys, had a busy day today preparing the motion for a new trial and getting ready to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court in the event they are overruled tomorrow by United States District Judge D. C. Westenhaven. Rose Pastor Stokes and other prominent members of the Socialist Party are remaining in Cleveland until after tomorrow's disposition of the case.

"Debs will be in court when the case is called at 9:30 tomorrow morning," Mr. Cunnea said tonight.

In order that Debs might not be disturbed his whereabouts were not disclosed. Millions of copies of the speech which he delivered to the jury in his own defense Wednesday afternoon are to be circulated, it was intimated today. The speech already is in the hands of the printers for distribution in the United States and other English-speaking countries. For Socialists in other countries the address will be translated into French, German, Russian, and many other languages, Socialist leaders said today.

DRAG FOR JONES'S BODY.

Young Man's Father Offers $1,000 Reward—Fishermen Join in Quest.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 13.—To hasten the recovery of the body of his son, Philip Hone Leroy Jones, who was drowned yesterday, Herman Leroy Jones of East Hampton, L. I., today offered a $1,000 reward. As a result of the posters which were distributed scores of fishermen in motor boats dragged the waters of the Sound. Young Jones lived in West End Avenue, New York City, and spent the Summer with his wife and baby at Kathmere Inn, Sound Beach, Conn.

Accompanied by Edward Tobey, he attempted to cross the Sound in a canoe. A gale overtook them and the canoe overturned. Jones was drowned after Tobey struggled with him for half an hour. Tobey was rescued, but is now threatened with pneumonia. Tobey lives at 105 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York, and is in his third year at Cornell. Recently he enlisted in the Navy Aviation Corps.

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pair, 35c
3 pairs for 1.00
In Plain Colors of Tan, Navy Blue or Gray, also Black.

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Medium weight Worsted Union Suits; Natural color; long sleeves and ankle length.

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These Suits are tailored of excellent Fabrics, including Worsteds, Cassimeres, Velours, Homespuns, Cheviots and Flannels, in distinctive patterns; smart models, embracing the extreme and conservative; coats are full, half or quarter lined; size 33 to 44.

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High-grade shower-proofed Fall Top Coats and Raincoats made of Tweed in a variety of patterns and models, including the convertible collar model which is especially adapted for automobile wear—every garment shower-proofed; size 34 to 42. regularly 20.00, 22.50 and 25.00 — $15.50

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In all sizes, of course.

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and you know what that means—style, originality, character and worth.

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Men's New Soft Hats "Splendid" at $2

See the counterpart of every one of these hats in other men's shops at twice this sale's price.

The new colors for Fall. The new shapes for Fall

ABSOLUTELY perfect in every detail. With men's hats advancing out of sight this is a chance for real anticipation.

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Men's Ko-Ko Shoes, $6

Temporarily upset in our shoe section, making extensive alterations, we are disposing of a number of pairs of men's Ko-Ko Brown, English Last Walking Boots (as illustrated) at a price that won't buy the leather next month. It's a find at the price, to say the least. Pair $6

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New Fall Suits and Overcoats For Men

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REPUBLICANS CHEER FOR VICTORY PEACE

Organization of County Committee Turned Into a Win-the-War Mass Meeting.

KOENIG AGAIN CHAIRMAN

Nicholas Murray Butler Warns Against German Peace Drive—Praise for Gov. Whitman.

Two thousand men and women who crowded Lyric Hall at the meeting last night of the newly elected Republican County Committee were brought to their feet cheering by a plea from Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, against an inconclusive or negotiated peace.

"Already we are beginning to hear voices raised in Germany in favor of a peace by negotiation," said Dr. Butler. "One day it is the Kaiser speaking before the Imperial Council. Another day it is the Chancellor. We must turn a deaf ear on all these voices which undoubtedly will multiply within a few weeks, when the frost and snows of Winter make fighting on the fields of France and Flanders almost impossible, and compel our men to return to the trenches for months of weary waiting.

"The voices that will be heard then will all be saying the same thing. 'We would be willing to withdraw from Belgium and France and we might even discuss Alsace-Lorraine with you, provided you let us retain our grip on the throat of the Russian people for generations to come.' What a bargain that would be!

"Get out of Belgium? Of course, they will get out of Belgium. We propose to kick them out. Get out of France? Of course, they will get out of France. They are getting out already. There is one thing the American Expeditionary Force has done since its arrival in France. It has made the word Hun rhyme with the word run."

At this point the men and women rose as one and cheered.

"We are going to win a conclusive victory and then we are going to tell our enemy on what terms he will make peace," Dr. Butler said in conclusion.

Last night's meeting was called under the primary law, to organize the county committee. Ex-State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner, who made a speech nominating Samuel S. Koenig for Chairman, made loyalty and victory his keynote. This note, strongly sustained, ran through the utterances of a long line of speakers of whom Dr. Butler was the last.

Dr. Butler spoke to a resolution introduced by John A. Bolles, one of the Republican candidates for Congress "constituting the Executive Committee," composed of the Republican district leaders in Manhattan, as a Liberty Loan Committee for the duration of the coming Liberty Loan drive, and calling upon the district organizations to refrain from holding any mass meetings while the drive is in progress to the end that the candidates be in a position to give their time to promotion of the loan.

Samuel S. Koenig, when he assumed the gavel upon his re-election as Chairman, also reverted to the patriotic theme.

"The duty of the hour," he said, "is winning this war as speedily as possible, and the effort of this organization during the coming campaign and after will be directed toward the support of the United States Government in all it does with his end in view. We are proud of our Republican Representatives in Congress who came to the rescue of the President of the United States when the men in Congress of his own party failed him in their vote on war measures."

The new County Committee adopted unanimously a resolution indorsing Governor Whitman for re-election and in connection with this his record as "war Governor" was again emphasized. Ex-Chairman Tanner had dwelt on this in his opening speech and Chairman Koenig returned to it.

"You may dwell as strongly as you please on the personal attractiveness of Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic nominee for Governor," said Mr. Tanner. "But you cannot conceal the fact that for twelve years he was the spokesman for Tammany Hall at Albany and that now it is Tammany that is trying to put him in the Governor's chair. In these twelve years there have been three Democratic Governors at Albany, and we have reason to be sorry that any of them were there, and most recently we have inaugurated a Democratic Mayor in this city, and though only a few months have passed since he took office we have already lived to regret it."

The other officers elected besides Koenig were: Charles E. Heydt, leader of the Ninth, First Vice President; Miss Helen Varrick Boswell, Second Vice President; Clarence H. Fay, ex-Deputy Fire Commissioner, Secretary, to succeed Benjamin Bulmer, who retired; Mrs. J. L. Higgins of the Seventh, Assistant Secretary; Major Ogden L. Mills, Treasurer, and Edward Montgomery, Sergeant at Arms.

$1,290 A SECOND FOR WAR.

Of Which Cost Allies Pay $970, Says German Statistician.

From the time the world war began until the completion of its fourth year on July 31 its cost to the nations involved has averaged $1,290 a second, of which the Central Powers and their allies have spent $320 and their opponents $970, according to a table compiled for the Hamburger Fremdenblatt and printed in that leading German newspaper on Aug. 1. The statistician, who is said to have consulted all the reliable data available, put the total cost of the war at 083,679,000,000 marks ($162,715,602,000 at normal exchange), divided as follows:

	Marks.
Germany	115,211,000,000
Austria Hungary	49,424,000,000
Turkey	600,000,000
Bulgaria	900,000,000
Total for Central Powers	166,135,000,000
Russia	172,368,000,000
England	153,404,000,000
France	84,759,000,000
United States	69,980,000,000
Italy	35,800,000,000
Portugal	844,000,000
Rumania	640,000,000
Serbia	185,600,000
Belgium	160,000,000
Japan	21,000,000
Montenegro	2,400,000
Total for Allies	517,544,000,000

The statistician calculated the cost of the war during the fourth year at 193,652,300,000 marks.

ENTENTE LOSSES PUT AT 25,000,000 MEN

German News Agency Asserts Allies Lost 7,000,000 in Fourth War Year.

In connection with the beginning of the fifth year of the world war, the German semi-official Wolff Telegraph Bureau sent out the following estimate of Entente casualties which appeared in the German newspapers of Aug. 1:

"Already on Aug. 2, 1917, the losses of the Entente amounted to more than 18,000,000, according to careful estimates. The bloody defeats of the year of war that has elapsed since then, that have cost the Entente everywhere new and unheard-of sacrifices, have raised this number to 25,000,000.

"Of this total Russia has had to pay for aiding the plans for power of the western powers with 4,500,000 dead, 6,000,000 wounded and crippled, and 3,000,000 prisoners, according to a statement made on July 5, 1918, by Kusmin, the Petrograd Press Commissary. The French and English lost far more than 500,000 soldiers in the bloody swamps of Flanders in 1917 alone, and in the first three months of the German offensive of 1918 they lost another million. Counting the heavy losses of the French on the Chemin des Dames in October, those of the English at Cambrai in November, 1917, and those of the present counter-offensive by Foch, which exceed everything that has gone before. France has lost up to today more than 5,000,000 black and white killed, wounded, and prisoners and England more than 2,800,000.

"And Italy has suffered no less in the fourth year of the war. It had lost 1,000,000 men by Aug. 2, 1917, and today, after the eleventh Isonzo battle and the breakdown of the twelfth in 1917, which alone swallowed up more than half a million of its soldiers, and the battles in the mountains and on the Piave front in 1918, it has sacrificed 800,000 more of its men.

"The war has wrought the greatest destruction upon the man power of the Entente's little auxiliary States. Serbia has paid for its participation in the war with nearly its entire adult male population. Rumania has lost half of its army. Counting in the Belgians, Montenegrins, and Americans, the total losses of the Entente amount to the population of Spain and Portugal together—25,000,000 human beings."

The German news bureau apparently made no attempt to inform the public regarding the total losses sustained by the Central Powers during the four years of war.

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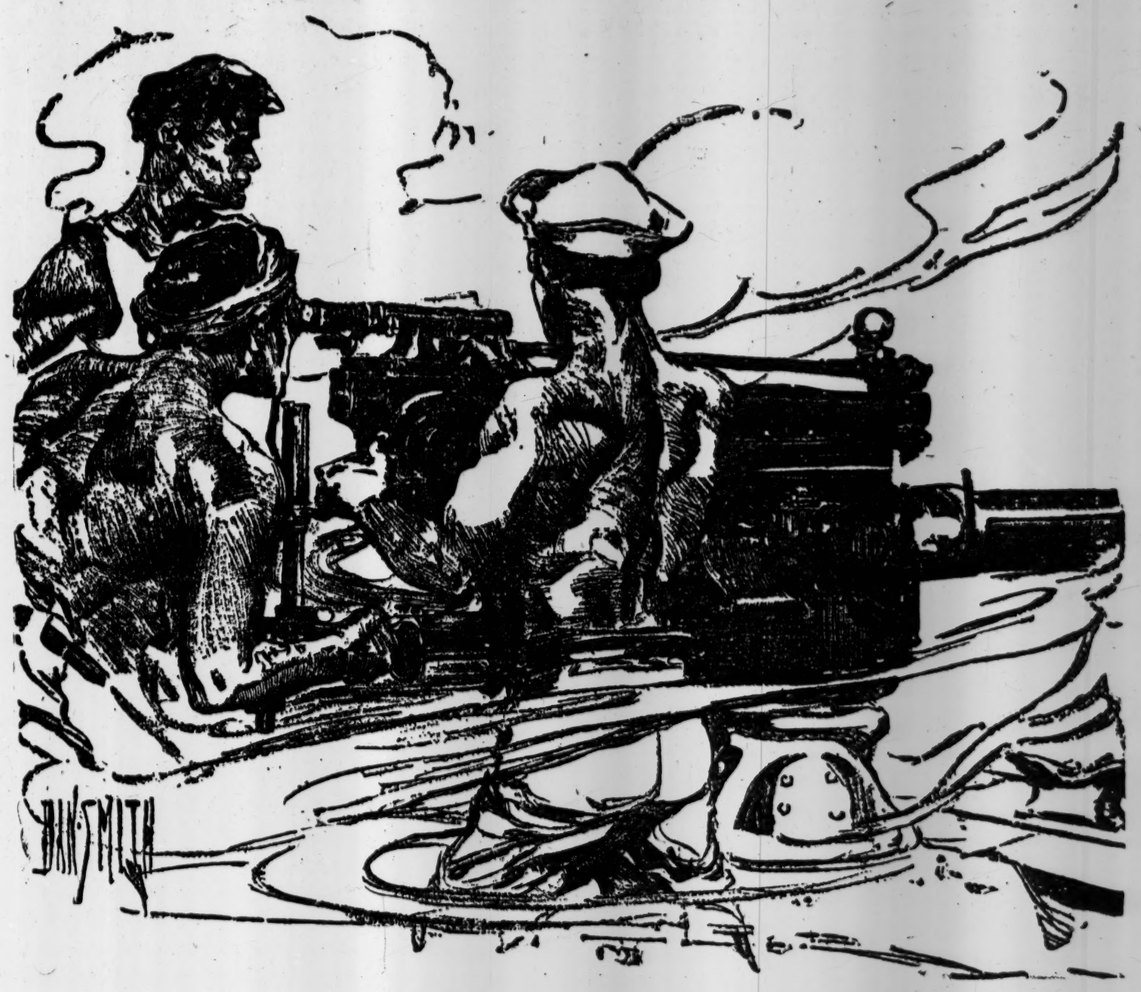

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NAVAL ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE WORLD WAR

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NEXT SUNDAY'S

CHARACTER QUALITY ENTERPRISE ACCURACY
New York American
AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

And Will Continue About Eight Weeks

How Much Longer Can Germany Fight?

We must beware of being too happy over the trouncing Germany is getting on the Western Front. Victory is coming, but the earlier we expect it the later it will arrive.

While "we are on the last lap and close to the winning post," to quote a French leader, at the same time we are reminded that it is in the last part of the race that a runner must make his supreme effort. "Should the German military command decide to have the war carried into Germany and seek to delude the people into a frantic last resistance at or beyond the Rhine, upon the plea that they are actually fighting for the Fatherland and to drive the invaders from the sacred soil," remarks the Boston *American*, "the Huns might prosecute the war still for a long time to come."

The leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST this week—September 14th—carefully weighs the result of the Allies' victorious push during the past several weeks and balances against their successes a computation of the further fighting strength of the German armies, drawn from various sources. This article throws much light upon the present relative strength of both forces.

Other features of interest in this number are:

The New Taxes You Must Pay Uncle Sam to Win the War

An Explanation of the New Revenue Tax Bill, and How It Will Affect Every Man, Woman, and Child in the Country

Forging a New Hammer for Foch
Defeatism Growing in Germany
The Skeleton in the Huns' Cupboard
Hay-Fever Resorts
Our Waste of Fuel
How the Germans Camouflage Roads
Chesterton on the Fourth of July
How Americans Put Chateau Thierry on the Map
To Exchange Pulpit Orators
How to Run a Hot Water Plant Economically
(Prepared by the U. S. Fuel Administration)
War-time Rise in Living Costs
Our Policy to Bulgaria
Moslem View of Home Rule for India
"Sea-Tanks" at Pola
Handling Ships on Train Schedules
Seeing the War Humorously
Germany Strafes Her Statues
The Kaiser and the Kaiser's Church
Future Reward of the Soldier
Current Poetry
News of Commerce and Finance

Many Half-tone Illustrations and Reproductions of the Best Cartoons

"The Digest" Serves At Home and At the Front

A recent dispatch from American headquarters in France described our boys in the trenches as eager for news of the war, so much so that a dozen or more crowded together to read a single paper narrating the progress of the battles. We at home are no less anxious to learn how the fight is going as a whole and how our soldiers are distinguishing themselves and incidentally lending a poignant interest to the reports from the front. To know the whole truth about the great struggle in France and Flanders there is nothing so helpful as to read the weekly accounts in THE LITERARY DIGEST, carefully gleaned from the most authoritative sources. You can first satisfy yourself of the actual facts in this way and then mail the magazine to one of these news-hungry American boys overseas.

September 14th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

When You Buy This Week's Number, Place An Order With Your Newsdealer for Next Week's Issue, Containing a Splendid Colored Map of Russia and Comprehensive Article Descriptive of the Russian Situation

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The Literary Digest

SAVE W.S.S. SERVE

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

TEXTS COMPARED IN WAR BOOK DISPUTE

What Security League Quoted and What Review of Reviews Publication Really Said.

VAN TYNE ASSAILS CREEL

Declares the Committee Chairman Has Resorted to the Cuttlefish Method to Escape Dilemma.

Charles D. Lanier, Treasurer of the Review of Reviews Company, asserted on Thursday that the National Security League had "garbled and misquoted" passages from the book "Two Thousand Questions and Answers About the War," published by the George H. Doran Company by arrangement with the Review of Reviews Company. The league asserted that the book contained insidious German propaganda, and quoted passages to prove the assertion. A comparison of some of the quotations, with comment in parentheses, sent out by the National Security League with the text of the book from which they were taken is published herewith.

Van Tyne Criticises Creel.

The passages taken from the book for comparison are those where the Security League text and the book text differ materially. Dr. C. H. Van Tyne, Professor of History of the University of Michigan, assisting in the editorial work of the National Security League, said last night that when he saw the first proof of the league's extracts from the book no asterisks appeared to show that anything had been left out, and he insisted that asterisks should be inserted to indicate the omissions. Continuing, Dr. Van Tyne said in reference to Chairman George Creel of the Committee on Public Information: "Mr. Creel has resorted to the cuttlefish method to escape from his dilemma. He must accept one horn or the other. Either he did a very unscholarly and dishonest thing—writing a commendatory introduction to the book he had not read—or he had a mind so pro-German that he could not detect the Prussian bias of hundreds of the questions and answers, which show a deliberate effort to disparage our allies and to excuse the Germans.

"The fact—plainly stated in the Security League report—that the publication of the book had been discontinued makes no difference in Mr. Creel's responsibility for writing that introduction. I am simply endeavoring to see that the public knows what kind of a man has been placed in charge of one of the national functions of the greatest importance."

Colonel Charles E. Lydecker, President of the National Security League, sent a letter yesterday to Chairman Creel in reply to his letter to the league, published in the newspapers of yesterday morning under a Washington date. Colonel Lydecker said that he had not received Mr. Creel's letter, but he accepted the newspaper version as accurate. Colonel Lydecker denied that anybody representing the National Security League had ever said that that organization had suppressed "Two Thousand Questions and Answers About the War." All that anybody connected with the league had said on this subject, he asserted, was that the George H. Doran Company had itself withdrawn the book from sale.

Colonel Lydecker asserts that from Mr. Creel's letter, as published in the newspapers, over his own signature, the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information confessed that he had written an introduction to the book without knowing what it contained and, furthermore, that Mr. Creel had "never seen fit to make any public protest about this dangerous publication, which had gone out to the world to the extent of the entire edition, and the committee of the National Security League did not consider that such propaganda, indorsed and unrepudiated by the Director of Public Information of the United States Government, should remain to do its work, without some effort to check it."

In closing his letter Colonel Lydecker asserts that Mr. Creel was "mistaken in believing that Professor Van Tyne has acted for the purpose of notoriety. An educator and author of his attainments and reputation should be so well known to a man in your position that you would not descend to such a defense of what is, by your own admission, shown to be putting the best construction upon gross carelessness."

Comparison of the Texts.

LEAGUE QUOTATION.	BOOK TEXT.
P. 1. Q.—Do the best informed students of world politics feel that the war could have been avoided?	Q.—Do the best informed students of world politics feel that the war could have been avoided?
A.—The war at first appeared to be the result of Germany's determination to grasp and make secure her "place in the sun," along lines quite similar to those upon which in the past had been built the British Empire, the French Colonial Empire, and the tremendous Russian expansion.	A.—Hardly. While Great Britain might not have been drawn in if Germany had not violated Belgium neutrality the feeling from subsequent developments is that the vast conflict would have been merely postponed. For the war at first appeared to be the result of Germany's determination to grasp and make secure her "place in the sun" along lines quite similar to those upon which in the past had been built the British Empire, the French Colonial Empire, and the tremendous Russian expansion. But during that fateful year of 1917, which brought in the United States, it became clear that it had developed into a war of principals.
P. 2. Q.—Why did this natural desire become dangerous to world peace?	Q.—Why did this natural desire become dangerous to world peace?
A.—Because "places in the sun" were pretty well occupied. "Places in the sun" were mostly colonial, of course, and other nations already had the best colonies.	A.—Because "places in the sun" were pretty well occupied. "Places in the sun" were mostly colonial, of course, and other nations already had the best colonies. This led the imperialists and expansionists in Germany to preach that (1) other nations had possessed themselves unfairly of all the possible colonial areas of the earth; (2) that they had right thus to monopolize the world to the lasting detriment of Germany; (3) that, therefore, if Germany could not obtain her desired "place in the sun" peaceably, it was necessary to fight for it.
P. 2. Q.—What were the great specific pre-war rivalries?	Q.—What were the great specific pre-war rivalries?
A.—(3) British control of the world-sea, which bound a huge part of the world together as "The British Empire." (The All-red Belt around the Earth, as shown on British postage stamps,) and the consequent control of nearly the whole colonial area of earth. (With whom are the sympathies of an uninformed reader likely to be after reading these last two items?)	A.—The great specific causes for the great war were: 1. Germany's immense commercial growth, which produced the imperialistic striving typified by the Pan Germanism movement and by the two great cries: "Germany's Place in the Sun" and "Der Drang Nach Osten." (The Impulse Eastward.) 2. The growing passion of the Slavic races and nationalities for political power as Slavs (Pan Slavism.) 3. British control of the world-sea, which bound a huge part of the world together as "The British Empire" (The All-red Belt around the Earth, as shown on British postage stamps,) and the consequent control of nearly the whole colonial area of earth. 4. French expansion into North Africa, with the French-British "understanding," which tended to make the Mediterranean more and more a private sea. 5. Italian expansion, as expressed by the Italia Irredenta movement and Italian conquest of North African territory.
P. 23. Q.—Has Germany treated the provinces as conquered territory?	Q.—Has Germany treated the provinces as conquered territory?
A.—Apparently the purely militaristic part of German government to Alsace and Lorraine is what has caused most of the mischief. As against this, it seems fair to say that the actual political laws for Alsace-Lorraine were reasonably liberal. (Read Professor Hazen on Alsace-Lorraine as an answer to this assertion.)	A.—This is a question which cannot be answered justly in a brief statement. The nearest approximation we can make to an absolutely impartial statement is that apparently the purely militaristic part of the German government in Alsace and Lorraine is what has caused most of the mischief. The materialistic aspect was largely Prussian, and was fiercely assailed not only by the Alsatians, but also by many factions throughout Germany. As against this, it seems fair to say that the actual political laws for Alsace-Lorraine was reasonably liberal.
P. 13. Q.—Do the people (of Alsace-Lorraine) now speak French or German? A.—About 85 per cent. speak German. The rest speak French, or a French patois. All these people, however, with the exception of the small percentage of illiterates, can speak, read, and write their national language. (Nothing said about the way they have been forced to speak German.)	Q.—Do the people of Alsace-Lorraine now speak French or German? A.—About 85 per cent speak German. The rest speak French or a French patois. Most of the common people habitually use a dialect known as Alsatian, which can be more or less understood by Germans, but is distinctly their own. This condition, by the way, prevails through all of Germany and France, the people of various districts using dialects that their compatriots in other districts can understand with difficulty or not at all. All these people, however, with the exception of the small percentage of illiterates, can speak, read, and write their national language.
P. 36. Q.—Did Germany offer indemnity for Americans lost on the Lusitania? A.—Yes. While negotiations over the Lusitania case were still pending she stated her willingness to pay indemnity for the deaths of Americans. (Nothing but these two items about this matter! No comment on the moral aspects of the affair.)	Q.—Did Germany offer indemnity for Americans lost on the Lusitania? A.—Yes. While negotiations over the Lusitania case were still pending she stated her willingness to pay indemnity for the deaths of Americans—whose deaths Germany "greatly regretted," but she refused to disavow the act of the submarine commander in sinking the Lusitania or to admit that such act was illegal.
P. 216. Q.—How do the upper Houses compare? A.—The sixty-one members of the Bundesrath are appointive, the Governments of the various German States appointing the members for each session. (Here again Governments is confused with Sovereigns.)	Q.—How do the upper Houses compare? A.—The sixty-one members of the Bundesrath are appointive, the Governments of the various German States appointing the members for each session. The sixty-six Senators are elected by popular suffrage for six years. The 680 Peers in the House of Lords hold their seats by hereditary right, by creation of new Peers by the King and by virtue of office as English Archbishops and Bishops.
P. 216. Q.—Can the King of England control the House of Lords? A.—He can create a majority for himself in the House of Lords at any time by exercising his constitutional prerogative of creating new Peers. • • • • • This power, like other powers latent under English political practice, had fallen into such oblivion that probably most Englishmen considered it practically dead; but it suddenly came to life when the House of Commons made its great fight in 1910-11 to wrest the power of veto from the House of Lords. (This deceit is one of the most shameful of all, implying as it does that the King and not the Prime Minister really made the threat.)	Q.—Can the King of England control the House of Lords? A.—He can create a majority for himself in the House of Lords at any time by exercising his constitutional prerogative of creating new Peers. He could create so many that they could overcome a vote against the Crown. This power, like other powers latent under English political practice, had fallen into such oblivion that probably most Englishmen considered it practically dead; but it suddenly came to life when the House of Commons made its great fight in 1910-1911 to wrest the power of veto from the House of Lords. To force the House of Lords to relinquish its power, the Cabinet then in office threatened that the King would appoint enough Peers to vote for the measure. The threat was enough. It was not necessary to proceed to its execution. The incident showed what great powers still rest in the Crown—if the Crown should ever venture to use them.
P. 225. Q.—Were German soldiers worse than others in the march on Pekin? A.—According to revelations, made by correspondents who managed to get through to Pekin, and by officers after the trouble was over, there seems to have been very little to choose between the conduct of the various troops. Of all, the Japanese emerged with the cleanest record, and the Tonkinese troops of the French with the worst. The Kaiser's message to Count Waldersee, who commanded the expedition, has, however, been everywhere reproduced, and consequently it has been assumed that the atrocities attributed to the international troops were all committed by the Germans. (This is the worst out-and-out lie in the book, but many half-truths do as much harm.)	Q.—Were German soldiers worse than others in the march on Pekin? A.—According to revelations, made by correspondents who managed to get through to Pekin, and by officers after the trouble was over, there seems to have been little to choose between the conduct of the various troops. Of all, the Japanese emerged with the cleanest record, and the Tonkinese troops of the French were the worst. The Kaiser's message to Count Waldersee, who commanded the expedition, has, however, been everywhere reproduced, and consequently it has been assumed that the atrocities attributed to the international troops were committed by the Germans.
P. 295. Q.—Has war ever produced so much hatred as this one? A.—Always much the same kind of attacks as now on the Germans. (Never in human history has a nation so aroused the moral indignation of the world as Germany has done.)	Q.—Has war ever produced so much hatred as this one? A.—Much of the same sort of comment about enemies has been made by publicists in time past as it is appearing today. The following quotation from Thackeray's work, "The Four Georges," gives some idea how belligerent nations wrote and spoke during the Napoleonic wars: "We prided ourselves on our prejudices: we blundered and bragged with absurd vain glory; we dealt to our enemy a monstrous injustice of contempt and scorn; we fought him with all weapons, mean as well as heroic. There was no lie we would not believe; no charge of crime which our furious prejudice would not credit. I thought at one time of making a collection of the lies which the French had written against us and we had published against them during the war. It would be a strange memorial and popular falsehood."

FOCH SEES OUR FLAG AFLOAT OVER METZ

Accepting Baton from K. of C., He Predicts American Advance Into German Territory.

Marshal Foch, in supreme command of the allied armies now smashing the German lines, has accepted the Marshal's baton offered to him by the Knights of Columbus of America. In accepting the baton, the French commander sent the following cable message to James A. Flaherty, Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus:

I am deeply touched by the congratulations and the delicate attention of the Knights of Columbus. Kindly convey to them my best thanks. The souvenir of Metz evoked by you holds a large place in my thoughts, in the same way that it calls forth your effort. It was from Metz that Lafayette went to help your ancestors, and we shall one day see your victorious banner floating in Metz. FOCH.

This message prophesying ultimate victory for the American forces was written just before the great offensive was launched. It was in response to the following message sent to the French commander by Supreme Knight Flaherty:

On behalf of 425,000 Knights of Columbus we have enthusiastically cheered your glorious name when we heard of the supreme honor conferred upon the victor of the second battle of the Marne.

Allied forever with heroic France, America never forgets that generous Lafayette formerly left his garrison of Metz to help our ancestors fighting for liberty.

America will not stop before Marshal Foch, student of Metz, shall triumphantly have entered the martyred town of Bishop du Pont des Loges and of Marshal Ney and shall save humanity and Christianity with the help of the allied armies.

The Knights of Columbus have voted a resolution to present respectfully to you, Monsieur le Marechal, a baton carrying the inscription: "Nancy, Saint Gond, Ypres, Somme, La Seconde Marne."

JAMES A. FLAHERTY,
Supreme Knight.

The baton, inscribed with the victories of the French Commander in Chief, will be presented formally to Marshal Foch in Paris by members of the Order who are now directing the war work there. The presentation will be made on the battlefront, if possible, and if not, at the Place De la Pyramides in Paris where so many patriotic demonstrations have been held.

The Knights of Columbus recently forwarded 10,000 francs to Madame Foch to be used in aiding the widows and orphans of French officers who fell on the field of honor.

THRONG HEARS "GIOCONDA."

Italians Applaud San Carlo Singers in Ponchielli's Opera.

"La Gioconda," a favorite opera for Caruso, who last sang in it three years ago, again owed its revival on Broadway last night to the enterprising San Carlo Company, which gave Ponchielli's melodious and ear-filling ensembles at the Shubert Theatre to a packed audience of Italian compatriots. It was a first time for some of this year's cast, the leading roles being sung by Mmes. Amsden, DeMette and Melis, Messrs. Salazar, Royer, and De Biasi. The music was sung with precision, and the gay choruses of Adriatic sailors enlivened the Venetian scenes within limits of a small theatre stage. Today the company is repeating "Faust," and "Aida" tonight.

IDEN PAYNE OPERATED ON.

Theatrical Producer Stricken with Appendicitis at Belmont Theatre.

Iden Payne, the theatrical producer, was removed to the Flushing Hospital late Thursday night, and was operated upon there for appendicitis. He collapsed at the Belmont Theatre, immediately following the first performance of "Crops and Croppers," which he had produced.

At the hospital last night it was said that his condition is not serious.

Polacco Engaged for Chicago Opera.

Cleofonte Campanini, General Director of the Chicago Opera Association, has announced the engagement for the coming season of Maestro Georgio Polacco, after negotiations that are said to have been prolonged by the former Metropolitan conductor's previous contracts. Mr. Polacco succeeded Arturo Toscanini in charge of Italian operas in New York, and on his retirement in turn, he last year conducted companies in Mexico City and Havana.

Caruso to Sing for Tank Corps.

Enrico Caruso, George M. Cohan, and Al Jolson will be the headliners of a program to be given at the Century Theatre tomorrow night in aid of the Tank Corps Welfare League. A chorus of 1,000 tank men from Camp Colt, at Gettysburg, and Tobyhanna, Penn., will sing, and the program will also include Anna Fitzlu, Frank Fay, Johnny Dooley, the Police Band, and the Kilties Band.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The new Selwyn Theatre, now being completed in West Forty-second Street, will be opened on Wednesday night, Oct. 2. The initial attraction, as previously announced, will be Jane Cowl in "Information, Please!"

William A. Brady has acquired for early production a romantic comedy, entitled "Peter's Mother," the work of Mrs. Henri de la Pasteur, (Lady Clifford.) The piece has been produced in London.

"The Big Chance," a new play by Grant Morris, was produced in New Haven last night by A. H. Woods. The cast is headed by Clara Joel, Cyril Keightley, William E. Meehan, and Katherine Harris Barrymore. The play will be brought to New York next month.

Tyrone Power will be in the cast of "The Little Brother," in which Walker Whiteside is to be starred.

The first Sunday night vaudeville program at the new Central Theatre will be given tomorrow night. Al Jolson will head the bill.

The first performance of the Shubert musical production, "Miss I Don't Know," will take place in Stamford tonight.

Sixty officers of the United States Tank Corps, headed by Colonel I. C. Welborn, Colonel W. H. Clopton, and Major D. D. Eisenhower, attended last night's performance of the "Follies" and the "Midnight Frolic."

Eleanor Painter made her first appearance in "Glorianna" last night at the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City. Catherine Chisholm Cushing wrote the book and lyrics, and Rudolf Friml the music. The piece will be seen in Philadelphia before coming to New York.

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"THE GIRLS WILL LOVE THIS NEW DRAMA," *Burns Mantle, Eve. Mail*

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WINTER GARDEN Evs. at 8. Matinee TODAY at 2.
PASSING SHOW OF 1918
Sunday Night Concert
BIG BILL OF HEADLINERS

LYRIC 42nd St. W. of B'way TONIGHT At 8:20
Beginning
ROLAND WEST Production of
The Unknown Purple
A new play by Roland West and Carlyle Moore
With RICHARD BENNETT.

CENTURY Theatre, 62nd St., nr. B'way. Phone Cols. 8800. Evs. 8:10. Matinees Today & Wednesday, 2:10.
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With the Original Winter Garden Cast.
Always Good Seats 50c, 75c, $1.00 & $1.50

ROOF CENTURY THEATRE AT 11:30
CENTURY GROVE MIDNIGHT REVUE
BEAUTIFUL GIRLS 'N' EVERYTHING
A BIG HIT.... MOLLIE KING

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30.
UNDER ORDERS
With Shelley Hull & Effie Shannon.

HARRIS West 42nd. LAST 2 TIMES. Last Matinee Today, 2:30.
WHY WORRY!
With Fannie Brice and Avon Comedy 4.

MON., SEPT. 16 "SOME NIGHT" Seats Now

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30.
Marjorie Rambeau
In "WHERE POPPIES BLOOM."

MOROSCO West 45 St. NEXT TUES. at 8:30.
—SEATS NOW ON SALE—
OLIVER MOROSCO will present
"THE WALK-OFFS"
A new comedy by Frederic & Fanny Hatton.

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2:20.
Oliver D. Bailey & Nathan D. Smith Announce
"OVER HERE"
A fascinating, convincing and startling play in 4 acts by Oliver D. Bailey.

48TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:20.
THE WOMAN ON THE INDEX
"Excellent Interest-compelling Melodrama."—*Charles Darnton, Eve. World.*

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
She Walked In Her Sleep

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Oscar Wilde's Comedy
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With the following All-Star Cast:
Norman Trevor, Constance Collier
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JONATHAN MAKES A WISH
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39TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
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"Constantly interesting."—*Times.*
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OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
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"ONE OF US"

HUDSON West 44th St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
LOUIS MANN & SAM BERNARD
IN FRIENDLY ENEMIES

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1918.

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METZ.

It is intimated in dispatches from the now reduced St. Mihiel salient that General PERSHING's objectives in the offensive he has undertaken are limited. No doubt the warning was "inspired." Metz is a hard nut to crack. The Germans have profited by studying the disaster that befell Marshal BAZAINE. When they acquired Metz they set about extending its works many miles out in a circle from the citadel, and what modern engineering science could do for the fortress district has been in no particular neglected. Before the war Antwerp was supposed by the uninitiated to be impregnable. The Germans knew better. It may be assumed that they improved upon Antwerp when they prepared Metz to withstand bombardment and assault. Colonel PAUL L. J. AZAN, one of the members of the French mission to this country, cautions the American people against expecting the reduction of the German fortress by rapid-fire methods. "It would not surprise me," on the other hand, says Representative JOHN POPE CALDWELL, one of our most robust optimists, "to see our boys in Metz by Saturday week." But listen to Colonel AZAN, a soldier and a Frenchman:

> Think not now of Metz. Do not think that soon we shall sweep there. To think that is to bring disappointment. You say it is but a short distance. Soon the Allies will be there. They will ultimately reach their objective, but when, in three, four, or five weeks, they are still fighting, not in Metz, but toward there, don't become discouraged. Metz is a long, hard road.

Colonel AZAN points out, what should be known to a tyro, that the perimeter of fortifications must be reduced, a gradual and toilsome process, before the Allies can get at Metz itself. He speaks of this circle of works as "the bastion, the round fort," and this bastion is filled in with woods that defy observation from the air. BAZAINE essayed to counterattack the investing Germans, but he showed little skill in his tactics and his army soon lost confidence in him.

To despise the enemy is folly. The Germans have made their dispositions, with that inventiveness and thoroughness to be expected of them, to defend Metz, also all the country between Metz and Strassburg, which are connected by admirable military railways. There can be no doubt that the Americans and French have the use of powerful long-range artillery, which can be brought into play when their advanced positions are secured; but it must be considered that the object of constructing the outer fortifications of Metz was to keep guns of heavy calibre at a comparatively safe distance. In these works are guns also of long range for defense.

Probably not until the perimeter is breached and taken at various points would the Allies be able to dismantle Metz, the town, by continuous bombardment. As to pinching the Germans out of it, that could not fail to be a long-protracted operation. Progress could be made south of the fortress by stiff fighting involving losses not lightly to be contemplated: Pont-a-Mousson is not far from the frontier. But from the Verdun works to the German boundary in the north the distance is thirty miles: that way the road is harder to travel. For the present it will be better to accept the intimation that the objectives of the offensive are limited. Nevertheless, it has been a success reflecting great lustre upon PERSHING's generalship and the workmanlike valor of his army. Be sure that the pressure on the enemy will be kept up, and that he is now more bewildered than ever by the widely separated blows of the Allies from Arras to St. Mihiel.

THE KAISER'S HELPING HAND.

While German soldiers were driving enslaved Ukrainian farmers to work for their kind protectors, seizing the grain not already stolen, and at the point of the bayonet compelling peasants to give up their little savings, the Kaiser last week was entertaining at luncheon General SKOROPADSKI, the Dictator chosen to direct this campaign of robbery and oppression. Being two of a kind, in addresses and toasts each expressed admiration for the other and congratulated the slaves upon their good fortune. The Kaiser, saying that he had given them "a helping hand," with a basis for existence as a separate State, went on as follows:

> Henceforth a citizen there can follow his vocation undisturbed, and a peasant can cultivate the soil in safety and enjoy the fruits of his labor.

This gracious reception, the Dictator or Hetman assured him in reply, would be regarded by the Ukrainian people as a sign of his good-will and would "lend strength to carry "through the heavy tasks which are "still awaiting."

What are these tasks? Reports from Kiev published the same day showed that one of them was exaction of all the people's money by force. Troops have been coming to villages in the night, calling residents to the central public square by bombs and machine gun volleys, and then compelling surrender of savings by threats and violence. Whips and bayonets stimulate contributions. This is the Kaiser's "helping hand." But such reports only add to a great volume of evidence about Germany's foul conduct in the Ukraine, where the pitiless "protectors" have stolen all the foodstuffs that could be found, silencing protest and suppressing revolt by fire and sword. It has all been done by the Kaiser's order or with his approval. And yet he asserts that the "peasant can cultivate the soil in "safety and enjoy the fruits of his "labor"! How does he reconcile his falsehoods, cruelty, and crimes with his professed belief, so frequently expressed, that his course is directed and approved by GOD?

AN INVITATION.

To some of the conspicuous figures, statesmen and soldiers, of our allies the United States has had the pleasure of giving a welcome that not only stimulated our own patriotism but afforded encouragement and hope to our friends in Europe. JOFFRE and VIVIANI and BALFOUR were honored not only for their own achievements but as the personal messengers and representatives of nations whose valor and steady courage and deeds in the war, before and since we began our part in it, have earned and keep earning our respect and admiration.

In the personal presence of such men we catch a concrete vision of the heroism and ardor that inspire their countries and our own. The eye reinforces the impressions of the memory. Illustrious names take flesh. What we have read becomes an actuality. High personages of the mighty drama walk before us on the stage; and if in a merely physical sense to only a few thousands or hundreds of thousands they are visible, their coming here stirs a great wave of interest, sympathy, and emotion.

There is a statesman whose brilliant and constructive work for democracy in Greece, for faithfulness to international agreements, for the Allies and democracy everywhere, insures him an eager friendliness here, should he visit us, and the effect of whose visit could but strengthen the hands of our friends in Greece. That is ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS, who made a name nearly a generation ago in the Cretan Revolution, added Crete to Greece, went to Athens to lead the movement for constitutional reform; ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS, who as Premier was the leading spirit in the seemingly impossible task of making the Balkan League, as in the second Balkan war, of making the league against Bulgaria; ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS, who from the outbreak of the war was the friend of the Allies, and through all the opposition of German propaganda and German influence and intrigue on the throne was steadily true to democracy, to constitutional government in Greece; who insisted that Greece fulfill her treaty engagements with Serbia and support her by armed force after the Bulgarian declaration of war; ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS, who fought long and through many vicissitudes for constitutional government in Greece, set up a provisional government of his own, and, when the Allies had ceased to be the gulls of King TINO and the Germans, came back at last to his old place as Premier, the idol of the Greek democracy, the old foe of Turkey and Bulgaria; to whose labors, triumphant after a long struggle, Greece owes her political and moral restoration, and we owe her alignment on our side, her military effort for our success.

A great network of German intrigue directed against democratic Greece still exists. From time to time exile punishes some of the conspicuous workers for an anti-revolution. King ALEXANDER was no friend of the Allies in his princely days. In spite of apparent self-interest, he may yet require watching. There has been much republican talk in Greece, and to a King of his bringing up even a constitutional monarch, such as his crafty father couldn't condescend to be, may look humiliating. VENIZELOS, however, seems to have the situation well in hand. At least two members of his Cabinet, Mr. POLITIS, Minister of Finance, and Mr. REPOULIS, Minister of Interior, are men of high ability and absolutely trustworthy in all events. If Mr. VENIZELOS should have the fortunate thought of coming to see his American admirers, he would not have to be uneasy about disturbances or dangers at home in his absence.

To millions of Greeks or men of Greek descent in this country Mr. VENIZELOS would bring a new enthusiasm. Among Americans in general he would quicken, if not the old phil-Hellenism of a hundred years ago, the broader feeling of phil-democracy. They would salute a hero and champion of the common cause, one of the ablest, steadiest, most far-sighted and most accomplished statesmen of this time or any.

Finally, a statesman whose presence and whose career must remind the amiable American dupes of Turkey and Bulgaria of what Turkey and Bulgaria are.

AN ANGRY MOON.

Mr. MOON of Tennessee, Chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, doesn't help Postmaster General BURLESON by his high-bred remark in the House that the attack made on that official by Mr. MILLER of Minnesota "is the in-"evitable result of low breeding and "the commonest kind of mind." Doubtless Mr. MILLER is severe and partisan, but there are some facts about the Postal Service that can't be dodged by calling people who see, know, and comment on them persons of low breeding and the commonest kind of mind, "political cowards," and other names culled from the bright lexicon of the stump.

Mr. MOON assured Mr. FOCHT of Pennsylvania that the postal service to American soldiers abroad was bad, "notoriously bad," Mr. FOCHT called it, because "the Post Office Depart-"ment cannot follow the mails to "their final destination when they get "to the other side."

Will Mr. MOON explain why the postal service is bad, notoriously bad, at home? Or is anybody who grumbles if a letter takes, say, a week to go from Canarsie to Hohokus a low-bred political coward?

MR. TUMULTY'S EXCITEMENT.

President WILSON evidently had no hand in the composition of Mr. TUMULTY'S egregious letter to Chairman HAYS. It is all Tumultian; and the state of mind it reveals must give some concern to Mr. TUMULTY'S friends. For it gives the clearest possible proof that he has got himself into a mental state wherein any one who opposes the Democratic Party is guilty of a species of moral turpitude. He quotes the speeches of Republican statesmen, wherein they express their natural hankering for Republican victory, and quotes them with a triumphant air, as if he were convicting them of treason.

He had inquired of Mr. HAYS whether that individual had charged the President with being willing to make a compromise peace if that would keep the Democratic Party in power. Mr. HAYS replies that he did not, and implores Mr. TUMULTY, rather turgidly, "Let not political parties spend their "time accusing each other of disloy-"alty when both are loyal." Mr. TUMULTY confounds him by producing a statement of his in which he said that "more attention to politics" was needed. This statement, Mr. TUMULTY says, with a bewildering air of completely confuting him, is "obviously partisan."

Still with that bewildering air of triumph upon him, Mr. TUMULTY proceeds to arraign Senator PENROSE, who is a Republican, for making a Republican speech to other Republicans. He quotes an incriminating passage beginning, "I want to say to "the Republican Party, keep it vig-"orous and virile all through the "United States, successful whenever "it can be successful," &c. He quotes passages from other Republican speeches, all of which convey to the ordinary mind the impression that these Republicans would like to see the Republican Party win. No doubt they convey the same impression to Mr. TUMULTY'S mind; but that mind is in such a fervid state that the expression of this desire on their part seems to him to verge on Copperheadism.

What does Mr. TUMULTY want? The tone of his letter almost suggests that he believes it is near treason to invite any one to vote the Republican ticket. The President is very busy with more important things, but it does seem as if he could spare a moment to put a little ice on his secretary's fevered brow, or tame down his anguish in some way. As for Mr. HAYS, who was speaking in what he supposed to be confidence and whose remarks were not stenographically reported, there is a version of his speech which represents him as saying nothing whatever about the President or the Democratic leaders in connection with ending the war, but as saying that "a certain socialistic coterie in Washington" would like to end the war without hurting Germany too much. If he said that, he understated the truth; the coterie is not only in that frame of mind, but seems to be doing all it can to bring its wishes about. It is only socialistic in the parlor-socialist way, but it looks with a kindly eye on pacifism and the Non-Partisan League. It is not so long since it actually projected the notorious LINDBERGH of Minnesota into the White House and got him an interview with the President.

THE NEW TRAFFIC RULES.

We have become familiar with "one-way" streets, and now we are to have "one-traffic" streets, beginning on Monday next. Police Commissioner ENRIGHT has classified our avenues as to their fitness for their respective uses, and the traffic must divide itself accordingly. It is another of those reasonable interferences with the freedom of the individual which democracy establishes as peremptorily as autocracy. For a time there may be "unrest" over the order that commercial, or slow and heavy, traffic must confine itself to First, Second, and Third Avenues on the east side and Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Avenues on the west side. Passenger vehicles, that is, private, light and fast moving conveyances on wheels, must use Lexington, Fourth or Park, and Madison Avenues on the east side, Fifth Avenue, and, on the west side, Seventh Avenue. It is to the advantage of both to separate them. The slow as well as the fast conveyances will be able to expedite their movements when they get out of each other's way. Due consideration must be given to the representation of merchants that Fourth Avenue and Lafayette Street should be open to heavy traffic.

The weak spot in the plan is rather the weak spot in the design of the city plan than in the traffic rules. There is but one diagonal street in New York, Broadway. All traffic which is not strictly north and south, or east and west, must take two sides of a triangle to "get there." There are no short cuts, such as abound in cities laid out by engineers or strategists. Washington was laid out in wartimes, and has many focuses from which artillery can command moving columns of men or wagon trains, whatever their direction or destination. This lack of "vistas" in New York has often been lamented from an architectural and decorative point of view, but our skyscrapers have so overloaded our streets that the aesthetic and artistic shortcomings of the island borough have become less important than the humdrum inability to travel in our checkerboard streets without getting in each other's way. Perhaps some day it will be necessary to rule the horse traffic out of the city limits, but for the present there is no distinction made as to motor power.

Horse wagons and automobiles look alike to the traffic rules, and no doubt they will act alike under the rules in turning out of the streets into the avenues and out of the avenues into the streets. At such points there must be a mingling of the two sorts of traffic, and it is to be feared that there will be a tendency to select the smoothest pavement rather than the street or avenue which the rules call for. Where the going is easiest the traffic will cling like wagons to the car tracks. For a time the police will be lenient, no doubt, but eventually all sorts of traffic must bow to the rules which are designed for the good of all. Neither the fast nor the slow traffic will be allowed to make itself a nuisance to the other. The exceptions will not be those of privilege to the few, but those of service to all.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

At Least He's Not a Coward.

Even the rather numerous people who are not admirers of EUGENE DEBS are obliged to admit that he stands alone among his kind, and in his isolation deserves whatever of respect is due to the man who sticks to what he says and endures the consequences of his words without protest.

Every other representative of his school of thought, so far as can be remembered, has no sooner been haled to court than he—or she—has made violent efforts to prove innocence of the charge brought. Always the struggle has been to twist vicious words into harmless meanings, to convict opposing witnesses of mendacity, exaggeration, or distortion, to escape punishment in any of the many ways that the law provides or ingenious lawyers can invent.

DEBS is made of better stuff than these side-stepping preachers of sedition. He admits that he said what he said and also that he meant what he said instead of something quite different and—unpunishable. This may be an evil eminence, but it is real eminence, and while it makes DEBS the most dangerous of his group, it saves him from the contempt the others earn by their cowardly quibbles, their lying denials, and their hasty flights the moment they are threatened with a chance to wear the martyr's crown.

A General Neglect of Duties.

Nobody, as things look now, seems likely to get much either of glory or credit out of what for some time will be remembered as "the Two Thousand Questions episode." As a matter of fact, about everybody involved in it would appear in a considerably better light had his conduct been in one or more respects decidedly different from what it was.

The spokesman for the National Security League, Professor VAN TYNE, had a rather good case to begin with, but his presentation of it was not complete, and therefore not fair, in that he did not let the public know that, without any prodding from him, Mr. CREEL had taken, three months ago, proper measures to prevent any further sale of the book until after its pacifism and pro-Germanism had been edited out of it. As a result of that mistake, Mr. CREEL now enters a plea in mitigation and avoidance, as the lawyers say, and is able to prove that he had an excuse at least colorable for having put the seal of governmental approval on a book that deserved even harsher criticism than he gave it later. But he will have to admit—indeed, he does admit—that he performed carelessly a duty which it was his business to perform carefully, and that as a result of this carelessness he assisted in the publication and sale of a thoroughly bad and somewhat dangerous book.

The situation of The Review of Reviews and its editor is, even to the most charitable judgment, no better than that of Mr. CREEL. The best that can be said for either is that on inadequate grounds they assumed that the book was all right because it came from Australia, where there is a censorship, and was the product of a man whom the editor of The Review of Reviews thought to be honest. That man, a son of the erratic STEAD, has yet to tell his end of the sorry story, but doubtless he, too, will manage, more or less successfully, to demonstrate that the original carelessness was somebody else's, not his.

No matter how far this shifting of responsibility goes, the fact will remain that a vicious and seditious book was sold to and bought by the American public under several guarantees, official, literary, and commercial, that it was a trustworthy guide to an understanding of the war and of the nations that are fighting in it. That fact none of these personal exculpations affects in the slightest degree.

They Hated to Hear of Hatred.

Emperor WILLIAM, man of delicate sensibilities that he is, could not restrain his emotions while he horrified the gentle exponents of Teutonic virtues who work in the Krupp factories by telling them that the minds of Germany's enemies were filled with hatred. His voice trembled as he said it, and his hearers shrank, as well they might, from the picture he painted of whole nations harboring this most vicious of human sentiments.

A few of them may have a haunting memory of a certain "Hassgesang" that had a wide vogue some time ago—almost at the very beginning of the war, in fact—but, of course, that song was written by a wicked Englishman, if it wasn't by a hardly less wicked Frenchman or American or Italian, and even then the good Germans suffered cruelly from the knowledge that there were people in the world of instincts so base and of culture so low as to take pleasure in singing a song inspired by such a feeling.

Germans, if hard pressed, might have confessed at that time to a slight dislike for the British. The German professors and pastors, in their mild way, called attention to what they couldn't help considering imperfections in the British character. But hate the English? hate anybody? Never! It was a general, all-embracing love that was expressed when Germans drank to "the Day," as had been their pleasant custom for many a year, and when "the Day" did come at last, with what suavity did they notify all and sundry, and especially the dear Belgians, that it had arrived!

It is no wonder that the Kaiser can hardly endure the thought that there are people in the world who hate—no wonder that the Essen folk turn pale under their honest grime when they hear from the Infallible One that such folk are opposing his beneficent plans and are showing a strong inclination to carry the war out of France, where it belongs, into Germany, where it ought never to be. The Germans don't want to be hated—they know of no reason why anybody should hate them. Hatred is hateful. Directed against Germans it is nothing less than fiendish, and it must have been from their sincere appreciation of these truths that, waiting only till the Kaiser was out of sight, a large number of those whose applause he had so well earned by his condemnation of hate went on a strike for more pay and a little something to eat.

The Study of German.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I not reply in a few lines to your article, "Fourteen States Bar German," on Page 10 of this morning's TIMES?

We need more education than ever before after this terrible war. Our enemies who were learning two language before the war are now learning four or five languages. In former years a business man of our enemies needed French and English to obtain a good position in his home country; now he has to learn French, English, Spanish, Russian, and Turkish to make him fit for the commercial world.

We can only lick our enemies by knowing more than they do, but we do just the opposite. I have before me a book, which I have brought recently from England, printed by E. Marlborough & Co., 51 Old Bailey, London, E. C., 1918. This book is full of advertisements for the German languages, viz.: The Soldiers' Language Manual, second edition, German; German Letter Writer, Marlborough's Personal; Interlinear German Reading Book, 1918; The Child's German Book, eighth edition, 1918; German Grammar, 23d edition; German-English Commercial Correspondence, and several selected German classics and self-taught German books.

As most of the books are only edited in 1918, it seems to me that our English friends are more up to date than are we. The day will come when we will learn more.

MAURICE LEGRAND.
New York, Sept. 9, 1918.

Mr. du Pont on After-War Trade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Owing to a short vacation in Maine my attention has only been called today to an article which appeared in your paper on Aug. 25, headed "Hurd Replies to du Pont."

In looking up the basis for Mr. Hurd's exception I find it was probably incited by a statement which appeared in The New York Tribune of Aug. 23 as follows:

> We are going ahead on the assumption, too, that the United States will not enter into any commercial boycott of Germany, but that at the end of the war we will do business with her as before.

The remark that I made, which I assume was the basis of this distortion, was that it was my opinion that the United States would not sanction any international boycott against Germany as one of the terms of peace. There was no statement to the effect that we would be doing business with Germany, nor anything to that effect.

All intelligent people are well aware of the fact that Germany in the college of nations is an outlaw and that generations must pass before her crimes against humanity can be forgotten. It will not be the "Made in Germany" brand which will interest purchasers in the future, but one they will call for and insist on receiving, "Not made in Germany."

ALFRED I. DU PONT.
New York, Sept. 3, 1918.

Hopes for German Freedom.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Even eighty years ago the intelligent German had an idea of what is wrong with his countrymen. Heinrich Heine writes in his "Gedanken und Einfaelle" as follows:

> The German is like a slave who obeys his master without being whipped; one word, yes one look, is sufficient.
>
> Slavery is in himself, in his soul. Worse than material slavery is the spiritual slavery. In order to free the German such freedom can only come from within, as the outside world can be of no lasting help in such an undertaking.

Recent riots lead me to believe that the day of freedom for the German race is quickly approaching; a few more weeks, or possibly months, and the German people will see what the clique has been and is doing to them.

F. Z.
New York, Aug. 29, 1918.

BULGARIA'S PART.

A Prototype of "Schrecklichkeit" in the Balkans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your very vigorous editorial, "Coddling Germany's Allies," offers many suggestions of "evil to come" in our toleration of Germany's southeastern war-wing, and particularly from our flabbiness of attitude toward treacherous Bulgaria, whom, long ago, England must have repented dallying with in the hope that she would enter the war on the Entente side.

Your putting of the question as to whether we shall find ourselves able to "stand by Serbia and Rumania" in the day of Bulgaria's exactions is particularly ad rem, and forcibly presented. There is the whole Macedonian question, too. How is "Greece to be made secure," (reference is here made to President Wilson's specification,) if Bulgaria is to get what she wants—ever the coveter of Naboth's vineyard! Apropos, it was not many months ago that a distinguished Hellenic diplomat warned this Government of the danger from Bulgaria, not only to his own country, but of her hoodwinking ours!

But how is Bulgaria a prototype of Schrecklichkeit, as the present writer maintains? It is only necessary to refer to the record of her army's conduct in the so-called "Last Balkan War," in which record appears, "writ large," all the proved atrocities of the Teutonic advance through Belgium, &c.: violation of the living and mutilation of the dead; the torch applied with complete license; the "peeling and scattering" of all terrain passed through, along with the miserable people thereof. Let the Greeks tell the world—they, chiefly, know from the scarcely smoldered traditions, of the barbarities practiced by this progeny of ancient semi-savage race, of anomalous mixtures, whom it would be discreditable to Slavs, should we call that race Slavic!

It is timely and meet to consider deeply Bulgaria and her little move in this vast war game.

EDITH M. THOMAS.
New York, Sept. 12, 1918.

Russia's Salvation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A good beginning—half of the work done," runs a Russian saying. The safe arrival of American troops at Archangel means that our Government has started the salvation of Russia in the happiest possible way. Once firmly established at Archangel, the allied expeditionary forces are free to move either to Moscow through Vologda or to Petrograd by the way of the White Sea and the Kola-Petrozavodsk Railroad. But whatever way they select they will bring to the terror-stricken Russian people security and order, which are needed by them far more than bread and clothing. We hear that much-abused Russian peasantry have revolted at last against the Bolshevist murderers and robbers. Having formed the White Guards, they have overpowered the Bolshevist Red Guards at Nijni-Novgorod and Vologda. Now, these White Guards—in fact, all loyal Russians—will gladly join our expeditionary forces and will force the German soldiers and agents to return home and to take along their Russian allies, the Bolshevist leaders.

Meanwhile, good news is daily coming from Vladivostok, where now are operating the united forces of the Allies, the Czechoslovaks, and the loyal Russians, led by Generals Horvath and Semenoff.

Though Russia is immense, yet, acted upon simultaneously from the three extreme points —Archangel, Vladivostok, and Baku—the Russian people will feel and realize at last that they are left utterly helpless before German intrigue and Bolshevist treason.

PETER J. POPOFF.
Flushing, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1918.

The Opinion of a Legionnaire.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When war was declared in 1914 seven-eighths of the employes in a Paris house (the other one-eighth were too old) joined the army. A few days later a young Hollander, who was one of the employes, went to the head of the firm and said that as all his fellow workers had gone to the front he did not care to stay behind. Not being able to join the French Army he had joined the Foreign Legion, and therefore desired to resign his position, which resignation was accepted.

After four years of steady, active service the young Hollander wrote the following letter to the head of his Paris firm:

> "The Americans have a style of fighting which astonishes everybody. We can see they have not come over here to attend a picnic, and they are brave men. There is no doubt about the ultimate success of the Allies winning the war, and the German prisoners all say: 'We can't do anything against such soldiers.' No French, English or German soldiers can attack like the Americans. We others are too old in warfare. Experience has taught us to be more prudent."

The above is the opinion of a soldier who knows what bravery is, and having seen the Americans at work does not hesitate to praise their qualities.

X.
New York, Sept. 10, 1918.

Not Vanderbilt's Phrase.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Colonel Ashley W. Cole's "public-be-damned" letter in THE TIMES reminds me that our friend—everybody's friend—the late George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central lines, told me that the phrase was first used by a Chicago Tribune railway news editor, not Dresser. Mr. Vanderbilt had arrived one morning in Chicago to take up with officials of other lines important matters, and while awaiting their arrival at his car, The Tribune man insisted on an interview. Mr. Vanderbilt explained that his engagements wouldn't permit, but that later in the day he would be entirely willing, and, without seeing him, The Tribune man went to his office and wrote an interview in which the historic phrase, which Mr. Vanderbilt never used, appeared. Mr. Daniels declined at the time to allow this statement to be published.

H. L. B.
Brooklyn, Sept. 3, 1918.

THE SHIPS.

They have donned their gaudy war paint
In fantastic shape and queer,
They are camouflaged to look as they
are not;
Like strange zebras badly drawn by
some artist crazed with beer,
They are cut with chunk and stripe
and frenzied dot.
But they sail out of the river to the
peril-haunted deep,
And their flags fling out a challenge to
the Hun—
To the vile and slinking sea-beasts that
beneath the waters creep,
Hiding ever till their fiendish task be
done.

If the ships that sail have souls, (as
some grizzled seamen say,)
Brave and dauntless must they be to
risk their loss;
With big cargoes overburdened, daring
all to win their way
Till their precious human freight is
safe across.
What a thrill must quiver through them
when they reach the other side,
Steaming bravely into port "some-
where in France"!
Theirs the honor and the glory; theirs
a worthy, well-earned pride,
For their share in life's most wonder-
ful romance.

Raging storms shall never hold them to
their ports like shackled slaves;
Angry winds may blow and lightnings
round them play;
They shall plow the maddened waters
though beneath the foam-capped
waves
Death himself—the submarine—awaits
his prey.
Steel and stone or stanchest timber;
steam or sail—it makes no odds;
Day and night they do whatever must
be done.
For the noble cause of Freedom—for a
purpose that is God's,
All are pledged to fight until the fight
is won.

H. VARLEY.

RULING ON ADVERTISING.

War Industries Board Explains Circulation Guarantee Order.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Chairman Baruch of the War Industries Board tonight announced that Thomas E. Donnelley, Chief of its Pulp and Paper Section, had issued an explanatory statement addressed to advertising agencies and agents regarding the board's regulation calling for discontinuance of the practice of selling advertisements in newspapers and periodicals with a guarantee of circulation and of a rebate should the circulation fall short of the guarantee.

The statement was issued, Mr. Baruch explained, "because advertising agents and agencies profess confusion through lack of understanding of the regulation." Mr. Donnelley's statement follows:

"There has been considerable misunderstanding concerning the following ruling to all newspapers and periodicals:

"'Discontinue selling advertising with a guarantee of circulation requiring a rebate if circulation falls below guaranteed amount.'

"The purpose of this ruling is to prevent the printing of copies of newspapers and periodicals which are not called for by the legitimate circulation, but are printed by the publisher and circulated by forced means in order to make good the guarantee and save such rebate. Such circulation is, of course, a waste of paper and during the war must be stopped.

"There is nothing in our regulations which prevents the publisher from making a sworn statement of past circulation, but hereafter publishers cannot guarantee future circulation. Advertisers must buy their advertisement upon the reputation of the newspaper or periodical and their belief that the circulation is a bona fide one and will be maintained. This is a positive order and must not be evaded."

STEVENS A WAR COLLEGE.

Enrollment Under Army Supervision Will Start on Oct. 1.

Dr. Alexander T. Humphreys, President of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, announced yesterday that a unit of the Students' Army Training Corps had been established at the institute under direction of the War Department. It will be organized Oct. 1, and between 550 and 600 students are expected to enroll. They will be quartered at Stevens. Requirements for the enrollment are the same as announced for other colleges in which the training corps has been established.

All youths between 18 and 21, in Class 1A, high school graduates or their equivalent, may enroll. The courses will be from three to nine months. College subjects will be taught and the students will be subject to military drill and discipline. They will be in uniform and receive the pay of a private, $30 a month. They will be removed from the jurisdiction of their local draft board and may be sent to officers' schools and non-commission officers' schools, or if they cannot measure up to standard, may specialize in science, such as chemical warfare and the like.

A circular giving full information regarding the status of enrolled students under the draft law was issued at Trenton yesterday by the New Jersey State Council of Defense, acting for the New Jersey Committee of the American Council of Education, to the Principals of all high schools and private secondary schools. The committee is composed of Professor Edwin S. Corwin of Princeton, Chairman; President Alexander Humphreys of Stevens Institute, and Professor William Demarest of Rutgers.

"Each young man should go to the college of his choice," the statement reads, "matriculate and enter as a regular student. He will, of course, also register with his local draft board. As soon as possible, probably on or about Oct. 1, opportunity will be given for all the regularly enrolled students to be inducted into the Students' Army Training Corps at the schools where they are in attendance. Thus the corps will be organized by voluntary induction under the Selective Service act, instead of by enlistment, as previously contemplated."

The student-soldiers will be given military instruction and will be kept under observation to determine their qualifications as officer-candidates, with possibility of assignment to any of the following posts: Officers' training camp, noncommissioned officers' training school, school for further intensive work in a specified line for a limited specified time, vocational training section of the corps for technician training of military value, cantonment for duty with troops as a private.

TIGHTEN ANTI-LIGHT RULES.

Fuel Administrator Sends a Warning to the Public.

The first of the weekly meetings that are to keep the Fuel Administrators in touch with the situation here was held yesterday afternoon with the Executive Committee of the State Fuel Administration. J. D. A. Morrow, Director of State Distribution of the National Administration, was present. The meeting discussed matters of organization and features of the situation here. Reeve Schley, Assistant State Administrator, gave out this statement:

"Attention of the public is again called to restrictions in regard to the use of artificial illumination.

"The use of outside lights and window lights is to be discontinued absolutely during the daylight hours each and every day.

"Signs and window lights are not to be used at all on the 'lightless nights'—Monday to Thursday, inclusive, and all other outside lights reduced to a minimum necessary for public safety. Outside lights are lights in entrance ways of stores or other buildings. In no case must the amount of light used in this connection exceed a maximum of 10 watts per lineal foot of door or entrance way.

"On other nights care must be taken not to illuminate prior to one-half hour after sunset.

"The use of lights inside of stores for the purpose of lighting windows is not permitted.

"No exemptions will be granted hereafter for street illumination for block celebrations. Such celebrations must be fixed upon nights when the restrictions are not in force; that is, Friday, Saturday, or Sunday nights.

"Violation of these orders will result in the disconnection of the entire supply of electricity or gas to the premises."

BAR ISSUE OF THE NATION.

Postal Authorities Hold Up an Edition of Weekly Magazine.

The Post Office authorities have held up the Sept. 14 issue of The Nation, a weekly magazine published by The Nation Press, Inc., of which Oswald Garrison Villard is President. No explanation was given out by the Post Office authorities here, Postmaster Thomas G. Patten saying that all information must come from Washington.

A statement given out at the office of The Nation yesterday was to the effect that a letter from the New York Post Office, signed by Postmaster Patten, informed the publishers that the Sept. 14 issue of the magazine had been held up and the case submitted to the solicitor of the Post Office Department at Washington, but did not define the article to which objection had been made. It was asserted that the publishers did not know of any article that could be considered objectionable and that all efforts to obtain information from the local Post Office authorities had proved futile.

Postmaster Patten said last night that it was possible that a facsimile of his signature appeared on the letter received by The Nation, but that so far as he knew the case had not actually passed through his hands.

FINDS INDEPENDENTS FRIENDLY TO SMITH

Democratic State Chairman Harris Tells of Disaffection Among Republicans.

EXPECTS AID FROM WOMEN

Steering Committee to Operate from Up-State Headquarters—Tammany Cry Not Feared.

Returning from a visit to Western New York, Edwin S. Harris, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said yesterday that he had found a marked sentiment for Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic nominee for Governor, among voters of all classes, and considerable disaffection in the Republican ranks.

"If similar conditions obtain everywhere in the State, or in many places, it should be enough to elect Mr. Smith," said Mr. Harris.

A better understanding of President Wilson's war aims, Mr. Harris said, had resulted in a wider sympathy and more general sentiment for the President than existed two years ago when Mr. Harris made a tour of the State shortly before election. That sentiment, Mr. Harris thought, would weigh very heavily in favor of the Democratic nominee for Governor.

"Mr. Smith will depend to a large extent on the support of independent voters for victory," said Mr. Harris, "and a special appeal will be made to these up State. What is likely to have more weight than anything else with this group of voters—and it has been greatly increased in numbers by the advent of the enfranchised women—is the widespread feeling that Governor Whitman is insincere and a political self-seeker whose actions and attitude on public questions are dictated not by principle but by political expediency solely. No move in this campaign will be efficacious in dispelling that feeling among the independent voters, in my opinion.

"Here is an illustration," he went on. "In a small town up State, which for strategic reasons I will not name, there was a meeting of the Woman's Christion Temperance Union recently. A number of prohibition agitators were present who proclaimed what a glorious champion of the cause Governor Whitman had turned out to be and urged that he be indorsed by the meeting. One woman got up and asked if the Governor was sincere in his advocacy of prohibition or whether it was merely a political play and if in the end he might not do something that would belittle the cause. A pitched battle followed. The Governor was indorsed by a majority vote. But after the meeting six of the women—and they were not Democratic women—took the W. C. T. U. badges from their dresses and declared that they were done with the organization as a result of the indorsement of the Governor."

Mr. Harris said that the Tammany cry raised against Mr. Smith would not find the ready response up State that it had in other years.

"We had a practical demonstration of that in the primaries," said Mr. Harris. "William Church Osborn, admittedly a high-minded, capable, up-standing Democrat, made an aggressive campaign up State on the anti-Tammany issue. Mr. Smith never did a thing to combat it. Mr. Osborn, who should have gotten votes on that issue up State if anybody could, was snowed under. That's the answer."

To capture the independent voters, a special committee will be appointed to campaign for the

COURT DISMISSES CHILDS INDICTMENT

Justice Finch's Decision Also Affects Three Other Defendants in Election Cases.

HAD APPLIED FOR A WRIT

Court Holds That Even If Facts Were True Grand Jury Was Without Jurisdiction.

A decision yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Finch, if not reversed by the higher courts, disposes of the criminal proceedings against William Hamlin Childs, Josiah T. Newcomb, William Sulzer, and Timothy Healy, who were indicted for violation of the provision of the Corrupt Practices act relating to the filing of campaign expenditures. The case came before Justice Finch on an application in behalf of Mr. Childs in a habeas corpus proceeding, in which he alleged that he was illegally detained and that there was no ground for his indictment.

Justice Finch ruled that under the requirements of the election law the court could require the defendant to file a correct statement of expenditures, and then if he failed to do so he could be punished by a fine of $1,000 or one year in prison. No such proceeding was taken, but the defendant was first indicted on the ground that he had not filed such a statement, although no court had directed him to do so. For this reason the court said:

"He has done nothing for which he is indictable, even assuming that the facts are true, and the Grand Jury was without jurisdiction."

Although the habeas corpus proceeding was brought only in the name of Mr. Childs, the decision will also affect the cases of the other defendants.

WOMEN FOR TRADE SCHOOLS

Secretary Lane Urges Their Acceptance to Replace Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior today wrote to the school authorities of New York City as to the question of whether women should be admitted to trades schools heretofore maintained for men.

"As the war continues," said Mr. Lane's letter, "and as men are called in larger numbers for active military service and for service in the industries connected directly with the war, the demand for women to take the places of men in skilled trades and to do work requiring special preparation will continue to increase.

"Most women have not had the preparation necessary to enable them to fill those positions and do this work, and most of them must get it in the night schools or in other schools especially organized for this kind of instruction. To organize, equip, and maintain separate schools for women would entail much unnecessary expense.

"It would, therefore, seem wise for the City of New York and all other cities in which there is considerable demand for women for such work to admit women to the classes which have been maintained for men in the several trades and occupations. This is only an extension of the plan of co-education which has generally been adopted throughout the country, and which has usually been satisfactory."

LLOYD GEORGE HAS GRIP.

Premier's Speechmaking Tour in Lancashire Canceled.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 13.—Premier David Lloyd George is suffering from influenza and all his Lancashire engagements have been canceled.

His physician after a visit to the Premier at 8:30 P. M. said that his temperature was still high, and it was doubtful if he would be able to leave for London on Monday.

ABANDON POLICE STATION.

Greenwich Street Precinct Closed for Lack of Business.

At 12:01 this morning the Greenwich Street Police Station was abandoned by the Police Department, as the officials explain, for "lack of business." It was announced that the building, which is less than ten years old, and is equipped with every modern improvement, would be used as a storage house by the Police Department.

The force of the precinct, which consisted of a Captain, four Lieutenants, eight Sergeants and forty-nine patrolmen, have been assigned to other precincts adjoining, excepting Captain John B. Leary, who was transferred to a Brooklyn precinct a few days ago.

It was explained by Inspector Daly that abandoning the Greenwich Street Station would save the city $50,000 a year in salaries and upkeep of property.

Banigan-O'Brien.

The marriage is announced of Thomas Franklin Banigan, an experimental research chemist with the Hercules Powder Company at Kenvil, N. J., and Miss Edwina J. O'Brien of Reno, Nev., and a daughter of a Regent of the University of Nevada, of which she and Mr. Banigan are graduates. The ceremony was performed on Aug. 31 in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Miss Townsend to Marry Aviator.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marie Jermain Townsend, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. de Peyster Townsend of Brookwood, N. Y., to John Elliott Jenkins, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John E. Jenkins of Chicago. Mr. Jenkins is in France with the United States Navy aviation forces.

FOUND 'OBJECTORS' CHAINED

Roger N. Baldwin Complains of Treatment of Military Prisoners.

Roger N. Baldwin of the National Civil Liberties Bureau, with offices at 70 Fifth Avenue, issued a statement yesterday saying that he, L. Hollingsworth Wood, Norman M. Thomas, Dr. Judah L. Magnes, and John S. Godman of Boston had visited Fort Jay, on Governors Island, and had found objectionable conditions in the prison where conscientious objectors were kept in solitary confinement. Mr. Baldwin's statement charged:

"That the punishment cells are unsanitary, totally dark, and located in a vaulted chamber which has only one small opening for light and ventilation; that these cells are approximately 5 feet wide, 6 feet long, and 8 feet high, with two ten-inch grated openings for ventilation; that the prisoners are kept continuously in the cells for a maximum period of two weeks on bread and water; that the men are shackled to the iron gratings for eight hours every day."

Mr. Baldwin named some of the prisoners who have been sentenced to long terms.

Investigation disclosed that the prison referred to by Mr. Baldwin is not in Fort Jay at all, but in old Castle Williams. The character of the punishment is prescribed by military regulations, and will not be deviated from, it was said yesterday by Colonel Hunt, Commandant at Castle Williams, until the regulations are changed. In punishing prisoners of the kind referred to by Mr. Baldwin, Colonel Hunt said, the War Department had no intention of locking them up in drawing rooms and feeding them on all the delicacies of the season. He added:

"These self-styled conscientious objectors have been passed on to Fort Leavenworth, where there are better facilities for handling this class of offenders. While here they were not only unwilling to perform any military labor but were unwilling and refused to perform labor of any character or description. In addition, they showed such disrespect and insult to the flag and national anthem as to refuse to remain uncovered and stand at attention. It was necessary to restrain the other prisoners from assaulting them for this intolerable show of disrespect. The punishment inflicted was not inhumane, and was administered on account of the refusal to do any kind of work.

"It must be clearly understood that these men are not recognized as being conscientious objectors. They have been found guilty by the highest military tribunal of being pretenders. It is my duty to see that the sentence is carried into execution and that the prisoners perform hard labor. The Assistant Secretary of War has just completed an inspection of this institution, so that its whole workings are well known at the War Department."

ALIEN'S STOCK AT AUCTION.

3,000 Shares of H. Koppers Company of Pittsburgh Sold.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 13.—Three thousand shares of stock of the H. Koppers Company of Pittsburgh were sold at public auction on the local Stock Exchange here today by Joseph Guffey, Director of the Bureau of Sales of the Alien Property Custodian's office.

Hamilton Stewart, said to be representing a group of stockholders in the company, and himself a Director of the concern, was the highest bidder at $100.75 a share. The stock, which was owned by Heinrich Koppers of Essen, Germany, represented a third interest in the company, which was capitalized at $1,500,000.

The H. Koppers Company are designers and builders of by-product coke and gas oven plants. The concern controls the Pittsburgh By-product Coke Company, which in turn owns the Seaboard Coke Company, the Minnesota By-product Coke Company, the Melcroft Coal Company, and the By-product Company of Canada. The appraised value of the stock as placed by the Alien Property Custodian is $175 a share.

WED TO LIEUT. KERNOCHAN.

Miss Caroline R. Hatch, War Nurse, Married in Paris on Aug. 21.

The marriage is announced in Paris on Aug. 21 of Lieutenant Marshall Rutgers Kernochan, U. S. A., the son of Mrs. William Pollock of this city and Pittsfield, Mass., and Miss Caroline Rigney Hatch, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Denison Hatch of this city and a sister of Mrs. Cornelius S. Lee and Mrs. Arthur D. M. Cooley.

Miss Hatch went to France some time ago and, after being with the American Ambulance Hospital at Compiègne, Soissons, and other places, has for the last two years been a nurse in Dr. Blake's hospital. She spent two months here early last Spring visiting her parents, and early in June, on her return to France, she cabled the announcement of her engagement to Mr. Kernochan.

Mr. Kernochan joined the Field Artillery and for more than a year has been with the A. E. F. in France.

Miss Smith to Wed Lieut. Brush.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gilbert Smith of Greenwich, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie G. Smith, to Lieutenant Graham M. Brush of the Naval Aviation. Miss Smith's father is President of the Ward Line. Lieutenant Brush was recently sent abroad on special business for the Bureau of Steam Engineering of Naval Aeronautics.

Miss McCoy Weds Dr. Schreiner.

Miss Helen L. McCoy of Kingsbridge and Dr. Albert L. Schreiner of Mount Hope were married on Wednesday afternoon at the Church of the Mediator, the Rev. John Campbell officiating. After Sept. 20 they will be at home at Kingsbridge.

Cardinal Hopes to Take a Walk Soon

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Cardinal Farley hopes soon to be able to walk out of doors at his Summer home here, where he is recovering from a serious attack of pneumonia. He continues to gain strength.

A true historic romance of entrancing beauty and triumphant power.—N. Y. TRIBUNE

The COURT *of* BELSHAZZAR

Mr. Williams has the true narrative gift, and his story has much of the magic that belongs to the spell of the born teller of tales.
—N. Y. SUN

The Court of Belshazzar can be recommended to those who like a briskly moving and well invented tale. *—N. Y. TIMES*

By EARL WILLIAMS

THE BOBBS-MERRILL CO., *Publishers* *All Stores, $1.50 net*

HOPE TO BE ARRESTED.

Suffragists Plan New White House Demonstration.

At a meeting of women last night at the People's House, 7 East Fifteenth Street, Lucy Burns, Vice President of the National Woman's Suffrage Party, who had served seven jail sentences in Washington for engaging in demonstrations before the White House, told of her experiences and urged the members of her audience who could afford to serve a jail sentence at the capital to join a band which will leave on a special train from the Pennsylvania station next Sunday night for Washington. The demonstration will take place Monday at the foot of the Lafayette statue, opposite the White House.

Although the suffragists have obtained a permit from the Washington police to hold the meeting, Miss Burns held out the hope that all the participants would be arrested.

Rose Winslow, who has also served a term in a Washington jail, recommended hunger striking as an excellent means for women who eat and drink too much to correct their figures. "Every person," she said, "owes it to herself to go to jail at least once, just to get the experience."

HIGH MASS FOR ANNA HELD.

Actress's Attorney Explains in Cathedral That She Died a Catholic.

A high mass of requiem for Anna Held, the actress, whose death occurred a few weeks ago, was said in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. There were about 500 persons present, the majority of whom were nonprofessionals, and the coffin rested before the altar during the services. Charles F. Hanlon of San Francisco, Miss Held's attorney and executor of her will, explained that the requiem mass was arranged because through inadvertence the friends who had charge of the funeral services were not informed that Miss Held had died in the Catholic faith.

The celebrant was the Rev. William B. Martin, assistant rector of the cathedral; the deacon was the Rev. Patrick Daly, and the sub-deacon was the Rev. Bernard Corcoran, while the Rev. Henry F. Hammer was master of ceremonies. The music was furnished by the full choir under the leadership of Professor J. C. Ungerer.

The mourners occupied pews on either side of the coffin. In the party were Miss Liane Carrera, Miss Held's daughter; Mrs. Wescott Allan, sister of Miss Lillian Russell, whom she represented, and Beatrice Brioschi, for thirteen years Miss Held's maid.

The body was taken to Holy Angels' Cemetery at Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, for interment.

William W. Crehore, Civil Engineer.

William Williams Crehore, civil engineer of Westfield, N. J., with office at 30 Church Street, New York, died Thursday in Los Angeles, Cal. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1864. He was graduated from Yale with the A. B. degree in 1886 and received the Ph. D. degree from the Sheffield Scientific School in 1888. In 1906 he was elected President of the Typewriting Telegraph Company. Mr. Crehore was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, American Society of Civil Engineers, University Glee Club, and the Authors' League of America. Mr. Crehore was the author of Tables and Diagrams for Use of Engineers and Architects" and other architectural books.

Francis M. Jencks.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 13.—Francis May Jencks, millionaire-philanthropist, founder of the Maryland League for National Defense, died today at his summer home, Beech Hill, Dublin, N. H. He was 70 years old and since the United States entered the war he had given his time, fortune and energy to patriotic work. Though a native of Baltimore he resided in New York until twenty-eight years ago.

Duke Leopold of Anhalt Dead.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 13.—Duke Leopold of Anhalt died yesterday at Dessau, capital of the Duchy of Anhalt, according to a dispatch received here. Leopold succeeded his brother, Duke Frederick II., upon the latter's death in April of this year.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARIANNA EASTBURN, widow of Isaac F. Eastburn, died yesterday at her home, 430 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, aged 86 years. Mrs. Eastburn was born in Trenton, N. J. She was a lifelong member of the Orthodox Society of Friends.

HENRI ANTOINE VANDER PAAUWERT, for twenty-one years with the Commercial Cable Company as an interpreter, died in Trinity Hospital on Thursday after an operation. He was born sixty-one years ago in Amsterdam, Holland, and lived at 530 First Street, Brooklyn.

CONRAD MEYER, retired wine and liquor merchant, and a member of Herder Lodge of Freemasons, died on Thursday at his home 1,223 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 78 years.

Mrs ALFRED ECKERT, 34 years old, died in the Flushing Hospital on Wednesday. Her husband is janitor of Public School 23 in Flushing.

GEORGE HENRY WADE, for nearly forty years in the employ of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad, died at his home in South Brooklyn on Wednesday.

Mrs JOSEPHINE ALLEN McMAKEN MORRISON, a member of an old New England family, and the widow of Silas Lewis Morrison, a cabinet manufacturer of Boston, died at her home, 416 Clermant Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. She was born in Nantucket, Mass., fifty-six years ago. A son, the Rev. Dr. Lewis Chester Morrison, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, survives her.

FRANK S. MOTT, assistant manager of the Retford branch of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, dropped dead yesterday at the Atlantic Avenue subway station from a stroke of apoplexy. He was born in Brooklyn fifty-eight years ago. His home was at 899 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

FREDERICK POSTAL, proprietor of the Hotel Griswold, Detroit, Mich., for twenty-three years, died at his home in that city Thursday.

Mrs. Eliza WOOD, widow of Commander William M. Gamble, U. S. N., died Thursday in Nutley, N. J. She was 88 years old.

WILLIAM RICHARD TROBRIDGE, supervisor of the Trenton Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died at his home in Bordentown, N. J., yesterday. He was 59 years old.

HENRY SMITH, formerly an antique shop proprietor, died suddenly at his home, 817 Manor Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I., Thursday. He was 68 years old.

JOHN DANIEL HEDGES, aged 70, died Thursday at Easthampton, L. I., in the house in which he was born on land drawn by the first Hedges freeholder when the town was settled in 1649.

LAWRENCE T. FELL, a former member of the brokerage firm of Thomas F. McIntyre & Co. of Manhattan and at one time Chairman of the Essex County Board of Taxation, died yesterday at his home, 95 Park Avenue, Orange, N. J. He was born in Orenge forty-six years ago.

JAMES C. CUMMINGS, 61 years old, Special Agent of the United States Treasury Department, for ten years connected with the work in New York City, but recently head of the department's activities in Chicago, died at his home in that city on Wednesday.

CLARENCE F. WALKER of 210 West Sixty-eighth Street, associated in the management of the Knickerbocker Sightseeing Bus Company, which is owned by his mother, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. He was 32 years old.

DANIEL FIELDS, a former member of the New York Fire Department, died Thursday at his home, 575 Broome Street. He was 56 years old.

ISAIAH CLARKSON BARROTT, for thirty-one years editor of The Modern Priscilla, a woman's magazine of Boston, Mass., died at his home in that city Wednesday night.

HENRY FOREST DUTTON, son of ex-Governor Henry Forest Dutton of Florida, died last night at Hotel Vanderbilt, where he had been living for some time. Pneumonia was the cause of death. Mr. Dutton was 38 years old and was born in Florida, but spent most of his life in New York.

SIR SAMUEL EVANS DEAD.

President of British Prize Court Succumbs After an Operation.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Sir Samuel Evans, President of the British Prize Court, died today at Brighton. Death was due to a hemorrhage following an abdominal operation.

Sir Samuel Thomas Evans, son of a Skewen shopkeeper, was born in 1859. He became a country town solicitor, and was sent by his fellow-Welshmen to Parliament, where he served from 1890 to 1910. He abandoned his practice of solicitor to become a member of the bar, and soon had a large practice.

From 1906 to 1908 he was Recorder of Swansea, and from 1908 to 1910 he was Solictor General. In 1910 he was made President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice in England, and since the war had been engaged almost entirely in prize court work.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

New Year Greetings.

EPSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Epstein of Kaaterskill Junction, New York, wish all their friends and relatives a very happy New Year.

Born.

YENTES.—To Mr. and Mrs. Morris, a boy, Sept. 11.

Engaged.

JENKINS—TOWNSEND.—Captain and Mrs. F. de Peyster Townsend of Brookwood, Cooperstown, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marie Jermain Townsend, to John Elliott Jenkins, son of the late John E. and Mrs. Jenkins of Chicago. Mr. Jenkins is in France with the United States naval aviation forces.

Married.

KERNOCHAN—HATCH.—In Paris, France, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, Caroline Rigney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Denison Hatch, to Lieutenant Marshall Rutgers Kernochan, U. S. Artillery.

SHASKAN — HAAS. — Linnie Haas, (nee Marks,) to E. Felix Shaskan.

Died.

BAILEY.—Rev. Alvin F., of Barre, Mass., died Sept. 12, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. James B. McKinlay, 604 West 162d St., N. Y. City. Services at Barre, Sept. 14, 1 P. M.

BAMBERGER.—On Friday morning, Sept. 13, at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., Albertine, widow of the late Leopold Bamberger and mother of Maurice, William, Harry, Emma B. Loeb, Nellie G. Loeb, and Alice B. Kirschbaum. Funeral at convenience of the family.

BARTLETT.—At his home, 14 Highland Av., Yonkers, on Friday, Sept. 13, 1918, Frank Hewitt Bartlett. Funeral services at his late residence Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BEADLESTON.—At Presbyterian Hospital, Sept. 12, James Harper, infant son of Randolph and Florence Harper Beadleston. Funeral and interment private.

CADY.—On Sept. 13, 1918, at Mansion Square Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., John Newton Cady, in his 78th year. Funeral services at Calvary Church, Summit, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 15, at 4 P. M.

CREHORE.—William Williams, in Los Angeles, Cal., on Sept. 13, beloved husband of Anna Ballard Crehore of Westfield, N. J., and son of John Davenport and Lucy Williams Crehore of Cleveland, Ohio.

CUMMINGS.—At Chicago, Sept. 10, James C., beloved husband of Marion Wright Cummings. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St., Saturday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Members of Elks Lodge No. 1 and staff of the Special Agents, United States Treasury Department, and also friends of the United States Custom Service are invited. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

DARLING.—Suddenly, at Babylon, L. I., on Friday, Sept. 13, Elaine P., wife of Thomas E. D. Darling of New York. Notice of funeral later.

DEHAN.—Sept. 13, in her 80th year, Kitty, widow of the late Lewis and devoted mother of Samuel, Joseph, Sadie Peck and Annie Goldfish. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 846 Kelly St., Bronx, Sunday, Sept. 15, at 10 A. M.

DIMOCK.—Suddenly, Sept. 11, Anthony Weston Dimock at his residence, Peekanose, N. Y. Funeral services at the residence of Mrs. Archibald Barklie, of 535 Jefferson Av., Elizabeth, N. J., Saturday, 4 P. M.

ELIAS.—On Sept. 13, 1918, in her 79th year, Katharina Elias, widow of Henry Elias, Sr. Funeral Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick W. Kroehle, 104 East 57th St. Requiem mass 10 o'clock. St. Patrick's Cathedral. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

FRIEND.—Louis I., aged 49, at Bradley Beach, N. J., Sept. 13, 1918, beloved husband of Tecila S. Friend, member Pacific Lodge, F. and A. M. Interment Tuesday next at Milwaukee.

FUCHS.—On Friday, Sept. 13, 1918, Christina Fuchs, beloved wife of Emil Fuchs, in her 53d year. Funeral services at her late residence, 67 Ocean Av., Oakwood, S. I., on Monday, Sept. 16, at 2 P. M.

GAMBLE.—On Sept. 12, at residence of her daughter, 30 Young Av., Nutley, N. J., Eliza Wood, widow of Commander William M. Gamble, U. S. Navy, in her 89th year. Funeral at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., Saturday, Sept. 14, 2 P. M.

HART.—On Thursday, Sept. 12, 1918, Irene Nestell, widow of George W. Hart. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 92 Neptune Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 3 P. M.

JENCKS.—On Friday, Sept. 13, at Dublin, N. H., Francis M. Jencks of Baltimore, Md. Services at Beech Hill, Dublin, on Sunday, Sept. 15.

JONES.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Sept. 12, Philip Hone Le Roy Jones, son of Herman Le Roy Jones and the late Margaret Hone Jones. Funeral private.

KENNY.—On Sept. 13, at her residence, 155 West 12th St., Ann, widow of James Kenny and formerly of St. Patrick's Parish, (Old Cathedral.) Notice of funeral later.

LENAHEN.—Sept. 12, 1918, at Philadelphia, Grace Edith, wife of John Arthur Lenahen, daughter of the late Matthew Stoddart Chambers and Mrs. Charlotte Hurlbut Chambers. Funeral St. Patrick's Church, Philadelphia, Monday, 10 A. M.

LINDLEY.—Lieutenant Bryant L., member of British Royal Flying Corps, killed in action June 29, in his 20th year, son of J. Bryant and Mary Leavitt Lindley of South Africa and grandson of the late Henry S. Leavitt of this city.

LINZMEYER.—Suddenly on Sept. 11, at his residence, Dallas, Texas, Louis, beloved husband of Katherine Keyes. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOWERY.—Mary, sister of Joseph Lowery. Funeral from 14A East 39th St., Saturday, Sept. 14, at 9:30 A. M., to St. Francis De Sales' Church, 96th St. and Lexington Av.

McCARTHY.—Suddenly on Sept. 12, 1918, Margaret Brenner, beloved wife of Stanley A. McCarthy. Funeral private.

MAASS.—On Sept. 13, Louis, husband of Grace Schaefer and son of Celia and the late Julius Maass. Funeral private.

MEYER.—On Sept. 12, 1918, after a short illness, Conrad Meyer, in his 79th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 1,223 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Prospect Cemetery, Pine Bush, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 15, 1918.

NORWOOD.—Suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 13, 1918, Edmund H., Jr., son of Edmund H. Norwood, in his 28th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 21A West 45th St., Bayonne, N. J., on Sunday, at 5 P. M. Interment in the family plot, Greenwood Cemetery, on Monday, at 10:30 A. M.

ORAM.—At West Haven, Conn., Sept. 12, 1918, Charles Cullen Oram, son of the late William Evans Sprague Oram of Brighton, England. Private services at his late home, Hove Lodge, 666 Savin Av., Saturday, Sept. 14, 1918. It is lovingly requested no flowers be sent.

PROBST.—Suddenly, on Sept. 12, 1918, Frederick Probst, beloved husband of Mary Probst. Funeral from the residence of his son, 638 East 161st St., on Monday, Sept. 16, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Anselm's Church, Tinton Av. and 155th St. Interment at St. Raymond's Cemetery.

RADIN.—At Berkeley, Cal., Sept. 6, suddenly, Johanna Radin, widow of the late Adolph M. Radin and mother of Herman T., Max, and Paul. Funeral from her late residence, 654 East 165th St., on Sunday, Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock precisely.

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RICE.—Bridget, widow of John Rice, mother of Mary E., Barth J., John M., Thomas F., James A., William P., at her home, 11 Cooper St., near 204th St. and Broadway. Funeral Monday, Sept. 16, 1918. Solemn requiem mass at 10 o'clock, Church of the Good Shepherd, Broadway and 207th St. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

ROBINSON.—Douglas, suddenly, of heart failure, on Thursday, Sept. 12, at the City Hospital, Amsterdam, N. Y., in the 64th year of his age. Services will be held at his country residence, Henderson House, Jordanville, N. Y., at the convenience of the family.

SCHMALHEISER.—Rosalie, age 22, beloved daughter of Samuel and Pauline Buchenholz and sister of Jeannette, on Friday, Sept. 13, at her residence, 827 Park Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral private.

SCHONFARBER.—Mina, relict of Jacob, in her 89th year, mother of Meta, Bena, and Esther Falk. Communante Israelite Francaise are invited. Funeral from 492 Convent Av., Sunday, Sept. 15, 10 A. M.

VANDER PAAUWERT.—On Sept. 12, 1918, Henri Antoine, beloved husband of Charlotta Paulina Vander Paauwert, (nee Anderson.) Funeral services Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, at his home, 530 1st St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers.

WILLIAMS.—In New York City, on Sept. 11, Annie Addicks, wife of George L. Williams. Buried in Buffalo, N. Y.

ACKERMAN.—George, 410 West 50th St., Sept. 11. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

BABBITT.—Martha A., 474 West 146th St., Sept. 10, aged 49.

BODSON.—Charles H., Sept. 10, aged 49. Funeral 429 West 47th St., today, 10 A. M.

BORACHAK.—Nemonicke, 425 East 12th St., Sept. 10, aged 39.

BROWN.—Joseph H., 2,197 2d Av., Sept. 11.

BUTT.—John H., 209 West 128th St., Sept. 11. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

CARR.—Bridget, St. Rose's Home, Sept. 10, aged 53.

CAPELLO.—Louis, 863 3d Av., Sept. 11. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CASEY.—Richard, 356½ Madison Av., Sept. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CHERRY.—Eleanor T., 2,066 5th Av., Sept. 10, aged 60.

COONEY.—Thomas, 418 West 56th St., Sept. 11.

FIELDS.—Daniel, 575 Broome St., Sept. 11. Funeral private.

FINERTY.—Mary, 530 East 134th St., Sept. 10.

FINNIGAN.—Patrick, 327 East 43d St., Sept. 11, aged 37.

FITZGERALD.—Mary, 119 9th Av., Sept. 12, aged 42.

FITZSIMMONS.—Joseph, 510 East 21st St., Sept. 11, aged 18.

FOGORTY.—Julia S., 405 East 92d St., Sept. 11, aged 54.

FOX.—Edward, 143 East 43th St., Sept. 11. Funeral, today, 10 A. M.

GIGLIO.—Carmelia A., 537 Courtlandt Av., Bronx, Sept. 11.

GLEASON.—John J., 62 Greenwich Av., Sept. 12. Funeral, tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

GREEN.—Tom, 26 Pell St., Sept. 10, aged 47.

GRIFFITHS.—George J., 316 Hopkins Av., Sept. 10, aged 58.

GUISE.—Andrew J., Sept. 10. Funeral 954 Amsterdam Av.

HALPER.—Abraham, Mount Sinai Hospital, Sept. 11, aged 65.

HANIFIN.—Jeremiah, Eastern Boulevard and Middleton Road, Sept. 11.

HILL.—Vincent, 1466 Amsterdam Av., Sept. 12. Funeral, today, 2 P. M.

HAROWITZ.—Dora, 160 West 129th St., Sept. 11.

HARTMANN.—Henry W., Jr., 1,438 Amsterdam Av., Sept. 11. Funeral today.

HYAMS.—Frances, 226 East 123d St., Sept. 11, aged 28.

KELLY.—Anna, 2,515 8th Av., Sept. 10.

KELLER.—John J., 1,524 Mayflower Av., Bronx, Sept. 11.

McCANN. — Thomas, Volunteer Hospital, Sept. 10, aged 45.

McLAUGHLIN.—Elizabeth, 239 East 51st St., Sept. 11, aged 36.

MANUZZI.—Antonetta, 122 Mott St., Sept. 11, aged 19.

MARRER.—John, 537 East 88th St., Sept. 10, aged 54.

MELITZER.—Morris L., 246 Rivington St., Sept. 10.

MORGAN.—Ida, 403 East 83d St., Sept. 10, aged 55.

MURDOCK.—Francis A., 240 West 102d St., Sept. 11. Funeral today.

NEUSBAUM.—Abraham, 354 West 18th St., Sept. 10, aged 29.

ORGLES.—Fanny, 536 West 158th St., Sept. 10, aged 75.

PENNINGTON.—Matthew, 229 West 40th St., Sept. 10.

RANTZ.—Adele, 37 Grand St., Sept. 10.

SCHNEIER.—Selma T., 208 East 90th St., Sept. 10, aged 75. Funeral private.

SEITZ.—Charles, 541 Timpson Place, Sept. 10, aged 77.

SIEGEL.—Rose, 207 East 15th St., Sept. 10, aged 22.

SOSTABILE.—Giovannica, 337 East 114th St., Sept. 11.

STEGELAND.—Richard, 607 West 46th St., Sept. 10, aged 21.

SULLIVAN.—Richard P., 330 Avenue A, Sept. 11. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

THORNTON.—John, 378 East 156th St., Sept. 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

VOLGARO.—Nicholas, 339 East 112th St., Sept. 10.

WETEGGS.—Joseph, 25 Bridge St., Sept. 10, aged 41.

HYLAND.—John, 24 Madison St., Sept. 12, aged 80.

LAMONTINE.—Antenea, Columbus Hospital, Sept. 12, aged 31.

LEVINE.—William, 1,443 Washington Av., Bronx, Sept. 12, aged 49.

LOWERY.—Mary, 14A East 39th St., Sept. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MARSHALL.—Elias, 2,048 7th Av., Sept. 11.

MORRISSEY.—John, Sept. 11. Funeral 173 West 64th St. today, 9:15 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Gerald, 235 West 12th St., Sept. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ODELL.—Adaline H., 175 West 95th St., Sept. 12. Funeral private.

PAGE.—Emma, 83 East 158th St., Sept. 11.

PRETERRE.—Jenny, Sept. 12. Funeral 428 West 34th St. today, 9 A. M.

SADMAN.—Max, 107 East Broadway, Sept. 12, aged 77.

SCHARFF.—Edward T., 1,623 1st Av., Sept. 12, aged 40. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

SCHRAEDER.—Helen, 420 East 153d St., Sept. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SMALL.—Sarah C., 316 East 31st St., Sept. 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SMITH.—Eugenie G., 539 West 160th St., Sept. 11. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

TAGNEY.—Frank X., Sept. 11. Funeral 43 Sutton Place, Bronx, today, 10 A. M.

TIERSTEIN.—Fannie, 94 Cannon St., Sept. 11, aged 25.

VOGT.—Lawrence, 250 West 67th St., Sept. 12, aged 46.

Brooklyn.

BATTCHER.—Dietrich, 150 Kent St., Sept. 11, aged 73. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BRANDINO.—Rose, 1,269 Decatur St., Sept. 10.

BRENNAN.—John F., 1,403 Gates Av., Sept. 10.

DUGAN.—Philip A., 802 Sterling Place, Sept. 11. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

EASTBURN.—Marianna, 430 4th St., Sept. 11, aged 86.

FEERICK.—May, 267 Reid Av., Sept. 10, aged 17.

HARKINS.—Thomas F., 166 Bergen St., Sept. 10.

HASKELL.—Mabel G., 1,150 55th St., Sept. 10, aged 31.

JULIAN.—Sarah, 410 Warren St., Sept. 10.

LAUTZ.—Christian, 317 Cooper St., Sept. 10.

MacDOWELL.—Bessie H., 1,144 East 2d St., Sept. 11. Funeral private.

McGILL.—Catherine, 1,712 Gates Av., Sept. 11.

McNENAY.—John J., 5 Olive Place, Sept. 10.

McNICKE.—Sarah A., 53 Bay 25th St., Sept. 10.

MILLIKEN.—George, 28 Bay 20th St., Sept. 10.

MOONEY.—Elizabeth, 3 Douglass Court, Sept. 10, aged 46.

MORAN.—James, 152 Nelson St., Sept. 10, aged 39.

MORRIS.—Emily B., 169 Warren St., Sept. 10.

NICHOLS.—Caroline C., 11 87th St., Sept. 10.

NOA.—John, 975 1st Av., Sept. 10, aged 57.

PAUL.—Arthur, 1,473 Flushing Av., Sept. 10, aged 51.

PINNELL.—Elizabeth, 280 Putnam Av., Sept. 10, aged 67.

RAYNER.—Nellie F., 6,007 5th Av., Sept. 10.

RODE.—Rosa, 1,132 Greene Av., Sept. 11. Funeral private.

WADE.—George H., 194 13th St., Sept. 11. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

BOSS.—Charles E., 1,018 Prospect St., Sept. 11, aged 41. Funeral today.

BRESSERT.—Anthony H., 314 Grove St., Sept. 11, aged 34. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BURNS.—James, 252 22d St., Sept. 12, aged 47.

BYRNES.—Mary A., 773 Gates Av., Sept. 11, aged 57.

CAMPBELL.—Agnes L., 154 Lincoln Place, Sept. 12, aged 27. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

CULLIGAN.—Muriel, 232 Baltic St., Sept. 11.

DELOBELLE.—Elizabeth, 56 Wyona St., Sept. 11, aged 59.

KELLY.—James, 105 Java St., Sept. 11, aged 51.

LANSKI.—Emma H., 675 Vanderbilt Av., Sept. 12. Funeral today, noon.

LEECH.—Kate S., 301 Adelphi St., Sept. 12. Funeral private.

MARION.—Katherine M., 378 Lexington Av., Sept. 11.

MEYER.—Conrad, 1,223 Bushwick Av., Sept. 12, aged 78.

MOTT.—Frank S., 899 Lincoln Place, Sept. 13, aged 59. Funeral notice later.

RAMSEY.—Margaret, 185 Stanhope St., Sept. 12, aged 68. Funeral Sept. 16, 9 A. M.

SALZHEIN.—Eva, 112 Sanford St., Sept. 12.

STELLING.—Melinda, 713 2d St., Sept. 11, aged 71.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

ASH.—Martha, 33 13th Av., Newark, Sept. 10.

COLLINS.—Margaret, 122 James St., Newark, Sept. 10.

CONWAY.—William H., 176 Belmont Av., Jersey City, Sept. 10.

CORRIGAN.—Susan, 9 Broad St., Newark, Sept. 11. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

CUMMINGS. — Patrick, 144 Littleton Av., Newark, Sept. 11.

DALLEY.—Anthony D., 58 Ridgewood Av., Newark, Sept. 10.

DEERING.—William G., 722 Bergen Av., Jersey City, Sept. 10.

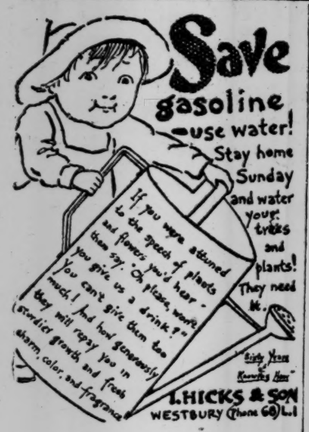
ECKERT.—Katherine, 181 Seymour Av., Newark, Sept. 10, aged 28.

FARLEY.—Matthew, 260 Astor St., Newark, Sept. 10.

GEBAUER.—Caroline, 32 Warwick St., Newark, Sept. 11.

HALPIN.—Ann, 83 Providence St., Newark, Sept. 10.

HOLLOWAY.—Anna A., 225 Mount Pleasant Av., Newark, Sept. 12



TRUESDELL AGAIN WINS SENIORS' ANNUAL GOLF TOURNEY

TRUESDELL RETAINS SENIORS' GOLF TITLE

Second Consignment of Veteran Players Fails to Reach Score of 1917 Champion.

HASSE ONE STROKE BEHIND

Philadelphia Player Comes Within Inch of Tying Card of 172 Made by Leader.

Not wishing to be outdone by their predecessors of Tuesday and Wednesday, those who stuck it out to the end in the second half of the Seniors' Golf Association tournament at Apawamis yesterday made a good try for chief honors. When it was all over, however, W. E. Truesdell of Garden City continued to head the list with a thirty-six-hole total of 172. Truesdell, therefore, becomes the tournament winner for the second year in succession.

Edward Hasse of the Philadelphia Cricket Club only missed duplicating Truesdell's score by the narrow margin of a stroke. He had taken 88 on Thursday, and yesterday an 85 gave a total of 173. An approach shot to the home hole that stopped within an inch of the cup but failed to drop shows how closely Hasse came to tying for the Seniors' title.

As Hasse takes the gross award of the last two days, Frank A. Wright of Baltusrol, with a score of 85, won yesterday's gross prize. The net leaders in the various divisions yesterday were as follows:

Class A, Frank M. Clute and W. H. Batterson, 164; Class B, J. William Smith, 154; Class C, Henry B. Sargent, 169; Class D, Morton Alden, 174.

Long driving honors of the meeting went to George S. O'Flyn of the Crescent Athletic Club, who on his last try from the first tee propelled the rubber-core 252 yards. Prior to that George Statzell's 224 yards stood for the longest ball in the second half of the tournament.

It will take hours of work on the part of the committee to dig out all the prize winners, and when the list is completed the total of awards will run up close to forty.

The scores were as follows:

CLASS A.

Frank M. Clute, Garden City, 200; 36—164; W. H. Batterson, Overbrook, 188, 24—164; Eberhard Faber, Lakewood, 202, 36—166; George Van Keuren, Englewood, 192, 24—168; A. C. Fetterolf, Upper Montclair, 197, 28—169; Archer C. Puddington, Forest Hill, 197, 28—169; Francis S. Tarantor, Canoe Brook, 205, 36—169; S. S. Gaylord, Forest Hill, 211, 40—171; F. W. T. Stiles, Forest Hill, 207, 36—171; W. A. Hammond, Ithaca, 195, 20—175; Lothar W. Faber, Richmond County, 241, 60—181; Charles W. Harman, Wykagyl, 211, 30—181; John C. Haywood, Elizabeth, 216, 32—184; John G. Todd, Upper Montclair, 205, 18—187; George S. O'Flyn, Crescent, 201, 12—189; Lawrence F. Abbott, Storm King, 253, 44—189; George A. Suter, Wykagyl, 253, 56—197; Frederick W. Wessels, Calumet, 235, 36—199.

CLASS B.

J. William Smith, Bellevue, 210, 56—154; Charles Cooper, Garden City, 193, 36—157; G. H. Featz, Fox Hills, 207, 50—157; Ernest A. Geoffroy, Forest Hills, 197, 40—157; Addison B. Colvin, Glens Falls, 204, 46—158; George W. Statzell, Aronomink, 187, 28—159; Justice Mahlon Pitney, Chevy Chase, 207, 44—163; Edward J. Bohn, Philadelphia Cricket, 173, 8—165; Daniel Dechreff, Seaview, 185, 20—165; George W. Doane, Canoe Brook, 195, 30—165; George D. Munson, New Haven, 206, 40—166; John J. Cushing, Union County, 214, 46—168; Everitt E. Haviland, Garden City, 209, 40—169; Charles H. Porter, New Haven, 204, 34—170; Daniel Bowly, Yountakah, 214, 42—172; S. C. Kelley, Blind Brook, 212, 40—172; Frank A. Wright, Baltusrol, 176, 4—172; Walter F. Hodgman, St. Andrew's, 202, 30—172; Dr. Wendell C. Phillips, Dunwoodie, 213, 40—173; R. H. Treman, Ithaca, 205, 32—177; Wilson P. Foss, Apawamis, 198, 20—179; Frederick Bode, St. Andrew's, 211, 32—179; Ira Bliss Stewart, Hackensack, 210, 30—180; T. J. Johnson, Cherry Valley, 232, 52—180; D. S. White, Atlantic City, 204, 24—180; William Clark, Misquamicut, 192, 12—180; Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher, Chevy Chase, 213, 32—181; William W. Lyons, Essex County, 228, 46—182; A. Bryan Alley, Apawamis, 216, 34—182; John C. Wood, St. Andrew's, 124, 40—184; William C. Popper, Fairview, 238, 52—186; E. J. Healey, Tatnuck, 240, 54—186.

CLASS C.

W. S. Rathbone, Englewood, 165, 36—159; Henry B. Sargent, New Haven, 199, 30—169; James Barber, Englewood, 231, 52—179; J. H. Ottley, Nassau, 200, 24—180; N. T. Pulsifer, Tuxedo, 231, 50—181; Theodore P. Anderson, Wykagyl, 210, 24—186; Dr. W. S. Washington, Forest Hill, 218, 30—188; Fred T. Bucklin, Frankford, 244, 48—196.

CLASS D.

Colonel Brent Arnold, Cincinnati, 193, 44—149; Morton Alden, Wollaston, 214, 40—174; Samuel Macdonald, Brae Burn, 215, 38—175; Francis Blake Allen, Brookline, 235, 56—179; Thomas Travenor, Wykagyl, 239, 60—179; Horace F. Smith, Nashville, 212, 32—180; Henry S. Jennings, Twaalfskill, 204, 24—180; J. R. Gilkeson, Leicester, 205, 20—185; Thomas J. Check, Tin Whistles, 227, 42—185.

CHAMPION IN GOLF MATCH.

Evans and Jones to Play Two Contests on Local Links.

Chick Evans, national amateur and open golf champion, will be in New York today to give metropolitan golfers a display of his talents on the links. Paired with the youthful but efficient Bobby Jones of Atlanta, the champion will play in two four ball matches, one at Baltusrol this afternoon and the other at Scarsdale tomorrow afternoon. In the contest at Baltusrol Evans and Jones will be paired against Max R. Marston of Baltusrol and Oswald Kirkby of Englewood, two of the best amateurs of the local district. Kirkby holds the metropolitan amateur championship, having won that distinction two years ago. The match at Baltusrol will start at 3:30 P. M. and will be at 18 holes.

In the Scarsdale affair Evans and Jones will meet two professionals, Jack Dowling, instructor at Scarsdale, and Tommy McNamara, of Taplow. Dowling and McNamara, although two of the smallest professionals in stature, rank near the top of the field. The Scarsdale match will be at eighteen holes and will start at 2 P. M. All the receipts from the two matches will go to the Red Cross.

NEW GREENS AT HAWORTH.

Jersey Golf Club to Display Changes for First Time Today.

Four of the new greens of the Haworth Country Club links will be open for the first time today, when the qualifying round for the annual club championship will be played. During the season, without interfering with the regular play, material changes have been made.

Rolling greens are among the new features. There is one new hole that has attracted much attention, the tee being set back of the line of trees, so that the play is out of the neck of a bottle. The green lies some 200 yards away. The main plan of the lay-out is to secure a course that will be difficult for good players and yet enjoyable for those less gifted.

The members who have taken an active interest in promoting the improvements include President C. C. Nobles, Roy W. Porter, H. F. Hosley, Chris Bambach, J. T. Monahan, L. P. Streeter and W. D. Ramsburgh.

MRS. RYAN LEADS GOLFERS.

Has Best Score in Women's One-Day Tourney at Westfield.

Twenty-five players took part in the one-day tournament under the auspices of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association at the Westfield Golf Club yesterday. Mrs. F. B. Ryan of Union County won the event, with a card of 99—5—94. In the approaching and putting contest Miss Violet Miller of Baltusrol led, taking nine strokes for three tries.

TO ENCOURAGE FOOTBALL.

War Department Officially Denies Sport Will Be Curtailed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Football programs for this Fall at colleges and universities with army training corps units will not be interrupted by the War Department except where they actually would interfere with military training.

Protests which began to reach members of Congress yesterday against the action of an officer of the training corps service in advising that football schedules be abandoned, drew an official statement from the War Department today that no such step had been authorized. On the contrary, it was stated that the educational students would be advised formally to continue their athletic schedules without permitting them to curtail the military course.

COLUMBIA TEAM IN DOUBT.

Football Candidates Await Orders from Commandant.

Columbia University's football plans which appeared to be settled last week are to be held in abeyance until the commandant of the university, Colonel John Finley, decides whether it will be possible to put an intercollegiate football team on the field in view of the heavy schedule of military and academic studies which will be carried by each student, all of whom will be registered in the Students' Army Training Corps. Pending Colonel Finley's decision Columbia's football plans are not as far along as they were a week ago, when a date had been set for calling out candidates and arrangements for the season had virtually been made.

As the situation was yesterday the university officials were determined to have athletic teams in intercollegiate competition if it was at all possible to do so, but they were ready to accede to every request or suggestion that might be made by the War Department directly or by the military commandant. In the meantime candidates for the 'Varsity football team will not be called out and no move will be made to resume athletics until the commandant gives the word.

DESCH LOSES HIS TITLE.

Declared Ineligible to Wear Paulist Insignia at Time of Meet.

A. Desch of Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, formerly of the Paulist A. C., was deprived of his junior Metropolitan Association A. A. U. 220-yard low hurdle championship title and ordered to return the titular emblem last night by the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association. The committee met at the Morningside A. C. for the last time before the annual Metropolitan Association meeting, which will be held Monday night at the Glencoe A. C.

The charge against Desch was that he was ineligible to represent the Paulist A. C. at the time he won his title, July 21. The rules state that an athlete must be a member of a club for a least three months prior to the date of a championship meet to be eligible to represent that club in the title games.

A letter was read at the meeting in which Edward L. Emes, former standing high jump champion, asked the committee to reconsider his case and reinstate him as an amateur. Emes is a former Bronx Church House athlete. In 1915 he was disqualified as an amateur, with Platt Adams, because of his identification with a sporting goods business. The athletes were not branded professionals, because under the A. A. U. rules they were eligible to compete as amateurs again if they ended their connection with the sporting goods houses. Emes has dissociated himself from the sporting goods business and is now in the navy. The local committee was powerless to act in the matter, but referred the case to the national A. A. U. Registration Committee, and it is expected that Emes will shortly be reinstated.

Thomas McNamara, formerly of the St. John's Club, now competing unattached, drew a disqualification for violation of the rules.

TRAPS LAURELS TO TROEH.

Vancouver Gunner Wins Continental Trophy at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 13.—F. M. Troeh, the Western amateur clay bird champion of Vancouver, Wash., captured the continental trophy in the chief event of the twelfth annual West Hudson trap shooting tourney here today by getting 156 birds and making his total for the three days 469 out of a possible 480.

F. S. Wright of New York City, shooting in Class A in competition with 200 others, made a score of 158 hawks out of a possible 160, while Charles Newcomb, the Pennsylvania champion, tied with E. S. Tremlin of New Jersey with 157 for second place. Third money went to C. D. Coburn of Newark, Ohio, and Troeh was fourth.

The Class B shoot produced keen competition and was won by W. C. Litterman of Ohio, with 156. W. B. Ogden of New York City and C. A. Hardy of Pennsylvania tied for second place, with 155 birds each. Third honors went to F. C. Dial of Pittsburgh, with 152.

F. E. Watkins of New York City took top honors in Class C, with 153. George Gray of Pennsylvania and W. D. Pritchard of New York City tied for second place, with 152 each.

The Eastern team again outshot the Western team in the finals, bringing their total up to 2,390 birds, against 2,243 for the Westerners. On the winning team were Wright, New York City; Fish, New York City; Newcomb, Philadelphia; Tremlin, New Jersey, and Morgan, Washington, D. C.

RIVAL NINES IN BATTLE.

Army and Navy Meet in Baseball Title Game Today.

With many of the sidelights of an Army-Navy football game, the baseball teams of the Receiving Ship of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the Quartermaster's Department of Camp Merritt will clash for the service championship at the Polo Grounds today. The stands will be filled with soldiers and sailors, bands will play and there will be a drill by the Officers' Training School from Pelham Bay.

Many high officers will attend. Among others there will be Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, U. S. N., commandant of the Third Naval District; Rear Admiral J. J. MacDonald, U. S. N., Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Rear Admiral G. E. Burd, U. S. N., Industrial Manager of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, U. S. N.; Captain G. L. P. Stone, U. S. N.; Pay Director C. W. Littlefield, U. S. N.; Lieut. W. P. Frost, U. S. N.; Commander W. Butler Duncan, U. S. N.; Commander W. B. Franklin, N. N. V., commanding Pelham Bay Training Station and their staffs.

Officers and sailors from the foreign vessels in New York harbor also will attend.

Killifer Inducted Into Army.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Catcher William Killifer of the Chicago Nationals was today notified officially to report at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., Tuesday. Killifer's battery mate, Grover Cleveland Alexander, is in France.

FUTURITY TO CLOSE RACES AT BELMONT

Popular Juvenile Event to be Decided Today—Shuttinger Sleeps in Saddle.

Racing at Belmont Park yesterday was of the same weird character that has prevailed during most of the meeting that will end today with an excellent card that includes the Futurity, one of the most popular of the juvenile events and for which a representative entry has been received.

The changing of the finish line to judge the fourth race at a mile and a quarter led Jockey Andy Shuttinger into an error that has been made by other riders and the result was that his mount, the Quincy Stable's Starry Banner, was deprived of a victory that he had at his mercy. By energetic riding Shuttinger had kept Starry Banner in front of S. C. Hildreth's Deckmate all through the journey, and when Deckmate challenged in the last sixteenth, Starry Banner had no trouble in shaking him off, so that he led by a good length as he passed the usual finishing line.

In giving riding instructions Trainer Fitzimmons had forgotten to jog Shuttinger's memory of the change which brought the finish opposite the clubhouse, and the boy pulled up Starry Banner to have Deckmate seize the golden opportunity and rush up to head Starry Banner as they passed the judges.

In the last race the officials were responsible for a scene, as after four two-year-olds had reached the line almost abreast, they ordered the hoisting of Senator Crow's No. 2, instead of No. 12, which belonged to Joseph E. Widener's Peter, the colt that the crowd had recognized as the first past the post. There was an outcry which resulted in the judges' discovering their mistake, and the numbers were changed so that first place went to Peter, with Senator Crow put back so that he was out of the money, where he really belonged.

Lyke, who afterward became slightly ill so that he had to forego his other mounts, was responsible for the defeat of S. C. Hildreth's Arrah Go On, the favorite in the first race. He raced Arrah Go On furiously in the early part of the race, and had nothing left for the finish when the Greentree Stable's Peter Piper and G. Loft's Buckboard came along. Peter Piper scored handily for the Greentree Stable, which sent a second winner to the post in the fifth race for two-year-olds in which Sailor graduated by half a length over Young Adam.

S. C. Hildreth also scored a double, winning the Cedarhurst Handicap with Regal Lodge and the fourth race with Deckmate.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Northampton Handicap, for all ages, selling, purse $600; six and a half furlongs. Time—1:19 3-5.

Peter Piper, Greentree Stable's b. g., 4 years, 98 pounds, by Peter Pan-Iona, 8 to 1, 3 to 5, and even, (L. McAtee).....1½
Buckboard, G. W. Loft's b. g., 4, 106, by Aeronaut-Bettie Bouncer, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, (W. Kelsay).....2
Arrah Go On, S. C. Hildreth's ch. g., 5, 112, by Sweep-Ellangowan, out for third, (L. Lyke).....3
Berlin, Jack Mount, and Annchen also ran. Regal Lodge scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, selling, for 4-year-olds and upward, purse $600; about two miles. Time—4:17 2-5.

Kintore, Triple Springs Farm's br. g., aged, 138 pounds, by Bryn Mawr-Bobbinet, 11 to 10, 1 to 3, and out, (J. Rowan).....1
Man Slayer, E. Widener's ch. g., 5, 141, by Armeath II.-Margaret Angela, 1 to 2 and out, (D. Byers).....2
Toppy Nix, Mrs. T. Donohue's b. g., 4, 135, by Toddington-Miss Thompson, 3 to 5, third, (G. Green).....3
Bachelor also ran. North Star lost rider.

THIRD RACE.—Cedarhurst Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10 each, with $500 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:45 2-5.

Regal Lodge, S. C. Hildreth's b. g., 3 years, 106 pounds, by Beppo-Orlana, even, 1 to 3, and out, (G. Wells).....1½
Franklin, J. S. Ward's ch. g., 5, 104, by Jim Gaffney-Gliding By, 3 to 5 and out, (H. Thurber).....2
Gloomy Gus, D. Cregg's ch. g., 5, 102, by Ogden-Happy Kate, out for third, (R. Hoffman).....3
Daddy's Choice also ran. Stromboli scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $700; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:07 3-5.

Deckmate, S. C. Hildreth's br. c., 4 years, 108 pounds, by Hastings-Dragnet, 8 to 5, 1 to 2, and out, (J. Callahan).....1
Starry Banner, Quincy Stable's ch. c., 3, 106, by Ballot-Blush Rose, 7 to 10 and 1 to 4, (A. Shuttinger).....2
Woodthrush, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, b. c., 3, 101, by Olambala-L'Aloinette, 3 to 5, third, (R. McCrann).....3
Mr. Speed, Ellison, and Miss Fannie also ran. Buckboard scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden 2-year-olds, selling, purse $600; five furlongs, straight. Time—1:01 2-5.

Sailor, Greentree Stable's ch. g., 115 pounds, by All Gold-Boisterous, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (W. Knapp).....1½
Young Adam, Meadow Brook Stock Farm's ch. c., 115, by Adam Express, or Frederick L.-Maezle, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, (M. Buxton).....2
Hindoostan, C. D. Widener's ch. g., 115, by Rey Hindoo-Gracious Dame, even money, third, (F. Robinson).....3
Ground Swell, Antoinette, Rol Craig, Umbala, Sky Man, Starlight Dance, and Stilletto also ran. Virago scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For 2-year-olds, purse $600; five and a half furlongs, straight. Time—1:08.

Peter, J. E. Widener's ch. g., 109 pounds, by Peter Quince-Amy J., 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (L. McAtee).....1
Sketchy, H. P. Whitney's blk. f., 112, by Peter Pan-Paintbrush, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5, (F. Robinson).....2
Mad Hatter, Major August Belmont's b. or br. c., 115, by Fair Play-Madcap, 4 to 5, third, (A. Shuttinger).....3
Senator Crow, Merry Princess, War Mask, Sinn Feiner, Maggie Maitland, and L'Effare also ran. Bright Lights, Delaware, Polygon, Kiss Again, Sea Way, Hindoostan, and Minuet scratched.

Weather, clear; track, fair.

BELMONT PARK ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; six furlongs, main course. Currency, 122 pounds; Orderly, 119; Hufa, 117; Ninety Simplex, 117; Grouse, 117; Prunes, 116; Cousin o' Mine, 114; Kirtsie's Cub, 114; Favour, 114; Everest, 112; Jack Massey, 110; Fialaris, (Imp.,) 110; Impetus, 110; *Annie Edgar, 109; Masda, 107; Adele, 107.

SECOND RACE.—Brook Cup Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; about three miles. St. Charlotte, 162 pounds; The Brook, (imp.,) 155; Hibler, 147; Bet, 147; Sidbbereen, 143; Trumpator, 140.

THIRD RACE.—The Futurity, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Dunboyne, 127 pounds; Star Hampton, 127; Hannibal, 125; Mormon, 122; The Trump, 122; Lady Rosebud, 119; Scoots, 119; Purchase, 119; Joyful, 119; Delaware, 117; Thunderstorm, 117; Grimalkin, 117; Efficient, 117; Sir Barton, 117; Farmingdale, 117; Pigeon Wing, 116.

FOURTH RACE.—Municipal Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half. Sunny Slope, 122 pounds; War Cloud, (imp.,) 120; Papp, 110; Ticket, 107; Battle, 103.

FIFTH RACE.—Southampton Handicap, for mares, three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Jynxe, 124 pounds; Lady Dorothy, 121; The Banshee II., (imp.,) 110; Memories, II., (imp.,) 105.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-old fillies; five and a half furlongs. Chimney Swift, 115 pounds; Blue Iris, 115; Queen Menelik, 115; Cyra, (imp.,) 115; Minuet, 115; Ballet Dancer, 115; Looking Up, 115; Siedmere, (imp.,) 115; Herodias, (imp.,) 115. *Apprentice allowance claimed.

KUMMER IN FRONT TWICE.

Little Jockey Pilots Two Winners at Havre de Grace.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Sept. 13.—There was no feature on the card of the Harford Agricultural and Breeders Association today, but the fields were large and the races interesting. Little Kummer was in the limelight, riding two winners, both at good odds. In the third race he piloted W. C. Capps's Murphy to victory in a five furlong scramble that brought out nearly twenty starters and followed by capturing the next event with C. W. Gasser's Douglas S.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; purse $700; five and a half furlongs. Dr. Rae, 111 pounds, (Mergler,) $11, $6.80, and $4.40, won; Susan M., 111, (Troxler), $8.90 and $4.70, second; Marion Hollins, 111, (Huff,) $5.40, third. Time—1:09. Mormon Elder, Auctioneer, Armant, Sunningdale, Marie Connell, Fathia, Manoeuvre, Clipp, Honest George, Lendonia, and Doveride also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; purse $700; one mile. Thrift, 112 pounds, (Kleeger,) $8.20, $4.60, and $3.60, won; Candidate, 112, (Johnson,) $10 and $6, second; Jack Dawson, 117, (Alex,) $8.80, third. Time—1:47 1-5. Outlaw, O'Malley, Roxboro, and Discoverer also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; purse $700; six furlongs. Murphy, 114 pounds, (Kummer,) $11.30, $6.30, and $5.30, won; Master Karma, 114, (Troxler,) $4.10 and $3.40, second; Helen Atkin, 108, (Molesworth,) $5.80, third. Time—1:13 1-5. Chemung, Kewessa, Nigel, Indian Chant, Juanita II., C. A. Comiskey, Colonel Valentine, Back Bay, Firing Line, Rolin Laird, Pilsen, Valspar, Allbright, Grey Eagle, Humiliation, Tale Bearer, and Lady Elleen also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; purse $700; one mile and seventy yards. Douglass S., 110 pounds, (Kummer,) $8.20, $5.20, and $4, won; Julia L, 107, (Collins,) $10.70 and $6.10, second; Lazy Lou, 101, (Johnson,) 33.20, third. Time—1:45 2-5. Boxer, Theophile V., Wood Violet, and Captain Marchmont also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Fairy Legend, 106 pounds, (Johnson,) $14.30, $6.60, and $4.10, won; Stir Up, 111, (Ryan,) $7.20 and $6.80, second; Bierman, 111, (Collins,) $5.70, third. Time—1:50 2-5. Front Royal, Ring Dove, Election, Egmont, Mannchen, and Baby Rasch also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Ben Hampson, 109 pounds, (Sterling,) $13.80, $6.80, and $3.40, won; Hayden, 109, (Mergler,) $10.80 and $8.20, second; The Belgian II., 109, (Mergler,) $3, third. Time—1:49. Disturber, Keziah, Great Dolly, Christie, and Casaba also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Trial by Jury, 109 pounds, (Mergler,) $4.30, $3.20, and $2.70, won; Jessie C., 104, (Rodriguez,) $4.60 and $3.80, second; Darkey, 114, (Jackson,) $8.90, third. Time—1:49 3-5. Star Shooter, Generous, Rey Oakwood, Molly O., and Charles Francis also ran.

SYRACUSE RACES AT END.

Murphy Drives Winner in Final Day of Grand Circuit.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 13.—The Grand Circuit meeting in connection with the New York State Fair closed here with three races this afternoon. The races were late in starting, and the time was slow because of a rain-soaked and heavy track, and the last of two amateur events was raced in a rainstorm.

The opening event on the program went the full five heats. Zoller drove Jenne Dean to the wire first in the two first heats, but Lyman, in a whipping finish, sent Mazda in by a nose in the third and came back again in the fourth. Mazda led all the way in the fifth for heat winners and won first money.

The summaries:

ADD GRAND CIRCUIT ....
8, 11, (Rev. F. Burgess, Jr.)
2:20 TROT.

Mazda, (Lyman)	3	2	1	1	1
Jenne Dean, (Seller)	1	1	2	4	2
Alice Virginia (Rodney)	4	3	3	2	
Lee Axtell, (Cox)	2	4	4	3	E.
Hay Boy, (Dickerson)	5	5	dis.		

Native King II., (Jones) ..... 4 dr.
Time—2:13¾; 2:14½; 2:13¼; 2:15¼; 2:15¼.

2:10 PACE.

Billy Jackson, (Murphy)	1	1	1
Harper, (Walker)	2	2	2
Bellinardine, (Hubbard)	3	3	3

Time—2:13¼; 2:12¾; 2:09¾.

2:14 TROT.

Baron Frisco, (Dickerson)	1	1	1
Monte Volo, (Brusie)	7	2	2
Worthy Bingen, (Murray)	2	7	3
Meho, (Flick)	4	3	7
Indiana, (Sheldon)	3	5	5
Illida Audubon, (Jones)	6	4	4
Natice Judge, (Walker)	5	6	6

Time—2:12¾; 2:13½; 2:10¼.

ABANDON TENNIS TOURNEY.

Lack of Entries Causes Cancellation of Women's Title Play.

Lack of entries caused an abandonment of the women's Long Island tennis championship tournament, which was scheduled to commence yesterday on the courts of the Woodmere Country Club. Lester Fishel of the Woodmere Club, who had charge of the event, declared he had notified prospective participants by wire that the fixture had been abandoned because only fourteen entries had been received.

Play for Doubles Title.

The final match in the Crescent Athletic Club's doubles tennis championship tournament will be played this afternoon at Bay Ridge. The New Mooners who will compete for the title are Alfred Moses, singles champion, with Myles Charlock, former singles title holder, against Captain Gene Main, stationed at Camp Upton, and Daniel Van Brunt.

BLOODED YEARLINGS SOLD FOR BIG SUMS

Wilson Pays $10,000 for Colt from Hurricana Stud—Madden Gets One for $7,000.

Prominent turfmen crowded Durland's last night to engage in spirited competition for the yearlings bred by John Sanford, many of which were youngsters of the best foreign blood, whose dams had been imported to enrich the Hurricana Stud at Amsterdam, N. Y. The youngsters looked well cared for and almost fit to be set down for a speed trial. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., was one of the big buyers, and he secured the prize of the evening in Donnacona, a brown colt by the great English stallion Prince Palatine, out of Kildonan, for which he paid the handsome sum of $10,000. Mr. Wilson also purchased a colt named Cordelier, by the French sire Rabelais, and another colt, Jean Bullant, also of French lineage. The total received for twenty-six head was $35,575, an average of $1,368.

After the Sanford yearlings had been disposed of some particularly fine home-bred youngsters were offered from the studs of W. B. Miller, Henry A. Porter, and Hal Price Headley. The star of these consignments was a wonderful-looking chestnut colt by Ogden-Round the World, which suggests great speed possibilities on both sire and dam sides. John E. Madden made it clear that he intends to remain in racing by outstaying all competitors for this colt, which was knocked down to him for $7,000. Mrs. Walter M. Jeffords, who paid a record price for a yearling at Saratoga, added another good one to her stable in Hoodwink, a likely looking son of Disguise, for which she paid $4,000.

The highest prices realized were as follows:

PROPERTY OF JOHN SANFORD.

Jean Bullant, (imp.,) b. or br. c., by Econen-Padoui II.; R. T. Wilson, Jr..$1,700
Cordelier, (imp.,) b. c., by Rabelais-Red Cross; R. T. Wilson, Jr..... 4,100
Pontypridd, (imp.,) b. f., by Llangibby-Orange Lady; W. H. Karrick..... 2,500
Pocatello, ch. c., by Mohawk II.-Cayndutta; E. H. Riehl 1,800
Donnacona, (imp.,) br. c., by Prince Palatine-Kildonan; R. T. Wilson, Jr..10,000
Carnarvon, (imp.,) b. a., by Llangibby-Hemlock; Frederick Johnson..... 1,600
Rosary, (imp.,) br. f., by Macdonald II.-Nonsatch; W. H. Karrick..... 1,000
Dominician, (imp.,) ch. c., by Predicateur-Love Apple; Andrew Miller..... 1,700
Servilietta, blk. f., by Isidor-Sadaquada; Andrew Miller 1,000
Radiolium, (imp.,) b. a., by Radium-Fleur d'Orange; E. H. Riehl..... 1,500
Heatherton, (imp.,) br. c., by Tracery-Loud; W. H. Karrick..... 2,000

PROPERTY OF OTHER OWNERS.

Hoodwink, ch. c., by Disguise-Tamanamass; Mrs. Walter M. Jeffords.....$4,000
Bay filly, by Ivan the Terrible-Claudia; Dr. C. R. Richards 900
Bay filly, by Uncle-Unseen; E. J. Tranter, (agent)..... 1,500
Chestnut colt, by Ogden-Round the World; John E. Madden..... 7,000
Chestnut filly, by Uncle Thirty-third; C. J. Casey 2,600

SCHINASI BROS.
NATURAL
The *Original* Egyptian
CIGARETTE
Just as I said—It doesn't require an uncommon sense of appreciation to smoke Naturals, but just a common sense of values.
Just twenty cents.

Pledge to Buy W. S. S. Regularly

A Great Red Cross Golf Match
(Sunday, September 15th)
"Chick" Evans *and* Bobby Jones
will play
Jack Dowling *and* Tom MacNamara
At Scarsdale Golf & Country Club Hartsdale, N.Y.
Play starts at 2 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central at 11:35, 12:48 and 1:35. Club House at Hartsdale Station. Visitors can obtain lunch at Club House if desired.
Clifton Crawford and Shelley Hull will auction privileges. This is an opportunity to see a great Golf Match and help the Red Cross at the same time.

OLD CROW RYE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
America's Finest RYE
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
STRENGTH AND QUALITY AS ALWAYS
SOLD BY ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS
BEWARE OF RE-FILLED BOTTLES
H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

SACRILEGE BY GERMANS.
Picture showing altar candlesticks, crucifixes, and bells taken by Germans to be melted down, but left behind in hasty retreat, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.

The glad hand!
In normal times it greets the normal demand for good clothes among the vast majority, men of modest incomes who want the most for their money as well as the best.
But in war times it also grips the minority who used to wink at the luxury of the tailor's label.
We give below what we consider one of the finest letters on this subject that has ever come to hand.
September 9, 1918.
Rogers Peet Company,
New York City.
Gentlemen:—
Although I have been a customer of your firm for several years, I have never bought a suit at your stores. Last Saturday I bought one suit at your Fifth Avenue store and two at your 34th Street store, although I only intended to buy one suit. Your Fifth Avenue store couldn't fit me in the material I wanted, a heavy Scotch tweed, so I bought one of a different material from the gentlemanly salesman, because it appeared to be such good value, and I went to your 34th Street store where I found the sort of suit I started out to buy and the values appeared so exceptional that I bought two of the suits, completing my requirements for the winter.
In these days of profiteering, I want to compliment you on the values you appear to be giving in the clothing you are selling.
Yours sincerely,
(signed personally)
A size for every build!
A wealth of fine fabrics—both imported and domestic.
The highest type of tailoring.
Standards exactly as high as before the war—we are our own manufacturers.
Open from 8 to 6.
ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at 13th St. "The Four Corners" Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Underwear Specials
Fine Balbriggan Underwear, 85c
Long or Short Sleeves
Heavy Wool $2.00
White or Natural
Imported Underwear Broken Lots $2.00 Garment
Flannelette Pajamas, $1.75
Heavy Sateen Pajamas, $2.50
CHANGE TO REIS UNION SUITS

To-day Last Day $30,000 Futurity At Beautiful
BELMONT PARK
Also $5000 Brook Cup Steeplechase
Municipal Handicap—Southampton Handicap
AND 2 OTHER SPIRITED CONTESTS—FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
Special Race Trains leave Penn. Station, 33rd St. and 7th Ave., also Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:30 and at intervals to 1:55 P. M. Also reached by trolley.
Special Cars Reserved for Ladies on all Race Trains.
GRAND STAND AND PADDOCK, $3.30. LADIES, $1.65, Including War Tax.

If you can't go "over there"—
you can look your best over here—and save money for buying W. S. S.—by wearing this season one of the snappy new Fall Styles in

PETER RABBIT
HATS FOR MEN
$2.50
There is no middleman's profit in Peter Rabbit Hats. Made in our own factories—sold in our own stores—the saving goes into the quality and into your own pocket. You get a better hat for less money.
$2.50—Our "Superior" Quality. Remarkably good value for the money. Equal to the average hat costing $1 more.
$3.50—Our "Unexcelled"—the hat of the well-dressed business man. Cannot be duplicated at the price.
$4.50—Our "Premier"—expertly made—light weight—beautifully lined if desired—well felted quality—very dressy. $4.50 instead of $6.
New York Stores: 21 Park Row. 150½ East 14th St. 2 East 23rd St. 2260A 3rd Ave. 203 West 125th St. 2839 3rd Ave.
Brooklyn Stores: 756 Broadway. 1719 Pitkin Ave.
Stores in the Larger Cities

TAKES STEPS TO STOP INFLUENZA SPREAD

Surgeon General Blue Says It Can Be Controlled Only by Intelligent Action of Public.

GIVES ADVICE TO DOCTORS

Makes Known Course of Treatment —More Cases at Boston—Disease Appears at Newport.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13. — Surgeon General Blue of the Public Health Service has made a telegraphic survey to determine the extent of Spanish influenza in the United States. General Blue found that there was a sharp outbreak at Fort Morgan, near Mobile, Ala., in August, and at about the same time a tramp steamer arrived at Newport News with almost the entire crew prostrated. Philadelphia posted a few cases some four weeks ago, and a few have been reported from New York. The Boston outbreak was reported on Sept. 11. Since then the epidemic has appeared at New London, while New Orleans has not wholly escaped.

The disease is characterized by sudden onset," said Dr. Blue today. "People are stricken on the street, while at work in factories, shipyards, offices, or elsewhere. First there is a chill, then fever with temperature from 101 to 103, headache, backache, reddening and running of the eyes, pains and aches all over the body, and general prostration. Persons so attacked should go to their homes at once, get to bed without delay, and immediately call a physician.

"Treatment under direction of the physician is simple, but important, consisting principally of rest in bed, fresh air, abundant food, with Dover's powder for the relief of pain. Every case with fever should be regarded as serious, and kept in bed at least until temperature becomes normal.

"Convalescence requires careful management to avoid serious complications, such as bronchial pneumonia, which not infrequently may have fatal termination. During the present outbreak in foreign countries the salts of quinine and aspirin have been most generally used during the acute attack, the aspirin apparently with much success in the relief of symptoms."

Because the last pandemic of influenza occurred more than twenty-five years ago, physicians who began to practice medicine since 1892 have not had personal experience in handling a situation now spreading through a considerable part of the foreign world and already appearing to some extent in the United States. For that reason Dr. Blue is issuing a special bulletin for all medical men who send for it. In order to reach physicians of the country without a day's delay, however, Dr. Blue has provided for transmission through The Associated Press the following summary of methods for control of the disease:

"Infectious Agent—The bacillus influenza of Pfeiffer.

"Sources of Infection—The secretions from the nose, throat and respiratory passages of cases or of carriers.

"Incubation Period—One to four days; generally two.

"Mode of Transmission—By direct contact or indirect contact through the use of handkerchiefs, common towels, cups, mess gear, or other objects contaminated with fresh secretions. Droplet infection plays an important part.

"Period of Communicability—As long as the person harbors the causative organism in the respiratory tract.

"(a) Methods of Control—(a) The infected individual and his environment.

"Recognition of the Disease—By clinical manifestations and bacteriological findings.

"Isolation—Bed isolation of infected individuals during the course of the disease. Screens between beds are to be recommended.

"Immunisation — Vaccines are used with only partial success.

"Quarantine—None; impracticable.

"Concurrent Disinfection — The discharges from the mouth, throat, nose, and other respiratory passages.

"Terminal Disinfection — Thorough cleansing, airing, and sunning. The causative organism is shortlived outside the host.

"(b) General Measures—The attendant of the case should wear a gauze mask. During epidemics persons should avoid crowded assemblages, street cars, and the like. Education as regards the danger of promiscuous coughing and spitting. Patients, because of the tendency to the development of bronchopneumonia, should be treated in well-ventilated, warm rooms.

"The present outbreak of influenza may be controlled to more or less extent by intelligent action on the part of the public.

"There is no such thing as an effective quarantine in the case of pandemic influenza," Dr. Blue adds, "but precautionary measures may be taken and should be taken. Thus far we have little information as to susceptibility of children, but it is fair to assume that this type of influenza might spread through a school as easily and rapidly as measles, for example."

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 13.—The order issued a few days ago by Rear Admiral Joseph W. Oman, Commandant of the Second Naval District, forbidding enlisted men to visit Boston on account of the prevalence of influenza in that city, was extended today to prohibit the men from going outside of Newport without obtaining special leave. The order affects naval guards and yeomen. There are a few cases of influenza at the Naval Hospital here.

MORE NAVAL MEN STRICKEN.

Influenza Epidemic at Boston Is Still Spreading.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The epidemic of influenza among officers and enlisted men in the First Naval District, which began nearly three weeks ago, continued to spread today, reports of 210 new cases reaching headquarters. A total of 1,693 cases had been discovered since the disease became prevalent, resulting in 84 deaths.

The Federal Quarantine Station on an island in the harbor was taken over by naval officers today and 200 patients will be cared for there.

CAN'T GET RIGHT KIND OF CAT

Only One Brought to Tank Corps Men Too Well Fed.

The Tank Corps gave up yesterday the idea of having the black cat mascot it advertised for on Thursday. One solitary youngster showed up at the tank station in front of the Public Library, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, in the afternoon with a black cat in a hand bag. It was such a sleek, well-fed cat that the tank boys decided it was too good looking to serve with an organization whose motto is "Treat 'em rough."

The men of the Tank Corps wanted a black cat not only for a mascot but as an attraction at the benefit which will be held in the Century Theatre on Sunday. So the boys advertised that they would give $2 for a black cat, which must have a disreputable appearance and a disposition to match his looks. While waiting for cats to arrive yesterday, Gustav W. Rufal, an artist, made crayon sketches on a big board put up alongside the tank. He drew the kind of cat the boys wanted and then he drew a soldier holding the only cat entered. While the sketches were being made the mechanical cat on top of the small tank was kept arching its back and waving its tail while the make-believe gun on the tank kept rattling away to the great satisfaction of the crowd.

Persic Carried 1,999 Soldiers.

According to a cable message received in this city from London yesterday, concerning the British transport Persic, which was torpedoed on Sept. 6, the official number of American troops on board at the time of the attack was 26 officers in the first cabin, 6 in the second cabin, and 1,957 enlisted men below decks, making a total of 1,999, with a crew of 200 officers and men.

CANADA'S GAIN FROM LOANS.

$400,000,000 of Money Advanced to Great Britain Spent in the Dominion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13. — About $400,000,000 of the money loaned to Greta Britain was spent in Canada for wheat and munitions during the year ended June 30, and contributed materially to improving the exchange situation, which was so adverse to Canadian business interests. This became known here today in connection with the Treasury reports that exports from the United States to Canada in the year were $78,000,000, and imports from Canada, $434,000,000, leaving about $350,000,000 balance against Canada, in addition to interest and maturities on Canadian obligations in this country.

This balance was more than offset, however, by the use of British credits, officials explained. In addition, a two-year loan of $85,000,000 was arranged privately in New York by Canada within the year under approval of the American Government. The War and Navy Departments have placed large orders in Canada, contracts now outstanding being reported at about $125,000,000. A substantial part of exports to Canada represent munitions or materials later re-exported in finished form to the United States or Great Britain, and financed almost entirely by American credits to Great Britain.

SHIPYARDS NEED 200,000.

Schwab Declares Workers Must Be Procured by Jan. 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—The shipyards of the country must have 200,000 more men by Jan. 1 if the shipping program was to be carried out, said Charles M. Schwab, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, here tonight. He will confer with Provost Marshal General Crowder next Tuesday on the matter of draft exemptions in order to get more men for the yards. Large expectations are based upon the men in non-essential industries going to the plants. The necessary men in the yards must somehow be retained, he said.

Mr. Schwab, however, does not favor blanket exemptions for ship workers, for he thinks that no group of employers should be enabled to hire men where and when they please and have them exempted as a class.

The Emergency Fleet Corporation today nissued an order that it would not ask exemption or deferred classification by reason of necessary Government employment for any employe who would otherwise beplaced in Class 1, except for those who are essential in furthering the production of ships or equipment. It will, however, ask for exemption or deferred classification by reason of necessary Government employment for some employes likely to be placed in Class 2 or 4, if in its opinion these men are necessary to further the production of ships.

PLAN FOR CHEMICAL SHOW.

Coming Exposition Is Expected to Call 25,000 Chemists Here.

It was estimated yesterday by those in charge of the Fourth National Exposition of Chemical Industries, which is to be held in Grand Central Palace the week of Sept. 23, that 25,000 chemists from all parts of the United States, Canada, South America, and from a number of the allied countries would be in attendance.

More than 350 exhibits will be displayed on the three floors of the Palace, and nearly all of these in one form or another have a bearing on the production of war materials. Papers covering practically every phase of chemistry and a discussion of steps that will need to be taken after the war will be presented.

Not the least important exhibit will be that of the new American coal tar dye industry, which, since the holding of the last exposition, has reached such proportions that Germany's former hold on the American market is regarded as gone for all time. In addition American dyestuffs are now invading former German strongholds in countries all over the world. Although the Government is to take over the Grand Central Palace for hospital purposes within the next few days, the Federal authorities, in view of the importance of the exposition, have agreed not to disturb the exposition. The chemical show, however, will be the last exhibition to be held in the building before it is converted into a hospital for the period of the war.

OUT OF PRISON ON OWN WRIT

Sing Sing Convict Draws Paper That Wins His Release.

John Campbell, a convict in Sing Sing Prison for more than two years, appeared before Supreme Court Justice Tompkins in White Plains yesterday and obtained his discharge from the prison on a writ of habeas corpus which he had drawn himself. Campbell was taken to court by a keeper, who told the court the only papers turned over to him by the prison authorities were the habeas corpus writ and the order of commitment showing when Campbell had been sent to prison. No one appeared for the State.

Campbell said he had been sent to prison from Manhattan for larceny and that his term expired several months ago. "You are discharged from custody," said Justice Tompkins, after he had examined the papers.

A Secret Service operative asked Campbell if he had his draft registration card. He said he didn't and when told he might be picked up he returned to Sing Sing to get his registration card from the Warden, as all the convicts were registered there on Thursday but no cards were issued.

LABOR SHORTAGE HERE.

Barnes Asserts 350,000 Men Are Needed for Government Work.

There is a serious shortage of unskilled labor in industries in New York State engaged in the production of war materials, according to Charles B. Barnes, Federal State Superintendent of the United States Employment Service for New York.

"Informal reports based on a survey made by our Community Labor Boards indicate that approximately 350,000 additional men are required to work on Government war orders in the East," said Mr. Barnes yesterday. "This number is needed immediately, and the need is increasing constantly.

"There must be a general waking up of the people to the emergency. The skilled labor shortage is almost as serious as that of common labor. The help-wanted column of the New York newspapers are jammed with calls for skilled men and women, and the Federal Employment Service Bureaus throughout the city receive daily requests from dozens of plants needing skilled as well as unskilled labor."

HELD IN $40,000 ROBBERY.

Buyer and Stationer Alleged to Have Connived to Pad Bills.

Detectives assigned to investigate the loss of about $40,000 in the office of Wilcox, Peck & Hughes, insurance brokers at 3 South William Street, yesterday arrested James J. Maguire, purchasing agent for the company, and Willis Chamberlain, 74 years old, the proprietor of a stationery store at 110 John Street. They were held in $10,000 bail by Magistrate Marsh in the Tombs Court on a charge of grand larceny in the alleged theft of $1,135.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Burke told Magistrate Marsh that sums had been taken during two years, and he said that checks had been made out in payment of dummy bills for supplies. Both prisoners denied any part in the thefts.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BLACK TAFFETA, black satin, Duchesse and stripe lining silks wanted. Morris Nagel & Co., 106 Madison Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Black; also American wool poplin. Farragut 5143.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—315 botany; $3.10. Shapiro, Madison Square 3564.

CHIFFON, VELVET Wanted.—Black, navy, brown, taupe, and plum; any make. Madison Square 8585.

CHIFFON VELVET Wanted.—Black, 40 inches wide, up to $4. Madison Square 1503.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles Ulins, 37 West 32d.

DUVETYNE Wanted.—Will exchange any shade, Forstmann & Huffmann's 4703 duvetyne for navy and 851 Algeria. G 230 Times.

GABARDINES Wanted.—1563, navy, or similar. Farragut 6868.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Open to buy all shades. Schwartzreich & Goodman Co., 30 West 33d.

KERAMI Wanted. — Mole. Blumenthal's, Madison Square 1504.

PEAU-DE-CYGNES Wanted. — 36 inches, gold, up to 90c, and peacock up to $1.10. Third Floor, 244 5th Av.

PEGGY CLOTH Wanted.—Navy blue stripe. 151 West 19th, 5th floor.

SERGES Wanted.—We pay cash for U. S. serge 838, 8200, Gilbert, for right price. Schwartz Bros. Chelsea 9356.

SERGES Wanted.—09070, 9388, 94, 3, 6234 for cash. Progress Garment, Chelsea 6549.

SERGES Wanted.—7120 navy; must be cheap. Madison Square 3043.

SERGES Wanted. — Julliards 54289; spot cash. Mark Perlman, 25 West 31st St.

SERGES Wanted.—S. P. G. L., any quantity. Blate Bros. & Love, 22 West 19th.

SERGES Wanted.—Spot cash; 11433, $2.35; 54289, $2.10; 7120, $2.15, (764.) 5485 River.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany 11433; $2.40. Shapiro, Madison Square 1503.

SERGES Wanted.—Gilbert 17456, navy; quantity. Telephone 7270 Stuyvesant.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen 438, brown Pekin; also Joel's brown and 0360, velour, burgandy, and taupe. Gramercy 6174.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All colors. Call Farragut 9805.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 0360, brown only, quantity, cheap. Greeley 2127.

VELOURS Wanted.—All colors, No. 0360 or Steven s lightweights. Far. 4546.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—24 and 27 inch twill back, all colors. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 6th Av. Madison Square 3564.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—All colors, for cash. Farragut 3003.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany Taupe, brown, burgundy, &c., $3.35; Julliard's Kerseys, all colors, $3.40; Yalama botany, $3.40. Madison Square, 1520.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—15,000 yards Ostrander's 84-inch serge, Berent & Co., 42 Broadway. Broad 3875.

DRESSES.—The newest wool jersey and tricolette; men's wear, clay, all wool serge, $6.90. Feller, 30 West 32d.

FRENCH DRESS LINENS. — Fine assortment of colors and whites; about 70 pieces. Chelsea 5294.

JERSEYS.—Will exchange pauk grey for navy or other desirable shades. Schwortzreich & Goodman, 30 West 33d.

JERSEYS.—Fine lot 12-ounce for suits and coats, $3; wonderful bargain. Manufacturer, 74 6th Av., 8th floor.

OXFORDS, Serges, Velours, Poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 292.

POPLINS. — Amoskeag 8158, $2.42½; Dobson's $2.27½; Botany 780 serge, $2.12½, net. Minller, Madison Square 4845.

POPLINS.—Faille lustre, quantity, navy and black, 91½c, 3 per cent cash. S 151 Times.

SERGES.—0000, $2.40; 0886, $2.45; 09070, $2.70; (Jerseys, 12-ounce, $3;) silvertones, $3.85, (7120,) net cash. 47th Vanderbilt.

SERGES, Whitman's 1210 quantity, 56-inch, 62½c; 2-10ths, all colors. W 191 Times.

SERGES.—1464, 11438, 7120, 54289, 4060, 67091½ poplins. Madison Square 9837.

VELOURS.—Kerseys, American Wyandotte, Stoney, Barauch Wolff's Ottaquatche, low prices. Farr. 2887.

VENETIANS AND SATEENS for sale; large quantity. Spring 0532.

WHITMAN 104, $2.32½; Gera Mills 9056, $2.27½. G. Pionsky, Tel. 6393 Madison Sq.

Allied Industries.

RESIDENT COMMISSION BUYERS communicate with petticoat manufacturing concern; cotton and silk, well-known line; will p y 10 per cent. commission. S 64 Times.

WE ARE OPEN for union button sewers. Chelsea 4461. Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 West 20th.

Help Wanted.

BUTTON SEWERS.—We are open for union button sewers. Chelsea 4461. Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 West 20th.

SALESWOMEN.—Experienced on gowns and suits; position permanent; good pay. Bernard, 531 6th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....6 per cent. for the best names
Thursday.....6 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Suit Dresses In Again.

The suit dress of last year is coming in again this season with added strength, according to reports from a number of local manufacturers. Such fabrics as jersey, serge, and broadcloth are popular for these garments. A khaki-colored suede finished wool material is also well liked. There seems to be the greatest demand for dresses of this sort in medium-priced lines. They are held to be very satisfactory for business wear, and the more simplified styles, smartly tailored and neat, are therefore getting the preference.

Fall Trade in Lingerie.

Fall business in fancy lingerie for women has been fairly active. Authorities in the trade in this city report that there is a tendency away from the extremely high-priced merchandise and that very cheap goods are even more out of the running. Trade, therefore, in the medium grades is increasing very considerably. Fine silks in flesh color, with perhaps a delicate touch of lavender embroidery appropriately placed, are very popular. Ribbons and laces are not quite as lavishly used as they were last year, though ribbons are still in favor for decorative purposes.

Dimity and Poplin Rompers Liked.

In spite of the lateness of the season, there is still quite a considerable demand for rompers for both boys and girls. Dimities and poplins are among the materials generally wanted in these garments, and such colors as khaki, blue and a few mixtures are most in evidence. The one-piece type is reported to be more favored than the other. For little girls some of these are made without sleeves and with collarless necks. Belts are used on some models, while on others shirring is employed to hold the garment in around the waist.

Full Length Panels on Capes.

Full length back panels, so popular on skirts and dresses, are now making their appearance on elaborately draped capes for formal evening wear. Buyers who have seen these later models are said to have been very well impressed and to have included quite a few of the newer creations in their duplicate orders. Where the evening cape is fur trimmed the bottom of the long back panel is edged with a strip of fur, sometimes eight or ten inches deep. On capes in which fur trimming is not used the panel is frequently finished off with fringe.

Tentative Orders Will Stand.

Louis Lowinson, a cotton goods broker of this city, yesterday received a letter from Spencer Turner of the cotton goods section of the War Industries Board, in which the board's attitude toward the selling of gray goods for delivery after Oct. 1 at tentative prices was made clear. In substance, the letter said that while orders of this kind which were taken prior to Sept. 6 would be permitted to stand, the board regards trading of this kind as wholly contrary to the spirit of the ruling made at the time the current prices were fixed. Consequently, there will be no more of it.

Gray Goods Trading Fair.

A fair amount of business was put through in the local gray goods market yesterday, the feature of which was the selling by second hands of September lots of 39-inch 68-72s at 20 cents. The figure is a full 2 cents a yard higher than the maximum price at which mills are allowed to sell the same goods under the ruling of the War Industries Board. Other sales made during the day included some odds and ends from the mills at Government prices. A fair trade was done in fine yarn goods, and some specialties also were let out.

An Attractive Coat Style.

The coat-wrap type of outer garment being shown for the late Fall trade is hailed in a great many quarters as a distinct change from either the coat or cape styles of last season. Because it is different from anything that has gone before in recent years, great things are expected of it. Its distinctive feature is huge kimono sleeves which have been variously worked out by different designers to produce very much the effect of a wrap instead of a coat. Buyers seem to feel that these new creations have a high degree of grace and smartness, and some substantial orders have already been placed for them.

Government to Buy Furs.

Prices of some furs for civilian use are expected to advance still further as a result of Government purchases, according to the market report of Funsten Bros. & Co. of St. Louis. In part, it says: "The Government, we understand, has entered the market lately and no doubt will be a large consumer of furs suitable for military purposes, for delivery within the next few months. This action on the part of the Government should serve to further fortify the present strong position of the trade, and will probably have a most stimulating effect on business in the immediate future." The report also says that skunk and muskrat continue to lead in demand but that lately there has been a strong demand for lynx, wildcat, and good quality wolves.

Coal Deliveries Well Caught Up.

Saward's Weekly will say today that, to all intents and purposes, the anthracite trade is about half way through the Fall season, in spite of the calendar, for the entire absence of a Summer let-up in activity meant that a lot of people who ordinarily buy their coal in the autumn took it in earlier than usual this year. "Time out of mind," it will continue, "it has been the aim of coal men to bring about an equalizing of the seasonal demand such has now been materialized. The sliding scale of Summer discounts was devised with this end in view and, while it has accomplished its purpose up to a certain point, there was always a large element of the population that could never be prevailed upon to be forehanded in the matter of their Winter's coal supply."

Says Ostrich Is Coming Strong.

While the revival of the demand for ostrich trimmings is apparently not progressing as rapidly as some members of the trade would like to see, the opinion prevails that these feathers will be big factors in the millinery business before the current season is over. According to an executive of one prominent house, ostrich trimmings have not been active in a big way for so long that women have practically got to get used to them all over again. He also said that a new crop of milliners has sprung up in the last four years or so, and that these, without any great experience at trimming with ostrich, will doubtless be inclined to "feel their way" for a time. Ostrich, he said, is not a young woman's trimming, but, against this, several million women have reached the "ostrich age" since its last big year.

Game Association Elects Officers.

The tenth annual convention of the International Association of Game and Fish Commissioners closed its sessions at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday with the election of these officers for the next two years: President, J. Quincy Ward of Frankfort, Ky.; Vice Presidents, W. E. Barber of Wisconsin, Honore Mercier of Quebec, and Conservation Commissioner George D. Pratt of New York; Secretary, Carlos Avery, St. Paul; Treasurer, John P. Woods, St. Louis.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

POTTIER & STYMUS COMPANY, furniture and interior decorators at 375 Lexington Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by Zalkin & Cohen, attorneys for these creditors: William P. Stymus, Jr., $500; F. H. Burnett, $100, and Robert Letsche, $350. Liabilities are $85,000, assets $40,000.

JOE SCHWEITZER, INC., tailor at 536 Fifth Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by Joseph B. Haviland, a creditor, for $4,000, money loaned. It was stated that liabilities are $8,000 and assets $2,000. Judge Manton appointed Albert H. Townley receiver.

GROCER SUPPLY CO., doing business as the Southern Dry Goods Company at 751 Broadway.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by these creditors: Waxler & Schechter, $200; Moses Mevorach, $141, and Isidore Gluick, $220. Liabilities are stated to be $5,000 and assets $500. Judge Manton appointed Joseph P. Morrissey receiver.

NORMAN GOTTSCHERER, a grocer at 1,849 Seventh Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Louis Kadans, $225, and Taneer Brothers, $316. Judge Manton appointed Joseph P. McCloy receiver. Liabilities are $7,000 and assets $2,000.

WILLIAM THOMAS, doing business as the William Thomas Co., commission merchant at 314 Washington Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,799 and assets $200.

SAMUEL TEICHER, a clerk of 1,101 Prospect Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,987 and no assets. He formerly had a lunch business.

MORITH HARSTEIN of 81 Park Place, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $726.75.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 186 business failures in the United States during the week, against 133 for the previous week and 244, 208, 205, and 289 for the corresponding week of 1917 to 1914. The Middle States had 20, New England 17, Southern 34, Western, 72, Northwestern 15, and Far Western 19; Canada had 11, against 16 for the previous week. About 90 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $50,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Abramowitz, Philip—J. T. Murray & Co.....$105.13
Abraves, Louis, and National Surety Co.—People, &c.....600.00
Brownstein, Joseph—F. Teitelbaum.....121.88
Bay View Heights Land Co.—R. C. De Normandie.....970.82
Bieber, Samuel—City of New York.....109.50
Bacon Service, Inc.—Motor Vehicle Pub. Co.....119.70
Bartlett-Gates Insulation Co. — L. C. Spaulding et al.....192.34
Bauby, Frederick C.—K. M. Bauby..8,450.00
Cohen, Max—M. E. Bernhardt.....122.16
Carillo, Louis F.—W. R. Hiebrecht...238.11
Elsner, Nathan—City of New York.....100.50
Flintoff, Robert B.—Travelers Ins. Co..308.85
Fay, Laura—People, &c.....300.00
Gilbert, Charlotte B.—Franklin Simon & Co.....416.19
Holzapfel, Joseph—J. S. Lumeschloss..346.91
Hine, Ada—Julius Klugman's Sons.....177.86
Herman, Kohn, and Samuel Kohn—B. G. Clark.....224.80
Kanofsky, Louis, and Louis Cohen—People, &c.....500.00
Kaufman, Harry A.—Jackson-Remlinger Printing Co.....
Kaufman, Benjamin—M. Mutnik.....537.91
Levin, Benjamin—J. F. Degner et al...250.95
Lestrades, James W.—C. Rothfeld....1,800.01
Morrison, Philip, executor—S. Schipper et al.....
Motor Accessories Corp.—Motor Vehicle Pub. Co.....161.46
No. 6 East 126th St. Co.—People, &c..250.00
Name—Same.....
Pappas, William, and James Exarchakis—National Hotel Supply Co.....
Pullman, Henry, and Harry S. Kushner.....
Quinn, W. Levy.....222.50
Posner, Sam, and Boris Lipkin—Crandall Pette Co.....188.11
Radzivo, Gregory, and Ivan Guiguk et al.—E. Garta.....170.85
Reis, Isidor—Hudson View Const. Co...203.80
Stein, Anna, and Benjamin Green—People, &c.....
Saene, Charles—Shenk.....190.38
Walkoff, Harry—Commonwealth Bank.....1,202.16

In Bronx County.

Connolly & Co., Inc.—State Industrial Commission of New York.....$60.00
Humiston, Howard—W. H. Barry.....60.72
Kantor, George—A. Bakst et al.....114.15
McLoughlin, William F.—H. Oboll.....409.09
Vetter, John—M. Ziot et al.....26.05
Walliman, Harry—C. M. Setlow.....32.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Chas. G. Robin, Inc.—R. Ostrander & Co., March 25, 1918.....$165.00
Neggesmith, Martin A.—Kranich & Bach, Oct. 14, 1915.....248.71
Forna, Joseph and Emilia—J. Albino, Oct. 18, 1917.....987.41
Tarangelo, Vito, and Fidelity & Casualty Co. of N. Y.—H. S. Sisson, April 11, 1918.....1,820.55
Martin, Geo. J. and William—Herbert F. Christie, Sept. 9, 1912, canceled.
Kahler, Amelia—W. R. Wilder et al., May 11, 1915.....138.16
Gerstenhaber, Max—S. Pahl, Feb. 8, 1918.....100.00
Stofsky, Lyman—E. Frankel, Feb. 26, 1918.....125.00

In Bronx County.

McMullen, Snare & Triest—L. Green, March 18, 1916.....36,164.33
Same—Same, May 11, 1917.....100.58
Pfirmann, Casper—G. Pfirmann, Dec. 13, 1916.....3,845.25
Samuels, Abraham—W. Hobson, May 31, 1917.....5,946.61

Nearlinen British Manufacture THE PERFECT LINEN SUBSTITUTE SMIPLEY-HOLLINS CO. New York.

WE ADVANCE 90% on accounts Best Finance Co., 1133 B'way.

5,000 OUTDOOR CHAIRS
For Sale at 75c Each;
Cost $2.50 Each
Tip-up—round back—iron frames, in good condition. Immediate delivery.
Apply to
PATRICK MURPHY, 371 East 144th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Stewart & Co.; Miss R. Jones, infants' wear; 3 West 37th.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; G. Friendlich, jewelry novelties, fancy goods; 364 4th Av.
BELMONT, N. C.—H. Weinstein, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss C. E. Kane, misses' wear; 25 West 35d.
BOSTON.—P. J. Kennedy Co.; J. A. Lyons, clothing, furn. goods, hats, shoes; Empire.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss R. Romanow, muslin underwear; 15 East 26th.
BOSTON—Standard Mfg. Co.; J. A. Robinson, mfrs. men's, boys' clothing; Union Square.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—E. W. King Co.; C. G. King, dry goods; 266 Church St.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—W. Hengerer Co.; R. J. White, rugs, carpets, linoleums; Miss P. Brinton, coats, suits, dresses, wraps; 2 West 37th.
CINCINNATI—G. Schorr Co.; G. Schorr, notions, laces, gloves, hosiery, knit goods, men's, women's furnishing goods; Grand.
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Scars & Co.; P. Clark, ready-to-wear; Manhattan.
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—W. Taylor, Son & Co.; A. D. Wilhelm, housefurn. goods, china, toys, sporting goods, sewing machines; 470 4th Av.
DAYTON, Ohio.—Adler & Childs; M. L. Adler, white goods, laces, hosiery, gloves; 37 W. 26th.
DETROIT—Leather Label Overall Co.; W. J. Peabody, mfrs. overalls; Belmont.
DETROIT—Fields Cloak & Suit Co.; H. E. Simmons, cloaks, suits, dresses; 1,161 Broadway.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Sykes Millinery Co.; Mrs. C. E. Sykes, millinery; Breslin.
MONTREAL—M. Fisher Sons & Co.; G. Laffohy, woolens; 23 East 26th.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Spartenberg & Robinson; Miss R. Rosenberg, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; A. Sharpe, ready-to-wear, furs, petticoats; 404 4th Av.; Continental.
PHILADELPHIA.—Lit Bros; Miss B. Stevens, hospital supplies; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA.—Strawbridge & Clothier; F. Walsh, housefurnishings; 230 5th Av.
PORTSMOUTH, Ohio.—Anderson Bros. Co.; E. C. Hood, notions, linens, underwear, white goods, laces; 404 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsey & Curr Co.; W. F. Benson, skirts, suits, dresses; 482 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—W. H. Campbell Co.; W. H. Campbell, plaid wool skirts, wool jersey dresses; 212 5th Av.
SALEM, Mass.—W. G. Webber Co.; Miss M. A. Doyle, sweaters, waists; 404 4th Av.
SALISBURY, Md.—R. E. Powell Co.; C. D. Humphreys, clothing; Collingwood.
SAN FRANCISCO—Roos Bros.; W. L. Duffy, men's, children's hats; 1,140 Broadway; Gregorian.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Mrs. Pannel, dresses; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss Neuman, dresses; 116 West 32d.
ST. LOUIS.—Hagen Embroidery Co.; G. A. Knapp, embroideries, laces; Herald Square.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Reid & Hughes D. G. Co.; Miss M. Allen, millinery; 404 4th Av.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Arthur A. Heimlich, resident buyer, has removed to new and larger quarters at 116 West Thirty-second Street. He has added several new accounts, including the Buchanan-Brown Co. of Lancaster, Penn., and the Liepman Mercantile Co., Springfield, Mo.

The E. M. Newman Co., Columbus, Ohio, and J. Goldberg, Terra Haute, Ind., are now represented in this market by H. C. Lyon, resident buyer, 1,133 Broadway.

FOLLY CAPRICE NO COVER CHARGE
PABST HARLEM, WEST 125TH ST., NEAR 8TH AVE., A. H. MEYER, Prop.
The Greatest Restaurant Attraction in the United States
Breathe the spirit of Europe at Folly Caprice, an atmosphere redolent of the Boulevards.
Quite the best Cuisine in New York and a marvelous entertainment, including two splendid Reviews and the following galaxy of Stars:
MIZI FRANCES GENEVIEVE MARY
GIZI DEMAREST HOUGHTON EATON
NINA ANDREE, LEONARD, LIST AND OTHERS.
"1918 GRAPHOPHONE REVIEW" "MONTMARTRE REVIEW"
EVERY EVENING FROM 8 TO 1.
First Big Show Starts at 8 o'clock. Second Big Show Starts at 11 o'clock. During the intermission and after the show DANCING on Balustrade. TWO ORCHESTRAS
ADMISSION FREE

DELICIOUS SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER
TABLE D'HOTE AND A LA CARTE.
ALSO EXQUISITE LUNCHEONS
Janssen want to see you
Formerly the Jumans Nafbrau
QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA
30th Street and Broadway
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC—DANCING AFTER 9 UNTIL CLOSE
ALGERON-TANGO DANCERS

Hotel Bretton Hall
Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
Subway station at 86th St. corner.
NEW YORK

Largest and Most Attractive Transient Midtown Hotel
Conveniently to 42d Street Theatres.
Apartments en suite. Furnished or Unfurnished, 2 to 6 Rooms, 1 or 2 Baths, from Oct. 1.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons.
Room and Private Bath, $3 to $4 Per Day.
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $4 to $7.50 Per Day
RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

"Smartest of Motor Resorts"
Pelham Heath Inn
On Pelham Parkway
Considered New York's Most Beautiful Inn
Delightful for Luncheons and Afternoon Teas
Special Music—Dancing
Harry J. Susskind
Proprietor.

$10 WEEKLY
ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH
Hotel Nassau
59th St., bet. Mad. & Park Aves.
One Block from 4th Av. & Cen. Park. Phone Plaza 8100. Restaurant a la Carte.

Apartment Hotel
33 West 51st St.
A FEW DESIRABLE APARTMENTS FOR LEASE
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
NON-HOUSEKEEPING
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 350.
W. G. WHALEY, MANAGER.

Hotel Sinclair
125th Street and Park Ave.
Newly furnished single rooms, $6 per week; with private bath, $8; double rooms, $10 per week, with private bath, $12; also suite rooms for families, at very attractive rates; popular-priced restaurant.

Cuchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

AUCTION SALES. AUCTION SALES.

Samuel T. Freeman & Company, Auctioneers,
1519-21 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVER'S SALE

In the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. September Term, 1916. No. 1651. In re C. W. Gaylord vs. Keystone Plaster Co.

Valuable Plant of
THE KEYSTONE PLASTER COMPANY
Foot of Jeffrey St. & Delaware Ave.,
Chester, Penna.
Monday, October 14, 1918, at 10 A. M.
On the premises.

REAL ESTATE.—Valuable site bounded by Morton and Jeffrey Streets, Delaware Ave. and the Delaware River, with modern Steel, Hollow Tile and Brick Mills, 2 Railroad Sidings, with connections from both the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads and Wharf, thoroughly equipped with modern Crane and Hoists. Also Block bounded by Front Street, Delaware Avenue, Jeffrey and Morton Streets, upon which is erected a modern office building with large tract adjoining.

EQUIPMENT.—The Plant is probably the largest and best equipped Gypsum Plant in the Country and the Machinery includes Conveyors, Blowers, Packers, Grain Cleaners, Broughton Mixers, Broughton Calcining Kettles, Sand Screens, Dust Collectors, Burr Mills, Crushers, Shoveling Machines, Sand Dryers, Complete Continuous Process for Reduction and Calcining System of the latest type; Modern dock equipment, Derricks, Portable Hoppers, Aerial Tramway, Auxiliary Hoisting Equipment, Derrick Buckets, Engine, Boilers, Steam Pumps, Motors, Blacksmith Shop, Carp

Behind The Lines

Turning the wheels of industries which are sending an endless stream of supplies to our men in France—that is the war job of our big Public Utility companies today.

The short term notes of such companies are an excellent investment at present prices. We are offering the Series C, Collateral Notes of the Middle West Utility Co., due Nov. 1, 1920, at a price to yield

8¾%

Ask for Circular TM

A.H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

Burns Bros. Ice 1st & 2nd Pfd.
Del., Lack. & West. Coal
Freeport-Texas Sulphur
Guaranty Trust Stock
Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
Lone Star Gas
Midland Securities
Mohawk Valley
National Fuel Gas
National Surety
Penn. Coal & Coke
Porto Rican-American Tobacco
Singer Manufacturing
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

SMALL BANK ACCOUNTS INVITED
Write or call for booklet
BICELOW & COMPANY BANKERS
25 PINE STREET NEW YORK

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.
43 Exchange Place
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

GUARANTY COLLATERAL TRUST SECURITIES
Offer an excellent war-time investment for individual investors.
The largest banks and trust companies in the United States and Canada are regular purchasers of these securities. More than $44,000,000 sold to banks to date.
Denominations $1,000 to $10,000; Maturities and Rates attractive.
CONTINENTAL GUARANTY CORPORATION,
Continental Guaranty Building,
Madison Avenue and 38th Street, New York.

How to Make Financial Advertising Pay
This Booklet Free on Request.
RUSSELL LAW
Financial Advertising in All Its Branches
31 Nassau St., New York

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., July 11, 1918.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, October 9, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

To authorize, approve and ratify (1) the execution and delivery of a contract or contracts between this Company separately or jointly with any one or more or all of its proprietary and affiliated companies, as party or parties of the first part, and the United States or its representative, as party of the second part, relating to the compensation to be paid for the possession, use and control of the railroad and system of transportation, and the appurtenances, of this Company and of such of its proprietary and affiliated companies, if any, as shall be parties to such contract, and to the operation, maintenance and return of such properties, and to any other matter connected with or growing out of the taking over of the said properties by the President of the United States, and (2) any action of the Board of Directors of this Company in respect thereto; to authorize the said Board (1) to alter, amend or add to such contract or contracts, if and when the other companies parties thereto as to the provisions to be joint, to agree with the other companies under such contract, and, if said contract compensation, and to take all such other and further action as the said Board shall deem necessary to secure adequate compensation, proper use, operation and maintenance, and a timely return of the properties so taken over; and generally to consider and act upon any and all questions and matters incidental to the purposes aforesaid or growing out of the aforesaid Federal Control of properties of this Company and its proprietary and affiliated companies.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of such stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, September 24, 1918, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 10, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Pursuant to resolution duly adopted, the trustees of the village of Nassau, New York, will on sealed proposals at the hose house in said village of Nassau, N. Y., on the 20th day of September, 1918 at 7 o'clock P. M., bonds aggregating $3,000.00, with interest thereon at five per cent. per annum, in denominations of $300.00 each, to be numbered from one to thirteen inclusive, and to be payable October 1, 1923, and one annually thereafter until the thirteen are paid, the first one to be payable April 1, 1919 and semi-annually thereafter until the thirteen are paid, bear interest at the rate aforesaid and be of said bonds, which are to be registered.

These bonds are issued for the purpose of completing repairs to the water works in the village.

Dated August 14, 1918.

JAMES W. BECKER, Clerk.

A NEGOTIABLE PROMISSORY NOTE of the Bethlehem Steel Company, No. 797, for $5,000, dated August 27, 1918, due February 10, 1919, at Bank of Manhattan Co., New York, has been lost or stolen, and its payment has therefore been stopped.

All persons are warned not to negotiate it.

HATHAWAY, SMITH, FOLDS & CO.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY.

Coupons due Oct. 1, 1918, from the First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at New York, office of the Company, 9 Broadway.

For registered interest, checks will be mailed.

H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

Sept. 13, 1918.

THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, located at Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

JOHN SCHLAGLE, Cashier.

Dated Aug. 31, 1918

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

I herewith notify all creditors and clients of the Hero Snap Fastener Company, previously of 425-435 East 102d Street, N. Y. and 100 Fifth Avenue, that I, Frederick Bangerter, have severed all connections with this company and I am not responsible for any debts contracted by the Hero Snap Fastener Company before or after my severing connections on August 2, 1918.

JOSEPH J. KAHN.

HAVING THIS DAY retired from the firm of Kahn, Weiss & Feig, 88 West 26th Street, city, business will be continued at the same address under the firm name of Weiss & Feig, who assume all obligations.

WEISS & FEIG.

SACRILEGE BY GERMANS.

Picture showing altar candlesticks, crucifixes, and bells taken by Germans to be melted down, but left behind in hasty retreat, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular, with Active Speculative Issues Once More Under Pressure.

With no changes immediately affecting the stock market having come to light over the holiday, yesterday's session on the Exchange was for the most part dull, with transactions limited in volume outside of a few issues in which liquidation continued. The Money Committee has added nothing to the statement of its position issued more than a week ago, but its attitude is so well understood that there has been no disposition on the part of traders to accept additional responsibilities. The committee is now in possession of data on which it can judge of the extent to which speculative operations have figured in the money market, and it is unquestionably in a position to control activities of the kind which threatened the bankers' peace of mind a few weeks ago.

There was a good deal of selling yesterday in a few issues which have figured largely in the work of pools, but it was handled carefully, and the market was allowed to recover part of the ground lost. Judging by the movement, the position in steel has been straightened out; its lowest price yesterday was made at 107¼, and it ended the session slightly above its previous close. New Haven, General Motors, Mercantile Marine, Distillers, Wilson & Co., St. Paul, and American Sumatra did not fare so well, losing on an average of more than two points. Naturally such singling out of issues which had been speculative favorities on the rise gave rise to reports that bankers were advising brokers to reduce their holdings of stocks which have figured too prominently in the loan accounts. The decline was not abrupt, and the indications are that the situation which existed when the Money Committee wrote to the Stock Exchange suggesting contraction has been cleared to meet the views of the bankers.

The splendid war news yesterday of the cutting off of the St. Mihiel salient had no appreciable influence upon the market. The Government loans were less buoyant after the spurt they enjoyed earlier in the week on announcement of Secretary McAdoo's plan for broadening the tax exemption privilege, and sold slightly lower. Money rates were unchanged, with no increase in the supply available on the floor.

GOOD UNDERTONE IN LONDON.

American Advance Creates Favorable Impression Among Traders.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—While the excellent war news of the American advance caused a good impression in the stock market and was responsible for the maintenance of a confident undertone, some week-end profit taking made the market look slightly ragged.

Consols and the Chinard issues suffered from realizations. Other securities showed little change. Business was generally quiet. The Russian issues were weak.

Trading Quiet on Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 64 francs 20 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 26 francs 8 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 8 francs 5 centimes.

Yorkville Bank in Reserve System.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Yorkville Bank of New York, with resources of $9,224,000, was admitted today to the Federal Reserve system. This made 736 State banks or trust companies on the membership roll of the system.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLATERALS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 6	High .....
Low 6½	Low .....
Renewals 6½	Renewals .....
Last 6½	Last .....

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERALS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days 6	Sixty days .....
Ninety days 6	Ninety days .....
Four months 6	Four months .....
Five months 6	Five months .....
Six months 6	Six months .....

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for retirement with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days..... 4½@4¼
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 4½@4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 5%@5¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	
4 to 6 months	6
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7540	$4.7540	$4.7540	.0005
Cables	4.7652⅛	4.7652⅛	4.7652⅛	.0002⅛
Francs—				
Demand	5.48	5.48	5.48	....
Cables	5.47	5.47	5.47	....

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand on Checks.	Yesterday's Close.— Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7540	$4.7652½
5.1826 Paris	5.48	5.47
China—		
Hongkong	90.00	90.25
Peking	125.50	134.00
Shanghai	126.00	126.00
19.50 Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20 Holland	48.50	49.00
32.44 Indi.—		
Bombay	36.75	37.00
Calcutta	36.75	37.00
Japan—	6.36	6.35
Kobe	54.75	54.875
Yo'ohama	54.75	54.875
Manila	23.10	23.25
5.1826 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	33.40	33.75
Copenhagen	30.00	30.40
Christiania	30.60	31.10
South America—		
42.04 Buenos Aires	44.60	44.75
34.42 Rio	23.85	24.00
5.1826 Switzerland	4.35	4.53

Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	13.50	13.60
500 rubles	13.40	13.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¾	$4.71¾	$4.72¼	$4.70¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $431,896,216; balances, $57,019,169; United States Treasury debit balance, $1,142,740; Federal Reserve credit balance, $46,327,686.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $18.4375 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 49¼d, unchanged; in New York, $1.01⅝, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77½@80½.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Spelter	9.60	9.80	9.50	9.75
Antimony	13.75	14.00	13.75	14.00
Quicksilver	$125.00	....	$125.00	....
Aluminum	....	33.00	....	33.00
" 2X	....	....	....	....
Foundry	....	34.25	....	34.25

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Tin, spot	343	10	0	343	10	0
Copper, spot	122	0	0	122	0	0
Tin, futures	343	10	0	343	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	0	0

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand, increased	749,000
Silver in hand, decreased	435,000
Notes in circulation, increased	36,294,000
Treasury notes, increased	25,816,000
General deposits, decreased	167,177,000
Bills discounted, decreased	89,210,000
Advances, decreased	4,599,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	402,894	405,090	1,237,874
Year to date	92,481,821	132,420,127	123,475,670

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
44½	45	200	Advance Rumely pf	45	45	45	45	....
2⅝	2¾	300	Alaska Gold Mines	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	1¾	20,500	Alaska Juneau	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
29½	30	900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29½	+ ⅛
95¾	99	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	96½	96½	95⅞	96	+ ⅛
75	95	160	Am. Beet S. pf. x d	82	82	82	82	....
43⅜	44¼	2,400	Am. Can	....	....	....	....	....
91⅞	93½	300	Am. Can pf. x d	44¼	44¼	43½	43⅝	−1½
83¾	84¼	1,200	Am. Car & Fdy x d	92	92	91⅝	92	+ ⅛
39½	40	300	Am. Cotton Oil	82⅝	84¼	82⅝	83⅝	+ ⅝
19⅝	19⅞	1,000	Am. H. & Leather	40	40⅞	39½	39½	−1
28½	29	400	Am. H. & L. pf	19¼	19½	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
46	48	100	Am. Ice	86	87	86	87	....
51⅛	52	1,200	Am. Ice pf	29½	29½	28¾	28¾	−⅛
40¾	40⅞	900	Am. International	49	49	49	49	....
76⅛	78	100	Am. Linseed	52¼	52¼	51½	52	−¼
65	65⅝	800	Linseed pf. x d	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	....
76	76¼	1,500	Am. Locomotive	65	65⅝	65	65	−1
103	104	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	76	76⅝	75⅝	75⅝	− ⅛
		200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	− ¾
77	77¼	700	Am. Steel F. cash	80½	80½	80½	80½	....
106¾	106¾	200	Am. Steel F. x d	77	77	77	77	....
113¼	113⅝	10,100	Am. Sugar Ref	107	107	106¼	106¼	− ⅜
85	88	100	Am. Sumatra Tob	115¾	115¾	110	113½	− 2¾
96¼	97¼	1,000	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf	86	86	86	86	− 2
160	162	350	Am. Tel. & Tel	96⅝	97	96⅝	97	+ ¼
		200	Am. Tobacco	160⅞	160⅞	160¼	160¼	− ¾
		200	Am. Woolen	55	55½	55	55½	− ¼
		900	Am. Writing P. pf	34½	35⅞	34½	35⅞	+3¼
15	17	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S	15	15	15	15	....
		8,000	Anaconda	66⅛	66⅛	65¼	66¼	....
82	86½	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	80	80	80	80	+ ⅛
99	101	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	....	....	....	....	....
87	87½	16,800	Baldwin Loco	100	100	100	100	−1
53⅜	53⅝	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	87¼	87⅝	86	87¼	+ ⅛
53	55	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	54⅝	54⅝	53½	53⅝	−1
83⅜	83½	4,600	Beth. Steel, class B	54	54	54	54	−1
104½	104⅝	500	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	83¼	83⅞	82⅝	83¼	+ ⅛
25½	26¼	200	Booth Fisheries	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
38½	39	200	Brklyn Rapid Tran	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅛
141¼	143½	2,300	Burns Brothers	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
10	10¾	400	Butte Cop. & Zinc	142	142	139	142	....
24¾	25¾	700	Butte & Superior	10½	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
40½	41¼	100	California Packing	25	25⅜	25	25	....
18½	19½	200	California Petrol	40¼	40¾	40¼	40½	+ ½
60½	62	100	California Petrol. pf	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
157	157½	3,300	Canadian Pacific	62	62	62	62	....
81	83½	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	157½	157½	156	157½	....
85	86½	700	Central Leather Co	85⅜	88	85	88	− ⅞
33	33½	1,100	Cerro de Pasco Cop	65⅝	65⅞	65⅜	65⅝	+ ⅛
56¼	58½	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	33	33	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
48	48¼	7,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	56½	56½	56	56½	+ ⅛
73¼	74	1,300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	50	50	47¼	48	−1⅝
25	25	1,400	Chi., Rock. Isl. & P	76	76	75¼	75⅝	....
76⅜	77¼	600	C., R. I. & P. 7 p.c. pf	23¼	23½	24⅛	25	....
65½	66¾	500	C., R. I. & P. 6 p.c. pf	77¼	77¼	77	77	−1½
15⅝	16	500	Chile Copper	65½	65⅝	65¼	65⅝	− ⅛
39½	40¼	600	Chino Copper	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	....
45	46	600	Col. Fuel & Iron	39⅝	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞	+ ⅛
43⅞	45½	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	53¼	53¼	53	53¼	+ ⅛
50½	52	100	Columbia Gas & El	50¼	50½	50	50½	+ ⅛
33⅞	34⅝	190	Consolidated Can	34	34	34	34	....
67	68½	400	Continental Can	67½	67½	66¾	66¾	− ⅝
40¾	41	6,200	Corn Products Ref	40¾	40⅞	39½	39½	− ⅞
100½	102	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	100⅜	101	100⅜	101	+ ⅛
63¼	64	2,900	Crucible Steel	64¼	64¼	63	63¾	+ ⅛
90	91	200	Crucible Steel pf	91	91	90¾	90¾	− ⅛
29½	29⅝	1,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	30	30	29½	29½	....
107¼	107¾	100	Delaware & Hud	108	108	108	108	....
4	5	100	Den. & Rio Grande	....	....	....	....	....
50¾	50¾	18,400	Distillers' Secur	4½	4½	4½	4½	....
87⅝	89	2,400	Dome Mines	51⅞	51⅞	50¼	50¼	−1⅝
50½	54	700	Elec. Storage Bat	9⅝	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	....
15½	15¾	700	Erie	52	52	52	52	....
30½	31	700	Erie 1st pf	15½	15½	15	15	....
22	22⅜	100	Erie 2d pf	31	31	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
37¾	38⅜	200	Federal M. & S. pf	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
28½	29	500	Gaston, W. & W	38	38	37½	37½	−½
99½	102	100	Gen. Chemical pf	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	−1½
45½	46¾	900	General Cigar	100	100	100	100	....
141	145	500	Gen. Electric x d	46⅝	46⅝	45¼	45¼	−1⅛
114⅝	116	2,000	General Motors	143	143	141⅝	142	−1
78	78½	400	General Motors pf	117	117	115	115	−2
80	82	500	Granby Consol	78	78	77	77½	− ⅝
90	90½	3,000	Great Northern pf	81	82	81	82	....
30½	30⅝	600	Gr. N. ctfs. for O. P.	90½	90½	89⅝	90	− ⅝
44¾	44⅞	200	Greene-Can. Copper	31	31	30⅝	30⅝	− ⅜
82½	82¾	200	Gulf States Steel	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	− ⅛
80½	80⅝	100	Gulf, Mob.& Nor.pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅛
31	32	100	Haskell & Barker	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
44	44¼	1,700	Inspiration Copper	44	44	44	44	....
52¼	52⅝	400	Interboro Consol	52¼	52⅝	52	52⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	600	Int. Harvester, N.J.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
125	125½	200	Int. Harv., N.J. pf	125	125½	125	125½	− ⅞
105	105	1,166	Int. Harv. Corp	105	105	105	105	−1
62½	62¾	300	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	62½	62¾	62¼	62¼	− ⅝
105	105	2,700	Int. Mer. Marine	105	105	105	105	−1½
25⅝	26¼	19,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf	25⅝	26¼	25¼	25¾	− ⅝
100	100	1,800	Int. Nickel	97⅛	98	97⅛	98	−1½
29¼	29½	300	Int. Paper	29¼	29½	29	29½	....
31⅜	31¾	200	Jewel Tea	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31½	− ⅝
30	30	100	Kan. City South	30	30	29	29	−1
52½	52½	100	Kelly Springfield Tire	52½	52½	52½	52½	−1½
47	47	600	Kennecott Copper	47	47	47	47	−1
32⅝	32⅝	800	Lackawanna Steel	32⅝	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	− ⅝
80½	80½	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	80½	80½	80	80	− ⅝
19½	19½	15	Lehigh Valley x d	19½	19½	19½	19½	− ⅛
59	59	100	Loose-W. s. 2d pf	59	59	59	59	− ½
77½	77½	100	Maxwell Motors	77½	77½	77½	77½	+2½
25½	25½	10,700	Mex. Petroleum x d	25½	25½	25½	25½	....
96	97	100	Miami Copper	96	97	95⅝	97⅜	+ ⅝
27⅝	27⅝	2,425	Midvale Steel	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
51½	51⅝	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	51½	51⅝	51	51⅛	− ⅛
5½	5½	3,000	Missouri Pac. pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	− ⅛
24	24½	1,100	Missouri Pacific pf	24	24½	23½	23½	− ¾
56	56	55	Nat. Cloak & Suit	56	56	55	55	− ½
55	55	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	55	55	55	55	−3
103	103	100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	103	103	103	103	− ½
14⅞	14½	100	Nat. Enam. & St	14½	14½	14½	14½	− ½
51	51	400	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	51	51	50½	50½	− ½
5	5	5	Do., odd lot	5	5	5	5	....
5½	5½	900	Nevada Con. Cop	5½	5⅝	5½	5½	....
20½	20⅝	200	N. O., Tex. & Mex	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	− ⅛
20½	20⅝	200	N. Y. Air Brake	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−1⅛
120	120	2,000	N. Y. Dock	120	120	120	120	−1½
72¾	72¾	100	N. Y. Dock pf	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	− ⅛
48	48	18,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	48	48	48	48	+2
41½	41½	1,500	Northern Pacific	41½	41½	38⅝	38⅞	−2½
87	87	1,500	Ohio Cities Gas	87	87	87	86½	− ⅛
37½	37½	3,400	Ontario Silver	37½	37½	37⅜	37⅜	− ⅛
8	8	200	Owens Bottle Mach	8	8	8	8	− ⅛
58	58	700	Pacific Mail	58	58	58	58	....
31	31	1,738	Penn. R. R.	31	31	30½	30½	+ ⅛
43⅞	43⅞	100	People's Gas, Chi.	43⅞	43⅞	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅛
45	45	100	Pere Marquette	45	45	45	45	+ ¼
12½	12½	100	Pere Marquette pf	12½	12½	12½	12½	....
39	39	400	Philadelphia Co	39	39	39	39	−1
27⅜	27⅜	200	Pierce-Arrow	27⅜	27⅜	27½	27½	− ⅛
38	38	500	Pierce Oil	38	38	37¾	37¾	−1½
15⅛	15⅛	200	Pittsburgh Coal	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	− ⅛
48¾	49	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	48¾	49	48¾	49	− ⅛
82½	82½	500	Pitts. & West	82½	82½	82½	82½	− ⅜
33	33	100	Pond Creek Coal	33	33	32¾	33	− ⅛
18½	18½	200	Pressed Steel Car	18½	18½	18½	18½	− ⅛
68	68	800	Railway Steel Sp	68	68	67¾	67¾	+ ¼
66¾	66¾	100	Ray Con. Copper	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼	− ⅜
102¼	102½	1,400	Reading	102½	102½	102½	102½	− ⅛
24½	24½	8,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	24½	24½	23¾	24	− ⅛
87⅜	88⅝	3,100	Royal Dutch t r x r	87⅜	88⅝	85¾	88½	+ ⅜
88¼	88¾	100	Do. rights	88¼	88¾	87⅝	88½	+ ⅜
80	80	400	Seaboard Air Line	80	80	80	80	....
15	16	300	Seab. Air Line pf	16	16	15	15	− ½
7⅝	7⅝	700	Sinclair Oil Refin	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
19½	19½	2,700	Sloss-S. Steel &I	19	19	19	19	− ⅛
31	31	100	Southern Pacific	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	− ⅛
50½	50½	4,200	Southern Railway	50½	50½	50	50½	− ⅛
34	34	3,600	Southern Railway pf	34	34	34	34	− ⅛
67½	67½	600	Southern Pac. pf	67½	67½	66¾	66¾	− ⅝
40¾	40¾	1,000	Studebaker Co	40¾	40¾	39½	40¾	+ ⅛
91	91	2,900	Tenn. C. & C	91	91	90¾	90¾	− ⅛
46½	47	1,000	Texas Co	46½	47	45¾	47	+ ⅛
17⅛	17⅛	1,000	Tobacco Products	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
150½	151½	5,000	Union Pacific	150½	151½	150	151½	+1½
65	65	5,800	Union Pacific pf	65	65	63½	64½	− ½
122¾	123	100	Union Pacific pf	122¾	123	122¼	122¼	− ¼
69½	69½	2,000	United Alloy Steel	69½	69½	69½	69½	....
97	97	2,700	United Cigar Stores	97	97	97	97	− ⅛
99⅛	99¼	200	United Rys. Invest	99⅛	99¼	98¼	98¼	− ⅛
8	8	400	U. S. C. I. P. & F	8	8	8	8	....
12½	12½	100	U. S. Express	12½	12½	12½	12½	− ⅛
16⅛	16⅛	4,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
111	111½	100	U. S. Rubber	111	111½	109	111½	−2½
59¼	59¼	60	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	− ½
103	103	112,900	U. S. Steel	103	103	103	103	− ½
108½	108⅝	100	U. S. Steel pf	108½	108⅝	107⅝	108¼	+ ⅛
110⅝	111	100	Utah Copper	110⅝	111	110⅜	110⅝	+ ⅛
82½	82½	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ⅛
54	54	1,600	Wabash pf. A	54	54	54	54	+ ⅛
38¼	38¼	100	Western Pacific pf	38¼	38¼	37⅞	38¼	+ ⅛
60⅝	60⅝	100	Western Union Tel	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	− ⅜
81⅝	81⅝	400	Westingh. E. & M	81⅝	81⅝	81⅛	81⅛	− ⅝
42	42⅜	200	Wheeling & L. E	42	42⅜	42	42⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	8⅝	200	Wheel. & L. E. pf	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	− ⅛
18	18	200	White Motors	18	18	18	18	−

SEEKS MARKET FOR LOW-GRADE COTTON

President Explains Object of Committee Which Will Investigate Situation.

WILL BUY FOR USE OF ALLIES

Board May Recommend Basic Prices If After Inquiry It Is Found Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—President Wilson announced today that the committee to be named by the War Industries Board to investigate the cotton situation would recommend basic prices for the various standard grades of raw cotton if its inquiry convinced it that price-fixing was necessary. During the investigation a separate committee of three, soon to be named, will buy cotton for the use of the United States Government and the Allies at prices to be approved by the President. Since most of the cotton of the country is required for war uses this Government buying is expected to stabilize prices.

The President said that the purpose of the investigation to be conducted by the committee to be named by the War Industries Board was to devise methods for broadening the channels of distribution and use of the great stock of low grades of cotton now practically unmarketable, for eliminating speculation and hoarding and apportioning foreign orders.

The President's statement follows:

"The demand for high grade cotton, which is out of proportion to the available supply, and the fact that the Government, through early agreements with the Allies, must act as a common buyer for Allied purchases, make it necessary to secure some basis of distribution of all grades of cotton. Based on the standard grades established by the Department of Agriculture, an effort will be made to provide a way by which the low grade cotton will then be brought to sale and use along with the high grade cotton at reasonable and just prices.

"It is believed that by the course both the producer and consumer will be better protected than by continuation of the present chaotic conditions of the market.

"The plan is to create, subject to the approval of the President, a Cotton Committee to devise methods for (A) broadening the channels of distribution and use of the great stock of low grades now practically unmarketable; (B) eliminating speculation and hoarding; and (C) apportioning the foreign orders.

"It may be part of this committee's duty to recommend basic prices on cotton. If, after investigation, it is found necessary, a fair price will be fixed. During the investigation and in order to avoid stagnation a separate committee of three is being set up with authority to buy the cotton for the use of the United States Government and the Allies at prices to be approved by the President."

The President's statement, it was explained, was issued to avoid misinterpretation of statements by the War Industries Board concerning the stabilization of the cotton industry. Price-fixing of cotton has been vigorously opposed by Senators from Southern States, who have had several conferences with Chairman Baruch of the board. They contend that the law of supply and demand should continue to govern the price.

Decision of the President and the War Industries Board to investigate the cotton situation followed closely the recent announcement of the Department of Agriculture that droughts over the belt in July and August had reduced the probable yield of the entire crop to about 15,825,000 bales to 11,137,000 bales. After this forecast was published the price of cotton rose $10 a bale on the principal exchanges.

Marlin-Rockwell Gains in Profit.

The Marlin-Rockwell Corporation, which is handling important war orders, reports a large expansion of earnings in the six months ended June 30. The net profit amounted to $3,024,296, partly estimated, as compared with $974,503 in the full year of 1917. Gross sales totaled $13,252,301 in the six months, as compared with $12,525,296 in the preceding year. The sum of $700,000 was set aside to meet the 1917 income and excess profits taxes. The surplus as of Dec. 31 last was $6,148,041.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—Twenty new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $721,500, were chartered today. They include:

A. M. Berold Roofing Co., Bronx, $10,000; J. G. and C. G. Blaine, J. H. Beckwith, 1,944 Benedict Av., Bronx.

William Street Amusement Co. of Buffalo, Buffalo, $6,000; I. P. Schofield, P. Franke, M. Rauchstadt, Buffalo.

The Briggs Hardware Co., Manhattan, $5,000; H. L. and F. A. Briggs, W. F. Dudley, 202 West 130th St.

Minute Garage, Inc., Manhattan, $30,000; P. Franz, B. Strump, A. Firstenberg, 239 East 11th St.

Coker Papas Co., Manhattan, restaurants, cafes, and saloons, $10,000; G. Cocorinos, P. Masterilli, J. Pascou, 42 Lewis Av., Brooklyn.

The Wallabout Merchants Warehouse Co., Brooklyn, $350,000; G. Dressler, M. Miller, L. Lowy, 1,382 East 15th St.

The Sales Printing Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; F. A. Watts, R. D. Carter, L. Rittelman, 290 Broadway.

Madison Storage Warehouse, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; H. H. Waller, A. L. Friedberg, H. J. Meyer, 356 Avenue B.

Morrill & Thomlinson, Manhattan, insurance, commission, and selling agents, $25,000; A. F. Morrill, E. Thomlinson, H. L. Leduc, 149 Fourth Av., Brooklyn.

Perfection Metal Products Co., Queens, $25,000; W. M. G. Watson, C. R. Frazer, J. H. Clafty, 41 Park Row.

Harlem Clothing Co., Manhattan, $5,000; L. J. Friedman, J. J. Boudin, J. P. Levinson, 302 Broadway.

Safety at Sea Corp., Manhattan, life-saving devices, $200,000; M. C. Monroe, H. O. Perrin, J. J. Mackin, 1,027 Ogden Av., Bronx.

Joseph Friedberg, Manhattan, moving pictures, films, $10,000; T. F. McMahon, B. C. Elliott, J. Friedberg, 414 West 10th St.

J. M. W. Co., Manhattan, theatrical and motion pictures, $10,000; D. Lewis, J. and M. Weber, 1,416 Broadway.

P. J. Murphy Battery Corp., Niagara Falls, mechanical and electrical devices, $10,000; C. R. Evans, N. and P. J. Murphy, Niagara Falls.

Frank W. Eckels, Inc., Brooklyn, general insurance business, $10,000; B. T. Cooke, E. and F. W. Eckels, 215 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

The Chicago Bargain House, Manhattan, $20,000 to $50,000.

Gordon-Weil-Cohen Co., Inc., Manhattan, $60,000 to $80,000.

The Eisenberg General Cont. Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $30,000.

Atlantic Can Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $60,000.

E. R. Caldwell & Son Brass Co., Syracuse, $50,000 to $200,000.

Hildrick Apple Juice Co., Manhattan, stated capital to $107,500 and 2,500 shares; 1,000 shares preferred stock at $100 each and 1,500 shares common stock no par value.

CHANGE OF NAME.

J. Schwarzalder & Sons, Manhattan, to Atlantic Tank and Barrel Corp.

Regal Custom Shirt Co., Bronx, to Regal Shirt Co., Inc.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

May Manton Fashion Co., New Jersey, $30,000; representative, G. C. Bladworth, 208 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

DISSOLUTIONS.

The C. H. Peters Coal Co., Binghamton.

Bindell & Koeppel, Brooklyn.

Hatfield Hostel Co., Massena.

Central Bronze Co., Brooklyn.

Arc Garage, Inc., Manhattan.

Elkin & Luks, Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Sept. 13.—Charters filed:

Guffy-Gellispie Oil Co., $32,000,000; C. L. Rimilinger, M. M. Clancy, B. A. Scangler of Wilmington, Del.

Lee, Larson & Healy, Inc., $500,000; Patrick J. Healy, Chicago, Ill.; Ira Lee, June S. Lee, Kimball, Neb.

Georgia Potash and Chemical Corp., $100,000; C. L. Rimilinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Dyer of Wilmington, Del.

Mack-Yester Co., $50,000; Emil O. Kruger, Harry S. Gandolfo, William R. Williams of Philadelphia.

TRADING IN COTTON CONTINUES TO BE DULL

Market Closes Steady with a Decline of 27 to 36 Points.

Trading on the local cotton market was still sluggish yesterday. It was significant that not even the jubilation consequent upon the first big American victory had any effect on the market. The cotton trade apparently has at last been cured of its inveterate habit of seeing peace around the corner with every bit of good war news, and has learned to separate its feelings from tendencies of the market. It is possible that the Census Bureau report on consumption for August, the next report due, may liven up trading a bit today, but no one is counting on it.

The market yesterday opened dull and unchanged to 11 points advance, and merely sagged off all day long, closing steady, but if anything duller than at the opening, at declines of 27 to 36 points.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Sept	..	..	..	34.63 bid	34.90
Oct	34.70	34.96	34.43	34.43@34.45	34.76
Nov	..	..	..	33.85 bid	34.12
Dec	34.00	34.22	33.63	33.65@33.67	33.92
Jan	33.85	34.05	33.46	33.46@33.48	33.75
Feb	..	..	..	33.37 bid	33.70
Mar	33.70	33.95	33.30	33.32@33.34	33.60
Apr	..	..	..	33.26 bid	33.60
May	33.63	33.63	33.30	33.21@33.24	33.55
July	..	..	..	33.14 bid	33.50
Aug	..	..	..	32.70 bid	33.05

The local market for spot cotton was 25 points lower, at 36.20c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 34.70c; New Orleans, 33.50c; Savannah, 33.75c; Augusta, 33.75c; Memphis, 34.50c; Houston, 34.50c; Little Rock, 34.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	12,803	18,147	21,354
Exports	19,202	20,812	15,285
Exports, season	377,585	310,317	478,588
New York stocks	91,303	86,324	49,490
Port stocks	538,447	535,888	512,099
N. Y. arrivals	7,758	1,100	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, quiet, 11 points decline; middling, 25.10c; good middling, 23.90c. Sales, 2,000; American, 1,000; imports, 8,000. Futures opened quiet, unchanged to 2 points advance; closed barely steady, 1 to 6 points advance: Sept., 24.83c; Oct., 24.51c; Nov., 24.31c; Dec., 24.16c; Jan., 24.01c. Manchester: Yarns, more demand; cloths, fair business doing.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Fla.—Showers Sat.; fair Sun.

Ala.—Fair Sat.; showers Sun.

Miss., Ky., Ind., and Tenn.—Cloudy Sat.; Showers Sun.

Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Sat.; fair Sun.

ROPER ADVISES TAXPAYERS.

Commissioner Warns All to Keep Accurate Income Accounts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Bureau of Internal Revenue has begun its campaign to make clear to all who pay income and excess profits taxes the requirements of the new tax law and simplify the task of making returns.

Commissioner Roper has sent out through boards of trade, chambers of commerce, retail merchants's associations, wholesalers and various business organizations a personal letter urging that everybody owes it as a duty to the country to keep accurate business accounts in order to know how to make returns intelligently and justly.

"In many businesses," says Commissioner Roper, "taxes will be one of the largest items of expense. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that every concern, large or small, whether corporation, partnership, or individual, shall maintain an exact record of its receipts and expenses—in other words, keep accurate accounts.

"Taxes should be considered as an expense for the year which they are assessed rather than for the year in which they are actually paid, and the necessary reserves should be provided at once.

"No special system of accounts is prescribed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, but the books should show in detail inventories, purchases, sales, capital investment, depreciation, and similar items required in making up income tax returns.

"Every merchant should study the income tax law and regulations and see to it that his accounts are kept in a manner that will enable him to determine his net income for taxation purposes. Aside from the necessity of keeping systematic accounts in order to comply with the Government's requirements, every progressive merchant should adopt an approved accounting system for the good of his own business. In no other way can he further his financial interests more effectively."

Call for Airplane Mechanics.

According to Major Wadsworth of the Air Service of the United States Army, his division wants 4,000 skilled mechanics between 18 and 56. Men qualified in the following trades are particularly sought: Airplane mechanics, carpenters, coppersmiths, instrument men, motor cyclists, vulcanizers, blacksmiths, cabinetmakers, chauffeurs, fabric workers, truck masters, welders, propeller makers, motor mechanics, and machinists. Applications may be made any day between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. to Lieutenant Billiker, Room 902, 104 Broad Street.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Julia	.01
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.02	Mexican	.18
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.40
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.02
Caledonia	.03	Overman	.01
Challenge Con.	.02	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.03	Savage	.03
Confidence	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.12
Con. Virginia	.04	Union Con.	.22
Hale & Norcross	.04	Utah	.01
Jacket	.06	Mexican dollars	.75½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.00	Florence	.10
Cash Boy	.04	Goldfield Cons	.18
Halifax	.01	Goldfield Merger	.01
Tim Butler	.51	Great Bend	.02
McNamara	.82	Jumbo Extension	.03
Midway	.07	Kewanas	.01
Mizpah	.04	Lone Star	.03
Monarch Pitts	.04	Silver Pick	.03
Montana	.10	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.04	Big Four	.02
Rescue	.09	Consolidated	.02
Tonopah Divide	.13	Mustang	.01
Tonopah Exten	1.40	White Caps	.14
West End	.95	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.18	Nevada Hills	.01
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.25
Atlanta	.02	Rochester	.23
Booth	.03	Round Mountain	.17
		United Eastern	3.75

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Per.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Am. Rolling Mills	.50c	Q	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Am. Rolling M. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Barnhart Bros. & Spindler				
1st and 2d pf	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 26
Bucyrus pf	1	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Federal Oil pf	2	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Haskell & Barker	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 23
Julius Kayser & Co.	2	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
J. Kayser 1st & 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 19
Nat. Paper & Type	2	Q	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Nat. P. & T. pf	1¾	Q	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Nipissing Mines	5	Q	Oct. 21	Sept. 30
Nipissing Mines	5	Ex	Oct. 21	Sept. 30
Phelps-Dodge	$2.50	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 18
Phelps-Dodge	$3.50	Ex	Sept. 30	Sept. 18
Reo Motor	2½	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 14
Royal Baking Pow.	2	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 14
Royal Bak. P. pf	1¼	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 14
Safety Car H. & L.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Savoy Oil	5	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 14
Truscan Steel	4	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Victor Talk. Mach.	2	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Victor T. M. pf	1¾	Q	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Youngstown S. & T.	2	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Youngstown S. & T.	8	Ex	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Youngs. S. & T. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Am Oil	4¼	5	Homa Oil	.55	.56
B. S. Gas	7	9	Iron Blossom	.38	.45
Begole	.50	.60	Iron Cap	.19	.20
Black Hawk	.95		La Rose	.48	.55
Bohemia	.75	.90	Majestic	.14	.15
Boston Ely	.75	.85	Mex. Metals	.35	.39
Boston Mont.	.44	.45	Mojave Tung	.12	.13
Butte & Lon.	.14	.17	New Baltic	.60	.90
Bos. & Ariz.	..	1¾	Nat. Z. & L.	.16	.17
Calaveras	..	1¼	New Cornelia	17¼	17¾
Crown Res	.15	.20	New. Douglas	.44	.48
Cortez	.13	.15	Nixon Nev	.36	.39
Champion, old	4¼	5	Oneco	.20	.26
Chief Cons	2¾	3	Onondaga	.14	.17
Denbigh	2¼	2½	S.W. Miami	.90	1¼
Earl Eagle	1¼	4	U. Verde Ext	36½	37½
Fortuna	3	5	Victoria Min	.90	.98
Houghton	.90	1	Yukon Gold	.85	1

$3,000,000 COMPANY TO FINANCE COTTON

Corporation's Charter Will Include All Phases of Commercial Credit Banking.

MAIN OFFICES TO BE HERE

Its Operation Will Be Modeled Along Lines of Large British Discount Houses.

The prospectus and plan for the formation of an organization committee to incorporate the Union Discount Corporation were made public in this city yesterday. The plan to form the new discount corporation had its inception at a general conference held on May 4 last at the Biltmore, at which were present prominent Northern spinners, Southern shippers, bankers and others interested in the cotton industry.

This conference resulted in the appointment of a Committee of Nine, composed of three Northern spinners, three Southern shippers and three bankers, to report on better and more effective methods of financing cotton. At a further conference held June 8 at the Biltmore, this committee unanimously recommended that, in connection with present methods, bank and trade acceptances be employed, so far as practicable, by shippers and spinners in financing cotton.

As a result of this report, the Union Discount Corporation is to be organized under the banking laws of the State of New York for the purpose of dealing in both trade and bankers' domestic and foreign commercial acceptance paper. According to the statement given out yesterday by Rufus R. Wilson, Secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the charter of the corporation will be sufficiently broad to cover all phases of commercial credit banking.

Among other powers, it will have power to discount bills of exchange, drafts, notes, acceptances, or other choses in action; to purchase and sell negotiable bonds or notes secured by deeds of trust or mortgages on real property wherever situated; to buy and sell notes and bills of exchange or other choses in action owned, issued, or other choses in action; to accept drafts or bills of exchange drawn upon it, negotiated, or guaranteed by it; to advance money on the security of bonds, notes payable on demand or on time not exceeding one year from date of acceptance, as well as to issue letters of credit authorizing the holder to draw drafts upon the corporation payable on demand or on time not exceeding one year from the sale of letter of credit.

It was set forth in the prospectus that, subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, the corporation may establish and conduct branch offices both within and outside the State of New York. The capital stock proposed will be $3,000,000, all common, divided into 30,000 shares of $100 par value each. This stock will be offered for subscription at 110, and will yield, when fully subscribed, $3,300,000. Of this sum 2 per cent., or so much of it as may be necessary, will be used for preliminary expenses, to be expended under the supervision of the Board of Directors; 8 per cent. will be set aside as a reserve fund, while the balance, or $3,000,000, will be used for the purpose of creating banking credit for the business of the corporation.

Adopt British Model.

It is the purpose to distribute the capital stock as widely as possible among banks, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and others whose business brings them into the market as sellers or purchasers of acceptance paper.

"The primary object of the corporation," the statement said, "will be to buy, sell, and otherwise trade in acceptance paper arising out of transactions in cotton, cotton goods, and all other textiles. It is the purpose, however, to deal in trade and bankers' acceptances covering transactions in all other commodities as well. In general, the plan of operation of the corporation will be modeled after that so successfully followed for many years by the large British discount houses which have contributed so much to the commercial supremacy of Great Britain and the prestige of the pound sterling. The principal stock of the corporation will be in New York City. Agencies will be established, as occasion arises, in the large commercial and financial centres of the country."

The management of the corporation, it was stated, would be placed in the hands of a Board of Directors, composed of not less than fifteen men. No payment against subscriptions will be called until 3,000 shares have been subscribed. There will be no 'promotion stock' issued, and every share of stock issued will represent cash at the rate of $110 per share. The names of those serving on the Organization Committee will be made public shortly by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which has the forming of the committee in charge.

Among those actively interested in promoting the formation of the new corporation are Theodore E. Burton, President of the Merchants National Bank, Albert Breton, Guaranty Trust Company, and Eugene V. R. Thayer, President of The Chase National Bank, New York; Randall N. Durfee, Border City Mfg. Co., Fall River, Mass.; W. Frank Shove, President National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Fall River; James R. MacColl, Lorraine Manufacturing Co., Pawtucket, R. I.; Abbot Goodhue, First National Bank, Boston, Mass., and others.

A report circulated in Wall Street to the effect that Theodore E. Burton, President of the Merchants' National Bank, might be chosen President of the discount corporation, but Mr. Burton deprecated what he termed "personalities" pending the election of officers.

It was believed in well informed financial circles that the plans of the promotors of the Union Discount Corporation would meet with the approval of the Capital Issues Committee, of the War Finance Corporation, especially since the primary object of the new concern will be to make cotton financing more "liquid," while assuring adequate supplies of raw cotton at the mills to meet Government requirements in the shape of cloths for military purposes.

W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, who attended one of the early meetings held to consider improved methods for financing cotton, expressed himself as heartily in favor of the use of acceptances between buyers and sellers of the commodity.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The New York Agency of the Philippine National Bank announced yesterday the opening of a branch office in the City of Davao, Province of Mindanao, the Philippines. This gives the bank a total of forty-eight branches and offices.

The Bankers Trust Company, as trustee, will receive up to Sept. 27 proposals for the sale of $228,040 two-year convertible 6 per cent. notes of the Manila Arms Corporation, dated March 1, 1917, at a price not to exceed 105 and accrued interest.

United States gold coin to the amount of $80,000 was withdrawn yesterday for shipment to South America.

The Nipissing Mines Company, Ltd., has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent. and an extra dividend of 5 per cent., both payable Oct. 21 to stockholders of record on Sept. 30.

The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company has declared an extra dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. and the regular quarterly dividend of 8 per cent. on the preferred stock. Dividends are payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20.

The Utah Consolidated Mining Company declared yesterday a dividend of 25 cents a share, compared with 50 cents a share three months ago. Payments will be made Sept. 30 to stockholders of record Sept. 20. A statement by the company said that high costs and the recent purchase of additional property had made it advisable to conserve cash.

TO SOLVE HOUSING PROBLEM

New York Architect's Plan Impresses the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Robert Tappan, a New York architect, has invented a system of co-ordinated unit planning and construction that he says will solve the industrial housing problem. His ideas so impressed the United States Housing Corporation that its President, Otto Eidlitz, has authorized him to build an experimental, full-sized working model. It is now being constructed in the yard of a local builder.

Mr. Tappan claims several distinctly novel features for his idea. By his system of unit planning, any number of radically different designs may be prepared by scores of different architects. This unit planning system is based on a custom that has been in vogue for centuries throughout Japan. Mr. Tappan contended that the unit planning would open up opportunities for the standardization of many parts of a house and that there were no limits to its possibilities. He has carried the unit planning idea so far that he asserts that an entire house may be manufactured in parts in many different mills, shipped to the building site and there erected rapidly, with a minimum of skilled labor.

TO REVISE WIRE RATES.

Burleson Names Committees to Investigate Standardization Plan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Standardization of telephone and telegraph rate schedules throughout the country is about to be undertaken by Postmaster General Burleson. Committees were appointed today to study the services and their rates and make recommendations upon which revisions will be based.

David J. Lewis, member of the Postmaster General's committee directing the Government control of wires, will be in charge of both investigations. On the Telegraph Rate Committee with him will be John C. Willever, Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Edward Reynolds, General Manager of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company.

Harry B. Thayer Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Charles Y. McVey, President of the Ohio Telephone Company, are the committeemen for the telephone inquiry.

Phelps-Dodge Extra Dividend.

The Phelps-Dodge Corporation declared yesterday an extra cash dividend of $3.50 and a dividend of $2 per share in 4¼ per cent. Liberty bonds, the latter representing a distribution from the reserve for depletion of mines. The usual quarterly dividend of $2.50 per share was also ordered by the Directors, all payable Sept. 30 to stockholders of record Sept. 18. A year ago the extra payment was $5.50 and three months ago it amounted to $3.50 per share.

ASTORIA FERRY TO STOP.

Company, Losing Money, Sees No Hope but a City Subsidy.

The New York and East River Ferry Company, which operates boats between East Ninety-second Street and Astoria, has announced that it will discontinue the service on Sept. 28 unless the city gives it financial aid. The ferry company says it has been operating at a loss for a year and has contemplated closing down for several weeks. In an effort to retain the ferry service the Astoria Ferry Committee has been organized, and it is hoped that the city may subsidize the company. Borough President Connolly has been appealed to by the committee and he will bring the matter before the Board of Estimate on Sept. 20.

Bar New Issues During Loan Drive.

Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Capital Issues Committee for the Second Federal Reserve District, made public yesterday the text of a resolution recently adopted by the Capital Issues Committee in Washington to the effect that no new security issues would be approved until after the close of the forthcoming Liberty Loan campaign, and calling upon bond dealers not to push the sale of securities during the campaign, in order that the Government might have the right of way. This request does not apply to sales made over the counter or to transactions made in the ordinary course of business on the Stock Exchanges. The substance of the resolution was published in Wednesday's TIMES.

BOND EXEMPTION BILL IS PASSED

House Adopts Measure Asked by McAdoo Without a Dissenting Vote.

WILSON CAN FORBID SALES

Effort to Amend the Section Giving Him Full Authority Is Defeated After Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Administration bill to stabilize Liberty bonds and foreign exchange, introduced at the request of Secretary McAdoo, was passed by the House today by a vote of 149 to 0, after an unsuccessful attempt to amend the section granting power to the President to prohibit the sale of Government bonds, if such a course may be necessary.

Representative Carter Glass, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, objected to the clause empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to establish foreign depositories to stabilize foreign exchange. He asserted that this power was granted to the Federal Reserve Board but had not been exercised because most of the members of that board thought it unwise. He said that Secretary McAdoo was in the minority and was now seeking to have specific authority conferred on him, which had already been given to the Board.

Representative Kitchin telephoned Chairman Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, and then informed the House that the Board was not opposed to the foreign exchange section.

A motion offered by Representative McFadden of Pennsylvania to strike this section from the bill was lost, although Representative Stafford of Wisconsin succeeded in having it amended so as to limit the operation of foreign exchange arrangements to the period of the war or not more than two years thereafter.

In Committee of the Whole, Representative Hayes, after a brief argument against granting authority to the President to prohibit transactions in bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the United States, had this part of Section 5 eliminated by a vote of 54 to 52.

After the bill was reported to the House, Representative Kitchin appealed to the members to restore the eliminated section.

"This is the most essential provision in this bill," said Mr. Kitchin. "Why should we hesitate, after we have granted the President so many and greater powers? We must give him this authority so that he can protect the small bondholders.

"There is no transactions in these bonds that ought to be prohibited. There are syndicates in the country of which the Treasury Department is cognizant working to lower the price of the bonds and parties, persons, after this has been done, to sell them, or exchange them for worthless paper. If you do not give the President this power you will see the rate on future Liberty bonds raised to 6 per cent."

The Hayes amendment was then defeated in the House by a vote of 116 to 31 and the bill was passed.

The bill exempts Liberty bonds from income and war excess profits taxation up to $30,000 of the fourth issue and $45,000 of the previous issues. It also authorizes the increase of the maximum of War Savings Stamps from $2,000,000,000 to $4,000,000,000.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

While activities have been accelerated by lower temperatures and a movement to encourage early holiday buying, existing regulations and restrictions prevent a full measure of response to seasonal influences in regular channels, and there is little prospect of any lessening of the restraints on ordinary operations. Not only have the supplies available for commercial uses appreciably diminished in many quarters, but a still greater depletion is foreshadowed by the enlarging demands from Government sources, and it is a somewhat conspicuous feature that certain classes of merchandise are no longer appearing on the markets.

Record payments through the banks for this period continue to be reflected in Clearing House transactions at the principal cities of the United States, total exchanges this week amounting to $6,472,580,352, an increase of 8.4 per cent., as compared with last year, and of 28.3 per cent., as contrasted with the corresponding period in 1916. New York City reports a gain over last year of 5.4 per cent., and over two years ago of 14.8 per cent.

Bradstreet's says:

Best reports as to trade come, as heretofore, from the Spring wheat Northwest, this year's movement of new harvested agricultural, the Pacific Coast and the industrial centres of the South and Southwest. Eastern trade centres, being closer to actual workings of Government demand, especially for textiles, reflect more conservatism, not because of lessened confidence in demand, but because of poor prospects for future supplies of merchandise. Mail-order trade is larger than a year ago. Southwestern reports indicate that fillings in orders for Fall goods are coming along in volume, and cooler weather has improved retail trade at most centres.

OPPOSES INSURANCE TAX.

Job E. Hedges Fears Loss of Each Year's Entire Surplus.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Life insurance companies, through Job E. Hedges of New York, general counsel of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, protested to the Senate Finance Committee today against a provision of the War Revenue bill which the committee was told virtually would compel the companies to dissipate each year's entire surplus.

The interests of policyholders, Mr. Hedges said, demand a change in the application of the normal income tax differential to the net income of life insurance companies. As now proposed, the differential would put a premium on distribution of surplus by reducing from 18 to 12 per cent. the tax upon distributed incomes of corporations generally.

"While the legal reserves of life insurance companies are mathematically sufficient to insure the performance of all obligations assumed," Mr. Hedges said, "under ordinary circumstances, the possibility of unusual contingencies, however remote that may be, must be reckoned with. One of the contingencies which the company managers have always had in mind is the possible decrease in the value of securities in which the legal reserves are invested. Another is the occurrence of excess death losses through epidemic or war, which might disturb the calculations upon which the premiums charged for the insurance afforded were based.

"Both of these contingencies immediately confront the companies today. But for their surpluses, against the accumulation of which this differential rate is, we think, unwillingly directed, some of them might not survive the period of this war without serious impairment and corresponding loss and distress to their policyholders."

DETAILS OF NEW WAR LOAN.

Amount and Maturity Not Yet Announced by McAdoo.

Although Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has not yet announced the amount and the maturity of the forthcoming Fourth Liberty Loan, the following details have already been decided upon, according to a statement put out by Charles A. Morss, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston:

Date of bonds will be Oct. 24, 1918.

Interest at the rate of 4¼ per cent. per annum.

The first coupon for 173 days' interest will be payable April 15, 1919, and will be for the following amounts: On $50 bond, $1.01; on $100 bond, $2.02. Thereafter, interest will be payable Oct. 15 and April 15.

Installment payments under the Government plan call for 10 per cent. of subscription with appplication, 20 per cent. on Nov. 21, 1918; 20 per cent. on Dec. 19, 1918; 20 per cent. on Jan. 16, 1919, and 30 per cent. and fnterest on Jan. 30, 1919.

Payment in full may be made either with application or so as to reach the Federal Reserve Banks on Oct. 24, 1918.

Denomination of Bonds—$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000; registered, $50,000 and $100,000.

The selling campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan will begin in two weeks, namely Sept. 28, and close Oct. 19.

Honor of having made the first subscription in New York City to the Fourth Liberty Loan goes to Long Island City, according to an announcement made last evening by Acosta Nichols, supervisor of the Liberty Loan campaign in the Sixth District. It was a subscription of $250,000 made by the Long Island City Savings Bank. It was said that this was only an initial subscription by this institution.

Liberty Loan films, to be exhibited throughout the country in the coming Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, are to have an official first showing at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday morning at the Rivoli Theatre.

WON'T RENT GERMAN SHIPS.

Chile Indignant Over Attempt of Crews to Destroy Vessels.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 13.—Press dispatches from Chile indicate that as a result of the recent attempt by interned German crews to destroy their vessels the Chilean Government will drop the negotiations for renting German vessels from the German Government. This change of policy is receiving the vigorous support of leading newspapers which were formerly urging that these vessels be rented.

The attempt by the German crews to destroy their vessels has caused profound indignation throughout Chile as an example of bad faith, as the orders to destroy the ships came while Germany apparently was still willing to negotiate for their lease.

Hulbert Is Now Director of the Port.

Besides being Dock Commissioner, ex-Congressman Murray Hulbert is to be Director of the Port of New York. The office, created by the Legislature in 1916, was conferred upon Mr. Hulbert yesterday by Mayor Hylan. According to Section 118 A, Chapter 502 of the Laws of New York, the Mayor "may appoint and at pleasure remove a Director of the Port, who shall represent him in matters pertaining to the port, harbor, and waterfront."

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98¼	99¾	3s, conversion, 1947	88	..
2s, coupon, 1930	98¼	99¾	4s, registered, 1925	107	107¾
2s, Panama, '36, reg	98½	99½	4s, coupon, 1925	108½	107
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98½	99½	3s, Panama, '61, reg	86	..
8s, registered, 1946	88	..	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	86	..
3s, coupon, 1946	88	..	5s, Fed Land Bank, '38	105¾	106

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.		Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Bid
4½s July,	1967	99⅞	100¾	3½s Nov.,	1955	80¼ ..	80½
4½s June,	1965	99⅞	100¾	3½s Nov.,	1954	81 82	80¾
4½s Mar.,	1963	99⅞	100¾	3½s May,	1954		
4½s Nov.,	1957	99⅞	100¾				
4½s May,	1957	99⅞	100¾				
4½s Mar.,	1936-39	94⅝	95¼	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s Mar.,	1964	94⅝	95¼	4½s	1924-1931	4.60	4.45 4.60
4½s Apr.,	1966	94⅝	95¼	4½s	1921-1928	4.60	4.45 4.60
4½s Mar.,	1962	94⅝	95¼	4½s	1919-1920	4.60	4.45 4.60
4½s Sep.,	1960	94⅝	95¼	4½s	1918-1923	4.60	4.45 4.60
4s May,	1959	90¾	91	4½s	1924-1931	4.60	4.45 4.60
4s Nov.,	1958	90¾	91	3½s	1940-1953	4.70	4.55 4.70
4s May,	1957	90¾	91	3½s	1930-1939	4.70	4.55 4.70

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JEWEL LEWIS, doing business under the trade name and style of LEWIS CHEMICAL COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 25605, 1918.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of JOSEPH G. COHEN, duly verified the 12th day of September, 1918, that an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was duly filed in this Court on the 18th day of February, 1918, praying that the above-named Jewel Lewis be adjudged a bankrupt; and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this Court to a marshal of this district; and said marshal has been unable to serve the same; and said alleged bankrupt is not now within this district so that personal service can be made upon him; and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of said alleged bankrupt; and that he is not now within the jurisdiction of this Court.

It is, NOW, on motion of Joseph G. Cohen, Esq., attorney for the petitioning creditors,

ORDERED, That the above-named alleged bankrupt plead, answer or demur on or before the 1st day of October, 1918, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 18th day of February, 1918, and in case of his failure to plead, answer or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition; and it is further

ORDERED that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 14th day of September, 1918, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at his last known place of business, No. 297 Church Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated, New York, September 12th, 1918.

MANTON, C. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25041.—In Bankruptcy.—DAVID LAUTERBACH, trading as the CHICKASAW SKIRT MFG. CO., Bankrupt.

The above-named bankrupt was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 24, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on September 26, 1918, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26188.—In bankruptcy.—THE ESTATES DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Bankrupt.

The Estates Development Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 4, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on September 26, 1918, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26180.—In Bankruptcy.—GEORGE L. MOORE, Bankrupt.

George L. Moore was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 31, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on September 26th, 1918, at 12:15 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25788.—In Bankruptcy.—METROPOLITAN PURITY PAPER BOTTLE CO., INC., Bankrupt.

The above named bankrupt was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 22, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on September 26, 1918, at 11:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25986.—In Bankruptcy. — POWERLIGHT COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Powerlight Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 24, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on September 26, 1918, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25956.—In Bankruptcy.—MARTIN LYNCH, Bankrupt.

Martin Lynch was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 10, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on September 26, 1918, at 1:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26189.—In bankruptcy.—OTTO W. LOWE, Bankrupt.

Otto W. Lowe was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 4, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on September 26, 1918, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26076.

Notice is given that KRIEGER-FRANKEL CO., INC., alleged bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition of all its debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, September 25th, 1918, at 10:30 A.M., there to show cause why such application should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 25821.

Notice is given that VALENTIN KOLB, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 14, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25916.

Notice is given that MOSES F. GOLDSTEIN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 14th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25909.

Notice is given that PHILIP C. PFISTER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 14th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25908.

Notice is given that EDWARD MARTIN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 14th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25986.—In Bankruptcy.—GEORGE R. FRANK, Bankrupt.

The above-named bankrupt was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 24, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on September 26, 1918, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25967.

Notice is given that SAMUEL KLATZKO, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 14th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 26093.

Notice is given that SAMUEL NIMHAUSER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 14, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25384.

Notice is given that MORRIS JACOBS, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 14th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26134.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN B. O'BRIEN, bankrupt, has applied for a confirmation of a composition offered to his creditors. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, Sep mber 25th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why the composition should not be confirmed.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

SAYS BOLSHEVIKI GAVE AMERICA TERMS

Would Have Rejected Brest-Litovsk Treaty, Reed Asserts, for Food and Ammunition.

GOT NO REPLY TO CABLE

Washington Officials Point to German Leanings of Bolshevist Leaders as Grounds for Ignoring Any Proposal.

John Reed, who was named by the Bolsheviki as their Consul General in New York, last night told 2,000 members of the Bronx Chapter of the Socialist Party in the Hunt's Point Palace, at 164th Street and Southern Boulevard, that the United States could have prevented the signing of the Brest-Litovsk treaty if it had promised to give the Bolsheviki food and ammunition.

Six days before the treaty was signed Lenine and Trotzky sent a cable dispatch to President Wilson, Reed said, outlining the articles of the agreement that was to be signed and suggesting that the Bolsheviki would not come to an agreement with the Germans if the United States would promise to send over ships with food and ammunition. Reed said that the United States did not reply to this request and the Bolsheviki signed the treaty.

In explaining the purpose of the payment of an indemnity to Germany he said that the Bolsheviki intended in that way to nullify and repudiate the terms of the treaty. He said it was a price paid to make Russia "economically independent."

The Department of Justice had several agents and stenographers at the meeting and Reed began his speech with an address to them. Before he had finished his opening remarks there was a commotion in the back of the hall and policemen posted there ejected several persons. In continuing his speech Reed said that he was prepared to go to court with proof for every assertion he made.

The speaker read several letters and speeches written by President Wilson, saying that he wished to show that the American Government had changed its attitude several times in dealing with the Bolshevik Government. Reed said he opposed the sending of troops to Siberia, charged that the Czechoslovaks had broken faith with the Bolsheviki in fighting them, and criticised the attitude of the British and French in Russia. He said their desire in Russia since last Spring had been to overthrow "existing Governments."

A resolution was adopted pledging "financial and moral support" to Reed, Eugene V. Debs, out of jail. A fund of about $300 was collected at the meeting.

Another assertion made by Reed was that he was sure that the British Embassy in Russia was back of a conspiracy to assassinate Lenine, and, he continued, he knew more about the change in the attitude of the Allies toward Russia than he would tell in court if he were "arrested for insulting the Allies."

In speaking of the Czechoslovaks, Reed said that he knew that Belgian and French diplomats at Moscow had requested Trotzky to send trainloads of the Czechoslovaks to Vladivostok and that the Bolshevist Government had complied, depriving itself of trains to transport food, merely to accede to the request. He asserted that the Bolshevist Government had aided in clothing and equipping 80,000 Czechoslovaks who broke faith with the Bolshevist Government and took up operations against it.

The Administration and the Russian policy were criticised by Benjamin Cutlow, the Chairman, and the other speakers, Louis C. Fraina, who called himself an internationalist, and Santeri Nuorteva, head of the Finnish Information Bureau. Cutlow announced in opening the meeting that agents of the Department of Justice were present, and began criticism of the Administration. Gregory Weinstein spoke in Russian and attacked President Wilson for sending troops to Siberia "after he had recognized free Russia."

Speakers said that many of the persons reported dead in Russia were not dead, but were active in the Bolshevist Government. One of the persons who Reed said was still alive was Maxim Gorky. He said that Gorky was taking an active part in the Bolshevist propaganda.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—It was impossible to get a statement from the State Department tonight on John Reed's allegation that the Bolsheviki leaders had made an offer to President Wilson, but it was pointed out here that inasmuch as Lenine and Trotzky were supposed to be German agents the Government would be quite justified in ignoring terms put forth by them.

Ambassador Francis had reported too fully to President Wilson regarding the doings and status of Lenine and Trotzky for the American Government to have been caught by any such suggestion as that mentioned by Reed, provided it was in reality made. The American Government has for some months made a very clear distinction between the Russian people and the Lenine-Trotzky Bolshevist Government. It has not looked upon the Bolshevist Government as being in any manner representative of the will or aspirations of the Russian people as a whole, and for that reason has never accorded recognition to that Government.

Lenine and Trotzky have in many devious ways sought to force the hand of this Government and the Allies in the matter of recognition. Each time the Entente Governments have studiously refrained from any action that might be construed into the merest shadow of recognition. To have sent them ships with food and ammunition would have come dangerously close to according the very sort of recognition that they were studiously seeking to obtain from the Entente Governments. It is this same Government of the Bolsheviki that has now, according to dispatches received early this week from Ambassador Francis, signed a new treaty with the Berlin Government, under which Germany has offered to guarantee the Bolshevist Government against attack by or through Finland if the Bolshevist Government should attack the Entente forces in Northern Russia, Southern Archangel, and drive them into the sea.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26073.

Notice is given that LOUIS BRODSKY, individually and the firm of BRODSKY & GREENBERG, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 14 h, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. — Bankruptcy.—No. 26137.

Notice is given that MAURICE ASINOF, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Oc ober 14, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. — Bankruptcy.—No. 26101.

Notice is given that BERNARD LUBETKIN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Oc ober 14, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. — Bankruptcy.—No. 26006.

Notice is given that BESSIE LEVINE, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 14, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

THREE ARMY FLIERS KILLED.

Two Fall in Ocean at San Diego—Another Dead in Texas.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 13.—Lieutenant C. R. Janes of Chicago was instantly killed and an enlisted man named Lantz mortally injured here today when their airplane crashed to earth in a spin. Lantz died shortly after the accident.

Lieutenant Janes was an instructor and was considered one of the ablest of the fliers stationed here. Lantz, whose home address and initials were not available, was a timekeeper.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 13.—Second Lieut. Amos B. Whittle of 812 South Kenilworth Avenue, Oak Park, Ill., a student aviator at the Rockwell Field Aviation School, and Private Allen H. Anderson, whose wife lives at 325 Meldrum Avenue, Detroit, Mich., were killed today when their airplane fell into the ocean about a half mile from the Coronado shore.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	1.56¼	1.53	1.55⅝	1.54¼
October	1.55¼	1.52⅝	1.54⅝	1.54⅝
November	1.53⅝	1.51	1.52⅝	1.54

OATS.

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 81c; No. 2 white, 81c; No. 3 white, 81¼c; No. 4 white, 80c; ordinary clipped, 80½@81½c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	71⅜	70⅜	71¼	70¾	60
Oct.	72⅜	71⅞	72½	71⅝	..
Nov.	73¼	72⅝	73⅛	73½	..

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Oct.	26.82	26.80	26.80	26.90	22.72
Nov.	26.35	26.35	26.35	26.35	...
Ribs—					
Oct.	23.60	23.40	23.52	23.92	22.00
Nov.	23.52	23.40	23.40	23.90	...
Pork—					
Sept.	40.00	39.70	40.00	...	...
Oct	40.60	40.50	40.50	...	42.75

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	...	...	8.65	8.65
November	...	...	8.80	8.80
December	8.95	8.95	8.95	8.95
March	9.40	9.40	9.35	9.40
May	9.65	9.45	9.60	9.60
July	9.80	9.79	9.60	9.85

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.
October	1.67¼	1.67¼	1.67¼
November	1.69¾	1.68½	1.69¾

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,582 packages. The trade is absorbing the stock very closely, and prices are again higher and firm. Operations in creamery extras at 53½@54c., and the fancier lots brought ½@1c. more. Undergrades are sharing fully in the improvement because of better average quality. Renovated in demand. Ladles and packing stock also very firm. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 54½c@55c; extras, (92 score,) 53½@54c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 50@53c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 45½@49c; thirds, 43@45c; unsalted, higher than extras, 56@56½c; extras, 55@55½c; firsts, 51¼@54½c; seconds, 48@51c; State dairy, fine, 52½@55c; good to prime, 49@51½c; common to fair, 42@48½c; renovated, extras, 46c; firsts, 44@45c; lower grades, 40@43c; imitation creamery, firsts, 40½@42c; ladle, current make, (87 score,) 39½c; seconds, 37½c; lower grades, 35½@37c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 37@37½c; No. 2, 36½c; lower grades, 33@36c.

EGGS.—In fair demand. The market is quiet and barely steady. Even the highest qualities, such as have been taken quite promptly heretofore, are not moving so well, and there is some accumulation of fancy stock before selling at top quotations for extra firsts or even higher. These prices are still obtained to a limited extent, but are being shaded on some marks. The medium qualities continue dull and in buyers' favor. Storage eggs continue in fair demand and are held firmly. Nearby whites of strictly fancy selected grades have been in very few such, and the defective lots drag at a wide range of generally weak prices. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 51@52c; extra firsts, 48@50c; firsts, 44@47c; seconds and poorer, 35@43c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 37@38c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@36c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 38@35c; undergrades, 32@32c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 43@44½c; firsts, charges paid, 42@43½c; seconds, charges paid, 40@42c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 64@68c; ordinary to prime, 45@63c; gathered whites, ordinary, to fine, 45@63c; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to finest, 60@62c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 42@60c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 54@56c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 40@52c.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BOSTON & MAINE for July—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Total op. rev.	$6,900,939	$5,217,679	$1,683,260
Oper. income..	1,444,464	1,155,255	289,209
Net oper inc..	1,420,421	910,686	509,735
Jan. 1 to July 31:			
Total op. rev.	37,151,596	33,267,297	3,884,299
Oper. income..	1,026,195	5,517,476	*4,491,285
Net op. deficit.	457,566	*3,573,975	*4,031,541

LEHIGH VALLEY for July—

Total op. rev.	6,730,464	4,958,932	1,771,532
Oper. income..	1,715,481	1,306,850	409,631
Net. oper. inc.	1,723,648	1,310,311	413,337
Jan. 1 to July 31:			
Total op. rev.	33,923,985	30,394,750	3,531,235
Oper. income..	1,760,203	6,055,486	*4,295,283
Net oper. inc.	1,749,548	5,957,087	*4,207,539

MICHIGAN CENTRAL for July—

Total op. rev.	6,450,466	4,300,696	2,149,770
Oper. income..	2,308,396	1,099,262	1,209,133
Net oper. inc..	2,197,393	815,274	1,382,119
Jan. 1 to July 31:			
Total op. rev.	35,809,134	29,246,326	6,562,814
Oper. income..	6,858,226	6,008,840	849,386
Net oper. inc.	5,326,219	3,073,213	2,253,006

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for July—

Total op. rev.	2,937,906	2,152,045	787,863
Oper. income..	688,634	553,799	134,835
Net. oper. inc.	581,664	686,379	*104,715
Jan. 1 to July 31—			
Total op. rev.	20,498,274	19,206,226	14,255,921	2,876,305
Oper. income..	3,635,515	3,265,616	369,899
Op. income....	8,340,198	16,855,443	*8,515,245
Net. op. income	11,976,885	18,447,502	*2,576,906

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA for July—

Total op. rev..	208,591	140,463	68,128
Op. income....	15,614	42,897	*291,283
Net op. income	4,692	45,787	*41,095
Jan. 1 to July 31:			
Total op. rev..	1,065,307	.....	.....
Op. income....	12,000	.....	.....
Net op. income	46,822	.....	.....

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY for July—

Total op. rev..	1,088,564	911,816	176,748
Op. income....	389,693	297,786	71,907
Net op. income	447,975	316,412	131,563
Jan. 1 to July 31:			
Total op. rev..	7,274,155	6,401,218	872,937
Op. income....	2,363,381	2,514,817	*151,436
Net op. income	2,460,242	2,780,624	*320,382

Public Utilities.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RY., LIGHT AND POWER CO.— 1918. 1917. Increase.

July gross	$694,089	$575,442	$118,647
Net earnings..	372,306	324,224	48,082
Sur. aft. chgs.	240,703	193,133	47,570
7 mos.' gross.	4,614,173	3,826,484	787,688
Net earnings..	2,292,083	2,170,711	337,352
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,636,823	1,156,404	480,419

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO. for July—

July gross	1,934,832	1,554,980	379,852
Net aft. taxes	605,116	575,748	29,368
Sur. aft. chgs. and pf. divs.	121,364	89,705	31,658
12 mos.' gross.	20,093,111	19,215,176	1,277,934
Net aft. taxes	7,438,252	8,011,733	*573,481
Sur. aft. chgs. and pf. divs.	1,636,676	2,433,650	*796,973

UNITED GAS AND ELECTRIC subsidiaries for July—

Gross earnings	1,406,420	1,313,904	92,516
Net earnings..	408,615	541,621	*133,006
Sur. aft. chgs.	96,785	264,130	*167,345
12 mos.' gross.	16,435,361	15,803,542	631,819
Net earnings..	4,996,554	6,370,208	*1,373,654
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,231,112	2,883,015	*1,652,803

*Decrease. †Income.

The United Gas and Electric Corporation received as its proportion of the surplus earnings of subsidiary companies $1,070,750 for the twelve months ended July 31, 1918. Total income amounted to $1,015,347. After payment of fixed charges of $750,333 there was a surplus of $265,013.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. KRESGE CO. sales for the month of August were $3,068,720, as compared with $2,277,928 a year ago, being an increase of $790,792.

HOLD GAS COMPANY FIGURES VALUELESS

Service Board Counsel Contends Referee Hughes Erred in Accepting Them.

In the hearing before the Public Service Commission yesterday on the application of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company for authority to increase its rate for gas from 95 cents a thousand cubic feet to $1.25, counsel for the commission said that the figures which the company wanted to submit as to the value of its plant were of no value because they had been compiled by the company itself. The figures had been accepted by Charles E. Hughes in his report as referee that the company should be relieved of charging only the maximum rate of 80 cents. The commission's counsel said that Mr. Hughes made a mistake in accepting the figures.

Miss Mary E. Dillon, the company's bookkeeper and office manager, frequently alluded to the figures, but they were excluded from the record. Miss Dillon testified that the company was now paying 75 cents a gallon for gas oil, and that every cent added to the price cost the company an additional $20,000 a year in manufacturing gas. She said that the contract for furnishing oil went to the lowest bidder, and that the company had never taken any steps to learn whether the price charged for oil was reasonable.

"You ought to know," said Commissioner Whitney, "that you can go to the Federal Fuel Administrator and discover whether you are being forced to pay more than a reasonable price for oil."

The hearing will be resumed next Wednesday at 2:30.

SAYS ONLY 22 LOST JOBS.

B. R. T. President Replies to Louis Marshall About Jewish Employes.

Louis Marshall, who sent a letter to T. S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, on the alleged discharge of 500 Jewish employes, was indignant yesterday upon learning that Colonel Williams's reply had been given to the newspapers before he had received a copy himself, and, under the circumstances, he refused to allow his own letter to be published. At the office of the B. R. T. it was said that Colonel Williams's letter had been mailed on Thursday morning and great surprise was expressed that it was not yet in Mr. Marshall's hands. A copy was immediately forwarded to him.

Mr. Marshall in his letter inquired as to the truth of the report that the employes had been discharged because they had remained home on the Jewish New Year last Saturday and Sunday, contrary to orders. In his reply Colonel Williams wrote:

"The actual facts are that out of 1,400 Jewish employes in our transportation department only twenty-two were discharged or voluntarily left because their request could not be complied with. Some of these had records sufficiently bad to justify dismissal, anyway.

"Every effort was made to allow the men to observe their holidays, but traffic conditions were such that the absence of any considerable number of employes would seriously embarrass the service and would produce great public inconvenience. However, it was gratifying to know that a vast majority of the employes appreciated the conditions and did not ask for leave of absence."

Regarding the holiday next Monday, Colonel Williams said every effort would be made to excuse as many Jewish employes as possible. Similar replies were sent in letters from the Rev. Mr. Feinthal, Chairman of the Jewish Committee, and to Moe Turman, an officer of the Jewish Alliance.

SEES ENRIGHT IN QUANDARY.

Court Comments on Case of Lieutenant Seeking Retirement.

Justice James C. Cropsey, in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday reserved decision on an application for a writ of mandamus made by Lieut. William A. Jones, the pistol and fire-arm expert of the Police Department, to compel Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright to retire him on a pension because of physical disability. Lieutenant Jones in an affidavit asserted that he had twice made his application for retirement to the Commissioner and that a medical board of three police surgeons reported that he was afflicted with a form of paralysis.

Commissioner Enright opposed the application for the writ of mandamus and submitted an affidavit in which he asserted that he knew from personal observation that Jones did not have the ailment alleged.

"Commissioner Enright is in a peculiar predicament," said Justice Cropsey, who was once Police Commissioner. "He must either retire the petitioner or dismiss the six surgeons who reported that the petitioner had paralysis."

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn—Criminal.

US<Joseph Tevel. Same<Sidney Bidner
Same<C. Williams. and S. Goldman.
Same<Frank Salatel.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Philbin, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Will for probate: Harriet Russell.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Winthrop Astor Chanler<Margaret L. Aldrich—Charles A. Peabody.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Weller<Wachter—Sidney S. Levine. Browning<Specimer—George A. Steves.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—A. Mitchell Palmer as Alien Property Custodian<Rockville Real Estate Company—George E. Buckbee.

MECHANICS' LEINS.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, 191 and 193; Frank Lipstein against 191-193 Canal St., Inc., owner; L. Abramson & Son, Inc., contractor.....$550

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 236; Max Dick against Excellent Realty Co., owner; Elizabeth Robinson, contractor.....$52

DUANE ST, n e corner of Park Row; Christian Blayer against Union Trust Co., trustee, owner; Hall's Hotel Corp., contractor; renewal.....$720

23D ST, 311 East; Berger Mfg. Co. against James H. McAfee, owner; George Hayes Co., lessee and contractor.....$50

27TH ST, 107 West; Berger Mfg. Co. against Samuel A. French, owner; National Iron Works, contractor.....$72

57TH ST, 100 West; Stormwood Flooring Co., Inc., against Estate of Robert Baltine, owner; Cinover T. Silver, contractor.....$1,150

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

OLIVER ST, 39; Lustbader Construction Co. against Margaret L. Woodruff et al, Aug. 6, 1908.....$1,915

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n s, 102.9 ft n of 165th St, 100x100; G. Goldberg & Sons, Inc., against Samuel Williams et al, June 28, 1918, vacated.....$1,575

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyer of Lexington Avenue House Registers Title Under Torrens System.

Interest is added to the sale of the five-story building at 645 Lexington Avenue by the announcement that the new owner, Frank Fetzer, decorator, had the title registered under the Torrens system.

The purchase price was $43,000, and the total expense for official fees for registration, including the survey, was $128.35. Philibert Combier sold the property, which covers a lot 25 by 100, near Fifty-fourth Street, and which will be occupied by the buyer for business.

Investor Buys $275,000 Apartment.

The six-story apartment house 1.321 to 1.327 St. Nicholas Avenue has been sold to an investor by the Westmoreland Construction Company, S. J. Egan President. The structure, which occupies a plot 99.11 by 116, on the northwest corner of 176th Street, was held at $275,000.

Tenement Deals.

The five-story tenement 29 Henry Street, 25 by 100, has been sold by Rachael Klausner to an operator, who resold the property at a substantial profit.

Manhattan-Bronx Exchange.

W. C. Whitt sold to J. Marion the five-story apartment house at 111 West Eighty-fourth Street, 40 by 102.2, taking in exchange the two three-story buildings at 828 and 830 Hunts Point Avenue. Samuel Cowen was the broker.

Sale at Marble Hill.

For alteration into a two-family house, A. N. Gitterman sold to the Marble Hill Development Corporation, M. C. Shaeffer President, the Titus House at 1 Corlear Place, Marble Hill, on a plot 41 by 92, assessed at $9,000.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Trust sold for Alco Building Company the three semi-detached brick dwellings, with garages attached, now being completed at 2,018, 2,024, and 2,026 Sixtieth Street, Mapleton Park, to Max Cohen, N. Greenberg, and Harry Siegel.

Tutino & Cerny sold for the Lawyers Mortgage Company the two-story dwelling at 321 Forty-ninth Street.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold for Mrs. J. L. Northrop her home on Grandview Avenue, Hampshire Heights, Yonkers, N. Y., to Russell Hunting of New York; also, sold for the Estates of Tappan Zee, Inc., two plots in the Philipse Manor section of Tarrytown, to Dr. Henry Stevenson.

Burke Stone sold for William V. Lifsey his residence in Cedar Knolls to A. S. Lampke of New York.

George Howe reports the sale of the Bishop property on Edgecliff Terrace, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y., which was recently sold by the Valentine Terrace Company to Philip C. Hall of New York.

A Recent Buyer.

Arthur H. Lamborn & Co.: sugar brokers, who own the office building at the southwest corner of Front and Pine Streets, are the buyers of the adjoining property at 130 Front Street, sold recently by James J. Kane & Son.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lewis St, 12 e s, 150 ft n of Grand St, 25x100, five-story tenement and 100 stores; Good Samaritan Dispensary against Rebecca Goldberg et al.; Schenck & P. attorneys; due, $12,772.82; taxes, &c., $800; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.

Manhattan.

COLUMBIA ST, rear of 10 and 12, being an interior lot, begins 60 ft e of Columbia St. and 150 ft n of Grand St, runs n 50x e 35x s 50x w 35 to beginning; also strip of alley 6x65 ft; Catherine Eggert to Katherine Eggert; mtg $5,375.....$100

HAMILTON TERRACE, 21, e s, 204.1 ft n of 141st St, 17.8x75x17.9x78.8; Barney Estate Co. to Anne C. Hynes; mtg $5,000.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 75.5 ft s of 53d St, 25x100; Philibert Combier et al. to Frank Fetzer, mtg $30,000; deed filed under Torrens law.....$100

(The foregoing is the first conveyance instrument, under the amended Torrens law, placed on file in the office of the Register of New York County.)

WEST BROADWAY, 4, s e s, lot 329, map Bayard's West Farm, 25x100; R. F. Bruner et al., administrators, &c., to P. H. Bruner et al. 1-3 part.....$

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

High Class Elevator Apartments, PARKVIEW 501 West 110th St. 7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,700. LOSANNO COURT 307 West 79th St. 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,700. 9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,700. WINTER REALTIES, 539 West 155th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

40th St., Nos. 34 & 36 East
High Class Elevator, all improvements;
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath; non-housekeeping; including service. $1,200 to $1,500.
Bohnenkamp & Schneider, Agents
342 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. Vanderbilt 2839.

ARTHUR HALL
51 EAST 96TH ST.
Northeast Corner Madison Ave.
One Corner Apartment,
Nine Rooms, 2 Baths. Rent $1,550.
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or
H. F. KELLER, 280 Madison Ave.
Phone 3003 Murray Hill.

23 EAST 124TH ST.,
OPPOSITE MT. MORRIS PARK.
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION 125TH ST.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
7-8 Rooms, $780-$1,000.

55 EAST 76TH ST.
NEAR PARK AVE.
High-class apartment; excellent elevator, hall, and telephone service.
7 Rooms, $1,200

940-942 PARK AVE.,
Northwest corner East 81st Street.
Modern elevator apartment, six, seven, eight sunny rooms; rents $1,000, $1,200, $1,800, $1,400, $1,500 yearly. Tel. 4565 Lenox.

BROOKLYN.

Kinko Duplex-House
MONROE PLACE 42A
Near Subway.
A Kinko duplex apartment of eight large rooms and two baths. Strikingly artistic. Rent $2,200 per year. Can be seen by appointment.
KINGS & WESTCHESTER LAND COMPANY,
350 *Fulton Street,*
Brooklyn, N. Y.

BRONX.

NEW BUILDINGS
Ready for Occupancy Oct. 1.
SELECT FAMILIES ONLY.
300-320 East 163d St.
4-6-7 ROOMS.
Exceptionally large, light and airy, assuring ample sunshine. The very latest improvements have been installed in each apartment, Telephone, showers, hardwood floors, electric light, etc.
NIEWENHOUS BROS.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 WEST 72D ST.
APARTMENTS OF THREE AND FOUR EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS; sumptuously furnished; all appointments are of highest standard; fine tiled kitchens, with ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus—7640.

$100 PER MONTH BUYS
FIVE-STORY HOUSE
on 109th St.; first house from Riverside Drive; 12 rooms, 3 baths; American basement; hot-water heat; hardwood trim, parquet floors; silk and velvet side wall decorations; burglar alarm; glass-lined ice boxes; laundry, with solid porcelain washtubs; extra room and bath for chauffeur; just overhauled at cost of $1,000; $2,500 first payment, balance on monthly payments of $100; selling price three-fourths of cost; open weekdays 1:30 to 4:30 P. M.; rare bargain for quick sale; this house can be rented for $200 per month, so it is cheaper to buy than rent. Mr. Dunn, 310 West 109th St.

166 WEST 72D ST.
APARTMENTS OF THREE AND FOUR EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS; sumptuously furnished; all appointments are of highest standard; fine tiled kitchens, with ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus—7640.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

House, six rooms, bath, perfect condition; all improvements; garden, garage; very high location; 3 minutes from Bryn Mawr Station, Putnam R. R.; bargain. Telephone 685 Circle. Petersen.

73D, 258 WEST.—4-story, all improvements, available for doctor or dentist; X-ray room and 3 tiled white examination rooms. Telephone Col. 5895.

78 East 92d St.; rent $1,650.
76 East 91st St.; rent $2,000.
Electric lights; parquet floors; two baths; perfect condition. Caretaker, on premises.

62d St., 24 East.—Furnished, four-story box stoop house; elegantly furnished; electric light. Inquire of your broker or at premises.

House, furnished or unfurnished, electricity, Winter coal. Lowther, 757 West End Av.

Bronx.

Spuyten Duyvil.—Elegant 10-room house; garage; ground 50x180; elegant view; on Parkway; lease, $1,200. Inquire on premises, or H. O. Heuer, 271 West 125th.

Westchester.

For Sale or Rent.—Two new tile houses, with up-to-date improvements; one twelve rooms, three baths, and garage, located 204 Nyac Av., Pelham Heights, N. Y., price $25,000; rent, $200 per month; one eight rooms, two baths, and garage, located 344 Garden Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., price $12,500; rent, $100 per month. D. S. Crater, 204 Nyac Av., Pelham Heights, N. Y. Tel. 1896-W Pelham.

Mount Vernon.—Glen Av., Chester Hill; 10 rooms; electric light; parquet floor on second floor; 58 feet frontage; rent $960 per year from Oct. 1. Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr., 11 Broadway. Tel Bowling Green 8580

A BARGAIN AT LARCHMONT.
Five minutes from station; new Colonial house; 8 large rooms, 2 baths, open brick fireplace, large porch; price $9,500.
H. M. Olcott, 51 E. 42d, N. Y. Mur. Hill 2328.

Briarcliff Manor, Westchester County—Furnished residence, eight rooms; month, longer; garage; $65. Alfred Jones, Tel. Briarcliff 183, F. 2.

Separated Lower Bronxville well-heated house; near station; use grounds. Broad 4150.

Long Island.

ALL YEAR HOME.
Very moderate price; 8-room bungalow, garage, lot 80x140, large trees, at Little Neck Hills, Little Neck. (Port Washington line.) 25 minutes out; healthiest, most beautiful neighborhood near New York; appointment, owner will take you out by automobile. Holley, 21 East 49th St. Phone (week days) Plaza 1405. (Sunday) Bayside 2066R.

English Colonial dwelling, porch, and garage, 5 acre grounds, 5 blocks from station; $200 per month; attractively furnished, including linen, silver and Knabe piano player. Apply 26 Ivy Close, Forest Hills Gardens, L. I., or Marie & Calhoun, agents, 200 West 72d St., N. Y. Telephone 5116 Columbus.

For Rent.—Beautifully furnished home at Garden City, L. I., near Garden City Country Club; an vacating account bring in sanitary service; will lease for one year, with immediate possession; house can be seen at any time. Phone Garden City 1275 or address A. Day, 110 Stewart Av., Garden City.

FOR RENT—At Great Neck, L. I.—Beautiful commodious residence, 10 large rooms and bath, furnished, situated on excellent corner, with large garage in the rear, plot 165x100. For further particulars inquire of Edgar Boissier, 205-209 West 19th St., New York.

Hillside, L. I.—Newly furnished brick house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, and servant's room and bath; ton tons of coal in cellar; also heated brick garage for 30 automobiles; from 59th St. by machine; 1 mile from station; renting because of war conditions; moderate rent to people with satisfactory references. Address L. S., General Delivery, Jamaica.

Farmingdale, the busiest town on Long Island; $250 will buy a 7-room house, all improvements; large plot of ground; near trolley and station; balance same as rent. William Gelger, 45 West 34th St., New York.

At Flushing.—Ten rooms, modern house; high elevation; large plot, 50x203; entrance on two streets; worth $13,000; make own offer. Apply for particulars, Greenlee, phone 1059-W, Flushing.

Rent.—One minute to station; completely furnished ten-room house; all improvements; gas range; half acre; large trees; season or longer. W. A. Wright, 80-J, Floral Park.

FOR SALE at Great Neck, L. I.—Beautiful, commodious residence, furnished or unfurnished, situated on excellent corner, with large garage in rear; plot 165x100. For particulars inquire of Edgar Boissier, 205-209 West 19th St., New York.

Floral Park.—35 minutes out; 7-room house; improvements; two lots; bargain. Call; will not answer letters. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Three o'Clock Today

Owing to increased volume of Want Advertisements, those intended for the Sunday edition of The New York Times cannot be accepted if received in The Times Building after 3 P. M. today.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Queens.

Jamaica's finest section, two furnished houses; $125 and $150 per month. Storms, 11 Herriman Av., Jamaica.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $500 and men hly psyments less than rent 30 minues from New York, 8-cent commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, and built-in bookcase in living room; paneled dining room; bedrooms in white enamel; hardwood throughout; front porch, also sleeping porch; terraced lawn, trees, paved streets, steam heat, water, gas, electricity; handsome combination fixtures; concrete basement; attic; ample space for garden and garage; driveway in rear; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily. PURCHASERS FULLY PROTECTED IF DRAFTED. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone John 5047.

Great bargain; ideal Summer and Winter residence; commuting distance by Lackawanna R. R.; large 8-room stucco house, artistically furnished; all improvements, electricity, gas, bath, shower, telephone, &c.; over 1 acre ground; corner lot in strictly residential section; elevation 390 feet; near State Reservation Park; shade trees. Price $9,000, $4,000 cash, $5,000 5% mortgage. Leaving for Russia. Address Mr. N. C. Stepanoff, Short Hills, N. J., or phone Gramercy 5486.

Glen Ridge, N. J.—Desirable nine-room cottage to let or will sell; located in highest section; near railroad, school, and trolley; 65-foot lot; fruit and shade trees; moderate rental. R. L. Morris, 66 Glen Ridge Av., Glen Ridge, or Room 1226, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

RENT, THEN BUY—6 rooms and bath, fireplace, parquet floors, steam heat, gas, electricity, plenty trees; on the hills of River Edge, N. J., half-hour out. Paul Delmont, 50 Church St., N. Y. C., Room 178.

Wonderful 7-room hollow tile stucco house, with garage and chicken house; lot 160x210; beautiful location; cost $9,000 to build; will sacrifice for $6,500; easy terms. K 672 Times Downtown.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Completed modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, N. Y.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath; all improvements, hollow tile stucco; half hour Erie; $3,750, easy terms. Brady, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

A new seven-room stucco house, every improvement; room garden, garage; sacrifice for cash. 704 South 5th Av., Mount Vernon.

New York State.

$16,000 is the sacrifice price of one of the most wonderfully located homes between New York and Albany; eight acres, all conveniences, and five minutes' walk from express commuting station; 20-mile river view. Telephone 2596 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

Maine.

COTTAGE—16 ROOMS

and 35 acres of magnificently situated shore land, three miles north of York Harbor. Apply to Henry W. Weare, Ogunquit, Me.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

$100 PER MONTH BUYS
FIVE-STORY HOUSE
on 109th St.; first house from Riverside Drive; 12 rooms, 3 baths; American basement; hot-water heat; hardwood trim, parquet floors; silk and velvet side wall decorations; burglar alarm; glass-lined ice boxes; laundry, with solid porcelain washtubs; extra room and bath for chauffeur; just overhauled at cost of $1,000; $2,500 first payment, balance on monthly payments of $100; selling price three-fourths of cost; open weekdays 1:30 to 4:30 P. M.; rare bargain for quick sale; this house can be rented for $200 per month, so it is cheaper to buy than rent. Mr. Dunn, 310 West 109th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

MODERN FACTORY
Containing 50,000 square feet; railroad siding; principals only. Address Owner, 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Big bargain to close an estate; two three-family houses with stores; price $15,000; easy terms. F. J. Wood, 4,220 3d Av., Bronx, New York City.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

JAMAICA SACRIFICE, $6,250.
New; 8 rooms, bath, all modern improvements; 35 minutes from 59th St. by machine; 1 mile from station; renting because of war conditions; moderate rent to people with satisfactory references. Address L. S., General Delivery, Jamaica.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Two lots, all improvements; one of the finest residences on Long Island; beautiful homes all around; near station and trolley; lots are free and clear; price $900, $100 down, balance to suit. P. Morris, 277 Broadway, Room 301, City.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

NEW ROCHELLE—GREAT BARGAIN.
9 Field Av., Residence Park; near Pelham Road; 11 rooms, fireplaces, sleeping porches, 2 baths; price $9,000; easy terms. Harry Hayes, 29 Broadway, city.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Caldwell.—Three-acre plot; splendid location; high ground. H 691 Times Downtown.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

FLORIDA.—A sunny retreat from the cold, bleak Winters of the North; from five to fifty acres on a lovely lake of pure spring water; in a most healthful and beautiful location; will be sold by the owner of a large estate; two mile from a R. R. station; land suitable for raising garden vegetables, fruits, stock feeds, hogs, poultry and for general farming. Address G 274 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Two three-family houses, with fine income, to exchange for waterfront residence on Long Island; Rockaway Park vicinity preferred. Wood, 4,220 3d Av., Bronx, New York City.

Real Estate Wanted.

Would like to lease property; will keep in good condition; responsible party. Write Fox 100, 163 East 125th.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

WANTED—A good tenant farmer with small family on a Long Island property comprising 50 acres, of which 20 acres are under cultivation, balance woodlands; the tenant is to take care of four cows and the chickens and cultivate the property; tenant will have use of cottage; part payment for the rental of the cottage and cottage to be taken in delivery of vegetables, milk, and chickens to the owner, who will reside in dwelling on the property; good references must be furnished. Please reply by letter to our advertising agents, The Metropolitan Advertising Company, Box H, 6 Wall St., N. Y. C.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

Drafted; must sell; farm, 165 acres; A1 land; fine old-fashioned house, fireplaces, Dutch oven, running water; fine shade; trout brook; good shooting; for a Summer home or a gentleman's farm it is ideal. Hawley & Locke, Springfield, Mass.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

For rent for light manufacturing, 5,000 square feet of floor space in modern building, steam-heated, with ample light and ventilation; help available; electric power. W. W. Wilsey, Ridgewood, N. J.

Office, furnished, for rent; suitable for commercial artist, accountant, or small business; rent, $35. 303 5th Av., Room 1,911. Phone Greeley 2354.

72D ST., 133 WEST.
MODERN BUILDING, SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.
SINGLE AND DOUBLE SUITES.

Furnished private office, $17.50 monthly; also desk room, $9.50; telephone attendant; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway. Suite 807.

412 8TH AV.,
at Post Office and Penn. R. R. Station; commercial studio, office, or showroom; 1,100 square feet.

Two and three room suite, exceptionally light, suitable doctor or dentist; office; electricity. Circle 2936. 47 West 52d.

Beautiful, bright store; high ceiling; Plaza section. Apply Room 507, at 507 5th Av. Tel. 7979 Murray Hill.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

66 WEST 49TH ST.

Parlor floor; large rooms; specially arranged for parties desiring to combine business and living quarters.

395-397-399 Broadway,
Southwest Corner of Walker Street.
FINE FRONT OFFICES TO RENT.
1501-4—Three Large Rooms en Suite...$3,600
1204 —One Large Office..... 1,350
1403 —One Good-Sized Office..... 1,000
APPLY TO
JOHN J. HALLERON,
252 West 138th St.

OFFICES, 3 rooms, single or en suite, fronting on Fifth Av. and 34th St., twelve large windows; location, appointments and service highest standard; rent very low. Nichols, Room 209, 347 5th Av.

Office to sublet with furniture. 141 Broadway, Room 516.

50th St., 34 West.
Floors to let for business.

Offices, $25 to $50; 30-story building. 110 West 40th St., Room 1203.

5th Av., 507.—Private office, with service, $25. Tel. 7979 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

84TH, 62 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2-room, bath; bachelors. Merritt, 9281 Murray Hill.

80TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

49TH ST., 146 EAST.—3 rooms and bath; western and southern exposure; Oct. 1. See Superintendent, Apartment 73.

49TH ST., 19 EAST.—Artistic apartment, 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette. Pandjaris.

51ST ST., 40 AND 49 EAST.
58TH ST., 40 WEST.
Attractively furnished one, two, three, and four-room apartments; light, heat, elevator, and maid service; by week, month, or year.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's room; residence of art collector; references required.

MADISON AV., 640, (Apt. 7D.)—Beautifully furnished suite; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

PARK AV.—Five-room apartment, handsomely furnished; use of everything; $250. Lenox 9487.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 29.—8 unusually large rooms, delightfully bright, artistically furnished in rosewood and mahogany; complete in detail, open fireplaces, 3 very large master bedrooms; distinctly a gentleman's home, with every comfort. Apply or Tel. Columbus 5116, Stuyvesant 1485.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.
4520 Murray Hill. 567 5th Av., (45d.)

ATTENTION!—APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $14 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 162 East 32d St. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS; high-class. Call for particulars, FRANK L. FISHER CO., 50 East 42d St.

Corner Madison Av., Sixties; 8 rooms, 3 baths; finely furnished and decorated; $450. Hayward, 100th St. and Broadway.

HANDSOMELY furnished four-room apartment; $175 a month, or would sell contents. Apt. 51. Murray Hill 8634.

Furnished—West Side.

77TH AV., 725, (48th.)—2-room apartments, bath, newly furnished; $60-$75; must be seen to be appreciated.

8TH TO 116TH ST.
Attractive furnished Apartments, personally inspected; long, short leases.
APARTMENT RENTING BUREAU,
176 West 72d St. Columbus 1277.

13TH ST., WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished; low rent; references. S 78 Times.

37TH, 11½ WEST.
Beautifully furnished 3 rooms and bath, living room, 25x65; 2 open fireplaces.

45TH, 341 TO 347 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness and furnishings unequaled; one, two, three rooms, tiled bath with shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references essential; $50 to $55 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6225.

47TH ST., 132 WEST, (Felix-Portland.)—Desirable suites, two rooms and bath, extremely reasonable; special monthly terms; high-class American or European plan meals at low rates.

48TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large living room, alcove, bedroom, kitchenette, bath. Bryant 9779.

49TH ST., 341 WEST.—Two nonhousekeeping apartments; 5 rooms, 2 baths each; with maid service and elevator; furnished or unfurnished; ready October 1; tea room in basement.

62D, 43 WEST.—Suite, two rooms, kitchenette, bathroom; also one room, bath room.

55TH ST.-BROADWAY, (Sonoma.) — Handsomely furnished suite, two large rooms, private bath; references required, given; breakfast optional. Matzinger.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment House.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly-monthly rates.

56TH ST., 34 WEST.
Furnished Apartment, 2 rooms and bath.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Elaborately furnished duplex; 4 suites, 13x30; double height ceiling; open fireplaces, 2 bedrooms, bath, kitchenette, with refrigeration; opposite Carnegie; immediate possession.

59TH ST., WEST.—Block of Plaza Hotel, new building, 11 stories, front 2 room, kitchenette apt.; view Central Park South; restaurant; maid service; ideal for bachelor; $167 month yearly lease, $190 Winter lease; newly and handsomely furnished. Phone 3913 Cathedral.

67TH, 50 WEST.—To let, furnished apartment, 4 handsomely furnished rooms, kitchen, and bath, from now to Oct. 1, 1919; $100 per month. Tel. Schuyler 7561, 8:30-11 A. M., 1-6 P. M., Mrs. Finck.

69TH ST., 245 WEST, (the New West End.) —$50 up, 2 and 3 room apartments; kitchenette; completely furnished; latest improvements; reference necessary; open evenings.

71ST ST., 10 WEST.—Three luxuriously furnished rooms, sleeping porch; magnificent bath, electric and needle shower; $200 monthly, including maid service; seen any time; unusual.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Handsome 2-room suite; private house, second floor; maid service; all improvements; references; rent, $125.

74TH, 242 WEST. — Beautifully furnished; suitable for two or three bachelors; Japanese service.

76TH, (324 West End Av.)—Parlor floor, bath, kitchenette, electricity. Call 11-2.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select house; beautiful, large rooms, baths, electricity, steam.

78TH, 250 WEST.—Three-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Deiro.

79TH, 302 WEST, (3 R. E.)—Attractively furnished five-room elevator apartment; southern exposure; yearly.

79TH, 307 WEST.—Beautifully furnished apt., 5 rooms, 2 baths; all outside rooms, view Hudson. Schuyler 4616.

85TH, 203 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Two-room suite, handsomely furnished, bath adjoining; private entrance; kitchen privileges; single room. Campbell.

86TH, 113 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished two rooms, private bath; electricity; all improvements.

87TH ST., (near Broadway.)—Five rooms in high-class elevator apartment house. Information, call 6679 Schuyler.

94TH, 319 WEST.—Comfortably furnished five-room apartment, exceptionally convenient to Riverside bus, subway, &c.; ready for immediate occupancy; $100 per month. McManus.

105TH, 201 WEST.—To rent, exquisitely furnished five-room apartment in high-class house; $90 per month; must be seen to be appreciated. Apt. 2C.

110TH ST., (Broadway.)—New modern bldg.; elegantly furnished front corner apt., 9 rooms, 3 baths; southern exposure; $242 month yearly lease;, $268 Winter lease; immediate possession; would sell furniture. Phone 3915 Cathedral.

110TH, 141 WEST.—Eight large, light rooms, and two baths, facing Central Park; convenient to subway, elevated, and bus line; rent $180. Mrs. W. J. Mitchell.

115TH ST., 403 WEST.—Attractively furnished six-seven room elevator apartment, for year commencing October first, to responsible people. Inquire Superintendent.

113TH, 549 WEST, (Cornell.)—Attractive, newly furnished five-room elevator, all outside; yearly.

123D, 435 WEST.—Elevator 5-room apartment, furnished anew, park view, $85 month.

144TH, 560 WEST.—4 rooms front, attractively furnished, complete housekeeping; couple; $75; long lease; references; worth investigating.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.
I have for suble se large selections of completely furnished private apartments, 4 to 12 rooms, east, west side; season, year; $150-$1,500 monthly. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 269 West 72d St. Columbus 3974.

ARTISTIC STUDIOS, PLAZA NEIGHBORHOOD. CIRCLE 3956.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments. — Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $25, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

ATTENTION!—Eight rooms, completely furnished; three bathrooms; every room faces sunlight; eastern, northern exposures; modern fireproof elevator building; 86th St., near Drive; will rent furnished for season, year, or two years, or sell furniture and lease; splendid opportunity; immediate possession; seen by appointment. Address Mrs. Jepson, 308 West 97th St. Telephone Riverside 7800.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

CLAREMONT AV., 85.—Attractively furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths; one or two years, $175; might consider less to very desirable tenant. Cornelius Baldwin, 115 Broadway.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 102 WEST 72D ST.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 110.—Beautiful corner, south and east; 6 outside rooms, attractively furnished; long lease. Apartment 57, Morningside 984.

ONE or two exceedingly handsome rooms, connecting bath, in home of high-class private family. Y 807 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (90s.) — Handsomely furnished six rooms, Knabe player, Victola, linen, silver; superb river view; sublet. Phone 1576 Vanderbilt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340.—Two or three rooms, overlooking Hudson. Academy 2675. Short.

WEST END AV., 410.—Handsomely furnished 7-room apartment, 7th floor; $225 month; immediate possession. Sumner, Vanderbilt 1450.

WEST END AV., 498, cor. 84th St.—To sublet, furnished from 4 apartment, eight rooms and tiling baths; $300 per month. Telephone Schuyler 8737.

WEST END AV., 856.—Floor, 3 rooms, bath; modern private house.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

TWO ROOMS, bath, maid service, unfurnished, furnished; Borough Hall subway. 54 Livingston St., 140 and 144 Henry St.

Queens.

Furnished apartment, five rooms; heat, hot water supply; rent $75. Mrs. Peters, 79 Terrace Av., Jamaica, N. Y.

Westchester.

New Rochelle.—Elegantly furnished. 6 rooms, 2 baths, well heated, all outside rooms; complete and most desirable in every detail, including player piano, china, cut glass, linen, &c.; 5 minutes from station; $125; references; no children. Phone mornings. New Rochelle 1359-R.

Furnished—New Jersey.

To sublet, 6 completely furnished rooms, second floor, modern two-family detached house; 15 min. downtown New York by Hudson Tube; references; moderate. K 663 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished—East Side.

47TH AV, 460.—A two room and bath apartment, $45; new, modern; maid service included; central location. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 32 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

19TH, 113 EAST.—Studio apartment, three rooms, bath, all improvements, light; reasonable.

28TH, 32 EAST.—Skylight studio apartment, electric light, parquet floor, bath.

41ST ST., 39 EAST.—Two and four room suites; references. Inquire No. 6.

56TH ST., 100-111 EAST, (near Park Av.)—2-3 rooms and bath, extra large light, select studio apartments; efficient service; $65-$80. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Phone 1782 Vanderbilt. Supt. on premises.

73D, 133 EAST.—7 rooms, steam heat, all improvements; $75.

79TH, 314 EAST.—Six rooms and bath, suitable for doctor or dentist.

87TH, 51 EAST.—6 rooms, steam heat, electric light; $45.

90TH, 62 EAST.—Seven rooms, elevator apartments; electricity; modern improvements; $48-$75.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,275.—6 rooms, steam heat, electric light, all improvements; $65, $55.

MADISON AV., 1,329.—Two, three large rooms, apartment; private house; bath and kitchenette if required; desirable neighborhood.

PARK AV., 933.
5 rooms, steam heat; $40.

PARK AV., 935.—Seven rooms, electric light; $75.

Unfurnished—West Side.

9TH, 31 WEST.
NEWLY ALTERED AND RENOVATED
Studio apartments; some with skylight; latest improvements; $600 to $900 yearly.

91ST ST., 51 WEST.—Studio and bath; all improvements; $60. Apply Supt.

10TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $40 to $85. Phone Chelsea 3106.

31ST ST., 19 WEST.—Studio apartment, two rooms, bath, every improvement; day and night elevator; maid service. Madison Square 3080.

37TH, 11½ WEST.
2 lovely apartments, each 2 rooms and bath, living rooms, 20x20; open fireplace; beautifully appointed.

50TH ST., 48 WEST.—Very modern, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; every possible improvement; $60 to $75. Apply for keys at 74 West 50th.

30 WEST 54TH STREET,
2 ROOMS & BATH, $1,000 UP,
with services; furnished if desired.
EXCLUSIVE RESIDENTIAL LOCATION.
Desirable Suite Suitable for Physician.
Apply premises, Superintendent,
Room 622, 30 East 42d St.
Telephone 6438 Murray Hill.

57TH, 140 WEST.—A studio, fine north light, unfurnished, furnished; maid service; 9th floor.

211 WEST 69TH ST.
VERY ATTRACTIVE 4-ROOM SUITES; parquet floors, electric light, white enamel RENT $50-$55; EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.

70TH, 47 WEST.—Entire floor, two large connecting rooms; private bath, kitchenette; parquet floors; electricity; also other rooms.

72D ST., 124 WEST, Apt. 4C.—Beginning Oct. 1, attractive 4 rooms and bath; can be visited at any moment. Apply Supt. on premises or write to A. Nahman, Rector 8898. Opportunity.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Handsome two-room suite; private house, second floor; service; all improvements; references; rent $110.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Housekeeping suite; completely, attractively furnished; cheerful, immaculate; $50 monthly; permanent.

83D ST., 60 WEST. — PRIVATE HOUSE; ONE OR TWO LARGE ROOMS, BATH, CONNECTING, ELECTRICITY, FOR BACHELOR.

84TH ST., 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, 3 flights up; rent $60.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Exclusive residential section; magnificent suite; sitting room 24x24, bedroom 22x22; large bathroom; maid service; accommodations; light housekeeping; surroundings; appointments; elegant home.

86TH, 113 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished; electricity; admirably suited for doctor's office.

88TH, 125 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; private residence; unusual opportunity for professional.

90TH, 40 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bathroom, kitchenette; entire floor.

92D ST., 292-294 WEST.
Seven rooms, exceptionally large and bright living and dining rooms; all improvements; will decorate to suit; good heat assured; rent $100 to $125.

93D, 240 WEST.—Artist's unique house, remodeled; parlor floor; 33 feet front; two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; service.

96TH, 15 WEST.—Two rooms, 2 rooms, bath; steam, electricity, telephone; maid service optional; exceptional, choice residential location.

233 WEST 107TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
SIX ROOMS; ELEVATOR; $55-$57.50.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO., B'way & 100th St.

110TH ST., 52 WEST. (Opposite Morningside Park.)—5-6-7 elevator apartments, $45-$65, immediate possession, owner's management.

523-527 WEST 121ST ST.
5 and 7 rooms, elevator; $52.50-$70.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO., B'way & 100th St.

121ST, 201 WEST, (corner 7th Av.)—7 and 8 rooms, 1 and 2 baths; modern improvements; rent $900 to $1,000. Apply on premises.

416 WEST 122D ST., FACING PARK.
Seven and 8 large light rooms; elevator; exceptional value; rents $70-$90.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO., B'way & 100th St.

157TH STREET, 515 WEST.
Commencing Oct. 1st, six, seven, eight-room apartments, with 1, 2 baths, elevator; rents $600-$900. Apply Supt., or 'phone Gomberg, Intervale 3169.

192D, 600 WEST, corner St. Nicholas Av.—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; SEVEN ROOMS AND TWO BATHROOMS; corner; nine street windows; elevator; low rent.

AUDUBON AV., 228. — Corner apartment, ground floor; six large, outside rooms; modern. Inquire Apartment 1. Phone St. Nicholas 3380.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. OF 160TH ST.—PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST; EIGHT LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR PROFITABLE PRACTICE.

GOLDEN GATE ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
272 Manhattan Av., corner 111th St.—Beautiful corner, outside, 7 rooms, facing park; modern; day-night service; convenient subway, "L" express; also ground floor, two large rooms, for dentist, any professional business.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 264.—To sublet, eight rooms, two baths, 10th floor; all light; three rooms on Drive.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—9 rooms, 3 baths, unusually attractive; $2,200-$2,400.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340.—Two or three rooms, overlooking Hudson. Academy 2675. Short.

STEAM HEAT GUARANTEED.

5 LARGE		$60-75
6 LIGHT	ROOMS	$75-$85
7 CORNER		$90-$100

40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE.
3 min. 116th St. exp. sta., 6th and 7th Av. L.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

WEST END AVENUE.
8 rooms, 3 baths, elegantly and completely furnished; silver and linen; all large, light rooms.
APPLY AT 400 WEST END AV.
Tel. Schuyler 9876. DAVID LAMB.

WEST END AV., 740.—To sublet, in new building, attractive seven-room, three baths apartment, 11th floor; all large, outside corner room, overlooking Hudson; lease Oct. 1, 1919; a wartime sacrifice; rental $2,000 yearly; references required.

1,425 SQUARE FEET,
all light space,
8 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,200.
Facing Central Park at 100th St. Entrance.
407 CENTRAL PARK WEST.

5 ROOMS, $43.
Large, light, and modern apartments.
835 WEST 179TH ST.

2 Rooms and bath, $360 per annum. Apply 27 Waverly Place, near 8th Street, or telephone Columbus 5116.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

163D ST., 312-320 EAST.
Seven large, light rooms, with extra toilet and wash basin for maid; telephone, shower, &c.; in new building. Apply renting office on premises.

UNIVERSITY AV., 1,656.—Seven rooms, $60; modern, select, accessible. Telephone Tremont 2960.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

FOR EXCHANGE in Washington, D. C., for a period of six months or longer, a four-room furnished apartment in the ultra select residence section for one of equal size in New York city, preferably Riverside Drive. W 204 Times.

FURNISHED 6-room apartment wanted between 72d and 98th, Central Park and Riverside; must be clean; will occupy to June 1; family two and maid; state rent. K 612 Times Downtown.

Hotel room with private bath (American plan) wanted for the Winter season; above 72d Street West, from Oct. 15th on. Write full particulars, L. Gruen, Hotel Westminster, Toronto.

For October, November and December, furnished housekeeping apartment, with at least two master bedrooms and a maid's room. Phone Columbus 7295.

WELL furnished 6 or 7 room apartment wanted, west side, between 60th and 110th Sts. Write, F. P., Room 906, 198 Broadway.

Couple desire apartment, parlor, bedroom, bath; modern, comforts; state price, but not over $50. Couple, 2,387 Broadway.

FURNISHED apartments wanted for our clients. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

List your apartment quickly for annual rental. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 269 W. 72d. Columbus 3974.

Comfortable furnished apartment from 72d up, west side; state terms. Kemble Building, Room 214, N. Y. C.

Unfurnished.

5 or 6 rooms wanted on the upper west side, between 70th and 140th Sts.; all improvements. S. H., Room 1603, 65 B'way.

Two or three rooms and kitchenette, unfurnished, for middle-aged couple; between West 50th and 125th. S 146 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $7 weekly up; including elegant meals, $13 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $10 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; refined women only. Hotel Rutledge.

317 EAST.—Large rooms, attractively newly furnished; private bath; electricity; Summer rates.

39TH, 124 EAST.—Unusually large, light, attractively furnished bedroom, private bath, fireplace; private house, second floor; exclusive Murray Hill section, near Park Avenue; references.

51ST ST., 40 AND 49

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six words to an agate line.

Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	45c
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Country Board	45c
Employment Agencies	50c
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Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	35c
Help Wanted	35c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	45c
Situations Wanted	30c

HELP WANTED—Female.

BONWIT, TELLER & CO., 5TH AV. AT 38TH ST., require the services of a

YOUNG LADY

who has had some experience in BOOKKEEPING, for their Millinery Workroom. Good salary, steady position, excellent chance for advancement.

Employment Dept., 6 East 38th St.

CASHIER, experienced, 8:30 to 2:30 one week, next 2:30 to 8:30. Lambert, 39 Cortland St.

CLERICAL WORKERS.—Liberal salaries will be paid for first-class clerical workers, girls of experience and young men draft exempt. Address K. B. Box 131 Times Downtown.

CLERKS! GIRLS!

A Number of Girls Needed for

STENCIL FILING, WRAPPER SORTING, COMPLAINT ADJUSTING, AND GENERAL CLERICAL WORK. Good Wages—Good Chance for Advancement. APPLY EARLY. McCALL CO., 236 WEST 37TH.

CLERK.—Young lady having business experience for clerical position in executive office of large corporation; good chance for advancement. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary expected, G 237 Times.

CLERKS AND STENOGRAPHERS required by a large manufacturing concern; address in own handwriting, stating experience, references, and salary expected. Advancement. H 789 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.—Experienced men and women wanted in accounting department large insurance company. Address, stating qualifications, experience, and salary expected. B 765 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young lady for office work; one who is accurate at figures and is experienced and desires promotion. G 202 Times.

CLERK, young girl, 17 to 19 years, for clerical work in office of a large printing plant; must be a good penman. Federal Printing Co., 231 West 39th St.

COOK.—First class Spanish cook for city apartment. Address Y 323 Times Annex.

COLLEGE GRADUATE

TO DO EXPERIMENTAL LABORATORY WORK ON SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS FOR GOVERNMENT USE; ONE WHO HAS SPECIALIZED IN PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS; WRITE, STATING AGE AND SALARY DESIRED. A. H. C., 57 BETHUNE ST., CITY.

COLLEGE TRAINED YOUNG WOMAN,

WITH KNOWLEDGE OF MECHANICAL DRAWING AND ADEPT AT FIGURES; ADVANCEMENT; WRITE, STATING AGE AND SALARY DESIRED. A. H. C., 57 BETHUNE ST., CITY.

CORRESPONDENT in publisher's office; college graduate preferred. Apply own handwriting, giving experience, age, religion, education, references; salary $20. G 260 Times.

COUNTER GIRLS for pastry counter; good position. Hallorian, Inc., 213 6th Av.

DEMONSTRATOR.—Young lady about 25 years of age; good personality and address essential; salary and commission. Call Scientific Ear Phone Co., Inc., 21 East 40th St.

DICTATING MACHINE OPERATOR, $65 MONTHLY; HOURS, 9-4; BIG COMPANY; QUICK ADVANCEMENT. PHONO, P. O. BOX 50, WALL ST. BRANCH.

EMPLOYMENT SUPERVISOR for large publishing house; moderate salary; good opportunity to develop department and advance; state education, training, and experience in detail and salary expected. R. H. B., 116 Times.

ERRAND GIRLS.

The Western Electric Co. is in need of girls (must be 16 years old) to do light messenger work in offices; good salary to start and advancement is assured; hours from 9 A. M. to 5:15 P. M., half day Saturday. This is a very good opportunity for those girls who are anxious to get a start in the business world. Call at once.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

GET BEHIND THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN!

We need bright girls (not under 18 years) who are looking for unusual opportunities for advancement to work in shop making scientific apparatus for Government use; we pay beginners 25c. per hour; those who show ability are raised within 60 days and earn from

$15 TO $18 PER WEEK OF 48 HOURS. HALF DAY SATURDAY.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

GIRLS, 16-20, for office and clerical work in large mail order house; public, parochial, or high school graduates preferred; excellent working conditions; steady employment; good opportunity for advancement. Apply personally, Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station, 9th Av. "L."

GIRL, experienced clerk; with knowledge of pricing preferred; position requires girl with good head and ability to think; good opportunity for advancement; give all information regarding your education, experience, &c., and salary desired. G 285 Times.

GIRLS, age 17-18, for clerical work; high school education preferred; previous experience unnecessary; good pay; splendid opportunity for advancement. Call 9 A. M., Robert H. Ingersoll & Bro., 30 Irving Place, 10th floor.

GIRLS, between 17 and 18 years old, to make themselves useful; wonderful opportunity to learn a good business with quick advancement. Goldsmith Bros., Stationers and Office Supplies, 7 Nassau St.

GIRL wanted who desires a good home in country with a refined family, to learn telephone operating at night. Call Ramsey, chief operator, or write Lock Box 175, Ramsey, N. J.

GIRLS.—LIGHT HANDWORK; STATIONERY FACTORY; $9 START; EARLY ADVANCEMENT. CHAS. E. WEYAND, 22 HOWARD ST.

GIRL FOR CLERICAL WORK IN DRAFTSMAN'S OFFICE OF LARGE AUTOMOBILE CONCERN; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. G 287 TIMES.

GIRLS, 6, 8, 10, 12 years, to pose for photographs; must be good-looking and well formed. Call, Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th.

GIRL IN BLUEPRINT DEPARTMENT OF LARGE AUTOMOBILE CONCERN; GOOD CHANCE FOR BRIGHT GIRL. G 286 TIMES.

GIRLS, experienced, for general office work with Christian publishing firm; $12. Second floor, 227 W. 36th.

GIRLS for office work and errands, 15-18 years, with references; $7; 8:30 to 5:30. Cordean, 142 Fulton.

GIRLS wanted for light factory work; excellent opportunity for advancement. Union Thermometer Co., 1,301 Boston Road, Bronx.

GIRLS for clerical work and filing. Mrs. Tillinghast, 346 Broadway, second floor.

GIRLS, 15 TO 17, FOR SHOWROOM OR STOCK; WRITE OR CALL, 8 EAST 22D.

GIRL.—Learn wholesale dry goods line; clean work. K 600 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS, WOMEN.

CLERKS—

Girls over 16 years of age for filing, indexing, addressing, correspondence, bookkeeping, and general clerical work; pay based on experience; beginners trained; rapid advancement.

ORDER FILLERS.

Active girls to assemble orders in our piece goods, notions, and women's wear departments; automatic advancement when ability is shown.

TYPISTS.

Many vacancies for experienced typists; beginners and typists who can work part time from 1 P. M. to 5:30 P. M. five days a week considered.

UTILITY WORKERS.

Active girls and women who can work standing, to wrap packages for parcel post and express shipping.

We can also use:

MERCHANDISE EXAMINERS, COMPTOMETER OPERATORS, DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, STENOGRAPHERS.

LOCATION:

Our buildings are located easily accessible to all parts of Brooklyn, between the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges, three minutes' walk from the Sands St. Station of the Brooklyn Bridge.

CALL AT ONCE.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, 25 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GIRLS.

The Western Electric Co. is in need of girls (must be 16 years old) to do light messenger work in offices; good salary to start and advancement is assured; hours from 9 A. M. to 5:15 P. M., half-day Saturday; this is a very good opportunity for those girls who are anxious to get a start in the business world. Call at once.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

GIRL, bright, active, for assembling small machines, to learn machine engraving; splendid opportunity for advancement; clean factory, good pay and steady work; no experience necessary; hours, 7:30 A. M. to 4:45 P. M.; Saturday 11:45 A. M. All year around. The Robert Numbering Machine Co., 700 J maica Av., Brooklyn.

GIRLS—WANTED—WOMEN.

Large mail order house, men's, women's and children's wearing apparel, requires girls and women for packing, shipping, and order picking departments; excellent working conditions, good salary; previous experience unnecessary. Apply personally, Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. Station, 9th Av. "L."

GOVERNESS.—Take entire charge boy, 5; $40 per month; must be well educated, understand care children, and have best references. Reply, stating age, nationality, religion, and experience, W 522 Times Downtown.

HEARN, 14th St., West of Fifth Av., require MESSENGERS. Hours, 9:30 to 6. Messengers in our employ, including those now engaged, will receive Dec. 24, in addition to wages, an extra reward for satisfactory work of Fifteen Dollars on Christmas Eve.

HOUSEWORKER, general; no cooking; sleep out. Mrs. Loo, 523 West 121st St.

JUNIOR ASSISTANTS.

The Western Electric Co. is in need of girls (must be 16 years old) to do light messenger work in offices; good saitry to start and advancement is assured; hours from 9 A. M. to 5:15 P. M., half-day Saturday; this is a very good opportunity for those girls who are anxious to get a start in the business world. Call at once.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

KITCHEN HELPER

to help serve lunches in shop; good pay and advancement; hours from 8 A. M. to 5:15 P. M.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St. 6 blocks south of 14th St.

LUNCHROOM WORK. WANTED,

young women by the New York Telephone Company for general work and kitchen work in girls' lunchroom; pleasant surroundings, good wages; eight-hour day; permanent positions; opportunity for advancement. Apply 58 West Houston St., New York, or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

MESSENGERS.

The Western Electric Co. is in need of girls (must be 16 years old) to do light messenger work in offices; good salary to start and advancement is assured; hours from 9 A. M. to 5:15 P. M., half-day Saturday; this is a very good opportunity for those girls who are anxious to get a start in the business world. Call at once.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

MESSENGER.—Neat, ambitious girl for department messenger service; advancement in accordance with ability. Call 9 A. M., New York Times Current History, 17th floor, Times Building, Times Square.

NECKWEAR MAKERS for men's finest custom work; experienced hands find permanent position. Kaskel & Kaskel, 32d St., cor. 5th Av., (32d St. Entrance.)

NURSE.—Competent girl to take charge of child 2 years old, also assist with housework; must have experience and references. Mrs. F. E. Gernon, 800 Riverside Drive. Telephone Audubon 5520.

NURSE for Cuba; small children; good references required; $40; American family now in New York. The Beers Agency, Flatiron.

NURSE, or NURSERY GOVERNESS, experienced; French or English; care three children; 7 to 11; city residence. Address Y 340 Times Annex.

NURSE or mother's helper, experienced with young children; references. 62 West 87th.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, English lady, with experience, to care for little girl 2 years old; best references required. Address Mrs. W. Parker, 309 West 89th, New York.

OFFICE ASSISTANT with fair speed on typewriter; desirable opportunity with reliable house; $12 to start; state age and experience. G 273 Times.

OFFICE GIRLS.

The Western Electric Co. is in need of girls (must be 16 years old) to do light messenger work in offices; good salary to start and advancement is assured; hours from 9 A. M. to 5:15 P. M., half-day Saturday; this is a very good opportunity for those girls who are anxious to get a start in the business world. Call at once.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

PAGE AND PACKAGE GIRLS, neat appearing, for hotel work. Apply in person. Auditor's office, Hotel Plaza, 59th St. and 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

SALESLADY, with some experience in bakery; good wages; steady position. H. B. Cushman Co., 125 West 10th St.

SALESLADIES.—$2.25 day, extra Saturday. Call today, Weisbecker, 270 West 125th.

SALESWOMEN.—Experienced on gowns and suits; position permanent; good pay. Bernard, 531 6th Av.

SECRETARY, stenographer or dictaphone; at least 3 years' experience general office work; Christian concern; $20-$25 week. Apply by letter. Bishop Gutta Percha, 420 East 25th.

SHOE SALESWOMEN wanted with experience and reference. Frank Bros., 688 5th Av.

SKIRT AND WAIST FINISHERS, ON BEST QUALITY OF DRESSES AND COSTUMES. APPLY STEVENSON, INC., 661 5TH AV.

SPANISH TRANSLATOR and typist, competent; male or female; if male must be draft exempt; give full particulars as to qualifications and salary expected in application. Address Y 310 Times Annex.

STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLY saleslad to sell inside on the floor; large retail stationery store; permanent position; good salary; must be experienced. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

STENCIL CLERKS.

Clerks with experience in stencil filing, or renewing and discontinuing subscriptions, wanted by magazine publishing company; salary $12 a week or more if experience warrants it. G 206 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.

Permanent position with engineering firm, downtown, for educated girl; must be neat, accurate, experienced, and willing; good opportunity. Apply by letter, stating phone number, address, experience, salary, &c. B 752 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.

Permanent position with engineering firm downtown for educated girl; must be neat, accurate, experienced and willing; good opportunity. Apply by letter, stating 'phone number, address, experience, salary, etc. B 741 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS FOR BANK.

Opportunity in large downtown bank for several ambitious young women, 18-23, with experience; good salary, with lunches and benefits; give age, education, salary, and experience. H 772 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT in sales office of prominent steel company; good address, neat appearance and fair stenographic ability necessary; excellent permanent position for right party. Phone Vanderbilt 4071, or write S 126 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, thoroughly experienced; should have knowledge of office work; excellent chance for advancement; in large Jewish mercantile concern, which observes Sabbath; state age, experience, and references. C 431 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST in business office; applicant preferring to work four or five days weekly only would be considered; state full particulars, including references and salary desired. H 780 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST; must write clear hand and be good at figures; salary to begin $12. Address by mail, D. Laurie, care Werbro Ribbon Co., 19 East 24th St.

STENOGRAPHER, subscription department Catholic publishing house, experienced, $12-$14; good opportunity; state age, education, reference. Box 2, Station N, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent opportunity for a first class stenographer having some dictaphone experience. Address, with full particulars, salary, B 747 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Wholesale coal, Christian firm, in city; excellent opportunity; salary to start $16. Address own handwriting B 730 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced typist and stenographer; one who is good at taking dictation. G 203 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, high-school graduate; $10 to start, rapid advancement. H 746 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, good at figures; some experience; salary $12. G 275 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for real estate office; state salary and references. G. B. 107 Times.

STOCK GIRLS.—Tall, strong girls wanted for coat and suit department. Apply at once, J. M. Gidding & Co., 564 5th Av.

STOCK WORK.

Wanted, middle-aged women for stock work; must be strong and healthy. At Wanamaker's. Apply Employment Office.

STRONG GIRLS TO TAKE THE PLACE OF BOYS, RUN ERRANDS AND TAKE CARE OF STOCK; CHANCE TO LEARN THE WHOLESALE NOTION BUSINESS, AND ADVANCE. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, MILLS & GIBBS CORPORATION, DEPT. G., 286 4TH AV.

SUPERINTENDENT and instructress of nurses wanted for hospital in Philadelphia, Penn.; capacity 60 beds and growing institution; must be capable teacher; state qualifications and references. Y 300 Times Annex.

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR

ARE YOU DOING GOVERNMENT WORK?

TO HELP THOSE OVER THERE WE MUST TOIL OVER HERE. CALL AT ONCE IF YOU CAN FILL ANY OF THESE PLACES.

GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN:

We need bright girls (not under 18 yrs.) who are looking for unusual opportunities for advancement to work in shop making scientific apparatus for Government use. We pay beginners 25c. per hour; those who show ability are raised within 60 days and earn from $15.00 to $18.00 per week of 48 hours. Half day Saturday.

TYPISTS:

Must be accurate and good spellers. Those with some experience preferred. Good salary and advancement.

MESSENGERS:

Must be 16 yrs. old, to do light messenger work in offices. Good salary to start and advancement is assured. This is a very good opportunity for those who are anxious to get a start in the business world.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

TEACHERS, (two.) Isaac Pitman shorthand and touch typewriting; evening work only; experienced preferred. Y 330 Times Annex.

TEACHER of Isaac Pitman shorthand for business school; a good chance for the right party. Address full particulars to Isaac Pitman & Sons, 2 West 45th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

A large corporation requires several young women to operate telephone switchboards.

EVENING HOURS, 5 P. M. to 12 P. M.

Central office experience preferred; rapid advancement; state age, also experience, in detail. H 784 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, hotel experience; $55 per month. Hotel Rutledge, Lexington Av. and 30th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR for small switchboard. Whitney, 250 West 54th.

TYPIST WANTED FOR COPY WORK IN RESEARCH LABORATORY. THE BARRETT CO., RIVER ROAD, EDGEWATER, N. J.

TYPIST WANTED FOR COPY WORK IN RESEARCH LABORATORY. THE BARRETT CO., RIVER ROAD, EDGEWATER, N. J.

TYPIST in checking department of a large daily newspaper; hours, midnight until 8 A. M.; salary, $15 per week to start; state age and experience. Y 333 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—Young lady; one that can copy with speed and accuracy; write, stating experience held, salary desired. Neal & Brinker Co., 81 White St.

TYPIST.—French and English typist, in importing house; state particulars and salary. J. B., Box 130 Main.

TYPIST, for billing and copy work; beginners considered. Apply Room 501, 112 East 19th St.

WOMAN of education, private secretary, teacher, or Principal, for executive position in commercial school; state experience, salary expected, and telephone number. B 770 Times Downtown.

WOMEN, strong, 20-30 years, general work packing and shipping room, 8 to 5:30; half day Saturday; good pay, rapid advancement. Samuel Cupples Envelope Co., 7-11 Laight St., near West Broadway and Canal.

WOMAN (white) wanted to do laundry work on Tuesdays. Apply Apartment 53, 468 Riverside Drive. Telephone 6645 Morningside.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED, YOUNG WOMEN FOR PATRIOTIC DUTY MAKING MUNITIONS IN OUR NEARBY N. J. PLANTS; GOOD, HEALTHFUL LIVING CONDITIONS. U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE. DU PONT COMPANY, 240 WEST 23D ST., WOMEN'S DEPT.

WANTED.—Operator on Underwood bookkeeping machine, capable of making trial balances; state references and salary expected. K 527 Times Downtown.

WET NURSE wanted to come to Albany at once; a woman in good health, with reference. Write Wm. I. Mannes, 65 Hudson Av., Albany, N. Y.

YOUNG GIRLS, 16 to 20, for office work; previous experience not necessary; hours 9 to 5, with Saturday half-holiday. Call at Room 315, 290 Broadway, New York City.

YOUNG LADY ARTIST IN UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a young lady artist in their upholstery department; one capable of making interior sketches and drawing to scale. Apply any hour of the day to Superintendent, fourth floor.

YOUNG LADIES (several) in drafting room as tracers; those with knowledge of drawings or with drafting room experience preferred; also young lady to operate blue print machine; pleasant working conditions; permanent position to right party and good pay, with advancement. Call or write Neptune Meter Co., Jackson Av. and Crane St., Long Island City.

YOUNG LADY, with knowledge of bookkeeping; a beginner preferred; mention references, salary wanted. Write to W 169 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN.—A large advertising company wants the services of a young woman, to act as assistant in the sending of copy and instructions to newspapers. One who has had training in similar work in an advertising agency or newspaper office preferred. State full qualifications and salary expected. G 220 Times.

YOUNG WOMEN, 20 TO 35 YEARS OF AGE, FOR INTERESTING MECHANICAL WORK; KNOWLEDGE OF SHOP WORK; EXPERIENCE DESIRED, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT UNDER SPLENDID WORKING CONDITIONS. K 571 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Instruction.

A FINE POSITION

at good pay awaits the file clerk who is WELL TRAINED. In six weeks we teach you by ACTUAL PRACTICE the things that may require years to learn in an office. And we secure you a position when proficient. Opportunities for promotion. Day and evening classes forming this week. Apply today, as classes are limited. Call, write, or phone NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL Shaw-Walker Company, 60 Franklin St., near Broadway. Telephone Franklin 2261.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS—America is now demanding hundreds of trained women. Good English is essential. Can you qualify? Free Bulletin 70, "Your English," will enable you to determine. Write also for details of early Evening Classes now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

AMBITIOUS WOMEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the woman trained in ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES. Send for Bulletin 19, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LADIES, GIRLS, ATTENTION! Learn telephone, switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, billing, dictaphone, bookkeeping. Capt. O'Brien's School, 112 East 23d St., 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION! Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, billing, dictaphone, bookkeeping. Capt. O'Brien's School, 112 East 23d. 137 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

FILING COURSE—ATTENTION! FILING COURSE. WHY PAY MORE? CAPT. O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL, 112 E. 23D ST.

LADIES, GIRLS, ATTENTION! Learn elevator operating, telephone operating Captain O'Brien, 112 East 23d St.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 47TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE. Secretaries, stenographers, distaphone, clerical, typists; strictly high class positions; excellent salaries. 99 Nassau. Free Registration. 3510 Cort.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER, expert; preferably experienced in export trade; excellent opportunity to connect with high-class business house; to receive consideration applicant should state age, experience, references, and if draft exempt. H 774 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT wanted; an experienced accountant, to do general office work for large corporation in Pittsburgh. Y 245 Times Annex.

A LONG established export and import business of highest standing has positions open offering exceptional opportunity to experienced men in this line of business as well as to capable men with accounting, stock keeping, traffic and shipping experience. Reply with full detail of experience, reference, and salary expected; give probable draft status. H 474 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT to doctor for examining applicants for large powder plant 30 miles from N. Y. C.; college graduate not essential. Apply Mr. Bowes, Hercules Powder Co., U. S Employment Service, 240 West 23d St., Desk 5.

AUDITOR OR ACCOUNTANT who is experienced in Foreign Exchange Accounting wanted by a Financial Institution; state salary, experience and references. Address Financial, Box K 660 Times Downtown.

A UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PLANT NEEDS YOU!

Largest shell-making plant in America needs able-bodied men; no experience necessary; ideal working conditions; advancement possible; age betwen 18 and 50; if not employed on Government work apply in person or by mail at once.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO., AGENT. SOUTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY.

Directions to plant: Take Penn. R. R. or Jersey Central to South Amboy, and trolley from there direct to plant.

OR TO

Representative at UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, 142 Bowery, New York City; OR TO UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, 310 Jay St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 50.

BELT LACERS.

MUST BE CITIZENS.

E. W. BLISS CO., 76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER.

Must be thorough and experienced; up-to-date method of paying off and timekeeping; pay roll experience absolutely necessary.

WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP., New Brunswick, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER - CASHIER, DRAFT EXEMPT, GENTLEMANLY APPEARANCE, BRIGHT AND ENERGETIC, WANTED BY LARGE MARINE INSURANCE BROKERAGE HOUSE; INSURANCE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; STATE EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION, AND SALARY EXPECTED. B 702 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER and assistant to office manager; excellent opportunity for a young married man in an educational institution in Central New York; make application in handwriting, giving age, experience, references, draft status, and salary expected. Y 352 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER BY WHOLESALE HOUSE; BOOKKEEPER. OFFICE MANAGER

Thoroughly experienced energetic worker, wholesale clothing house; answer, stating qualifications, references and salary desired. S A., 269 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, for Long Island City office; excellent opportunity for one who is capable of growing into a responsible position; state qualifications, and salary desired. G 255 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in connection with Government work; state age, references, and salary expected. Address Auditor, P. O. Box 760, City Hall Station, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, with knowledge of typewriting; answer by letter only, stating age, reference, experience, and salary expected. Entee, 1,425 Avenue A.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in hotel business; $100 per month and meals. Alomac Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, experienced; splendid opportunity. Call today. Marcia Dress, 87 5th Av.

BOYS BOYS BOYS

Must be 16 years of age, for mail and messenger service; excellent opportunity for advancement in electrical business.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOYS, OFFICE BOYS FOR PERMANENT POSITIONS, WITH GOOD FUTURE.

We require several boys who have graduated from school; age 14 to 17 years; half day Saturday. OPPORTUNITY FOR PROMOTION TO CLERICAL AND MECHANICAL POSITIONS.

Apply by letter only, Public Telephone Department, Room 202, 24 Walker St., N. Y. City. NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

BOY for department messenger service; permanent position with an excellent chance for advancement in accordance with ability; applicant must be neat, dependable, and willing to oblige; salary to commence, $8 per week. Call 9 A. M. Friday morning, Current History Magazine of The New York Times, 17th floor, Times Building, Times Square, N. Y.

BOYS in office of a high-class piano concern for mailroom and errand work; excellent opportunity for advancement in short time. Write Y. S., 104 East 14th St.

BOY wanted by old established publishing house; unusual opportunity open in one of its departments for a young man, where there is chance for advancement; must begin at bottom and work up. Address G 266 Times.

BOY.—Opportunity for boy to learn wholesale dry goods business with the largest concern in the eastern part of the United States; starting in stock; hours 8:30 to 5:30, 1 o'clock Saturday, all year round. K 540 Times Downtown.

BOY to run errands, about 14 years of age; must have grammar school education; opportunity to learn in office of large construction company; salary $7 a week, with advancement. Call Saturday afternoon, Sept. 14, at 30 East 42d St., Room 1402.

BOYS.—RUN ERRANDS AND TAKE CARE OF STOCK; CHANCE TO LEARN THE WHOLESALE NOTION BUSINESS AND ADVANCE. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, MILLS & GIBBS CORPORATION, DEPARTMENT G, 286 4TH AV.

BOY WANTED IN LABORATORY OF DYESTUFF CONCERN; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT AND TO LEARN TRADE. APPLY F. F. P. O. BOX 994, CITY HALL STATION, NEW YORK CITY.

BOYS 16 to 18 monthly; hours 9-4; 12 Saturdays; 1 year; big company; quick advancement; address Reztip, P. O. Box 50, Wall Street Branch.

BOY, under 18, for office and shipping; good opportunity leading to apprenticeship; hours 8 to 5, half day Saturday; $9 start. Knickerbocker Electrotype Co., 424 West 33d.

BOY.—Neat appearing boy, 16-17 years old, to run errands and make himself generally useful; salary $9 per week. Apply American Bleached Goods Co., 13-15 White St.

BOY, alert, to learn the advertising business in a high quality, long established agency; splendid chance for bright boy from good family; good hours, good work; start in as office boy. G 250 Times.

BOYS, 6, 8, 10, 12 years, to pose for photographs; must be good looking and well formed. Call Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th.

BOY to learn shipbuilding industry; opportunity for bright boy to take position of assistant shipping clerk. Apply or address second floor, 2 College Place, Brooklyn.

BOY.—Colored boy for department messenger service; must be neat, active, and willing. Call 9:30 A. M., Current History of The New York Times, 17th floor, Times Building, Times Square.

BOY, 16-17, to work in stockroom; good pay; experience unnecessary; splendid opportunity for advancement. Call 9 A. M., Robert H. Ingersoll & Bro., 30 Irving Place, tenth floor.

BOY.—Wanted, by bank, well-developed boy of good address, not under 16; must be neat penman; experience not necessary; bond required. Address P. O. Box 46, City.

BOY wanted for office work with large advertising concern; good chance of advancement for right boy. Street Railways Advertising Co., 220 West 42d St.

BOY WANTED—Good opportunity in export house; splendid chance for bright, active lad of neat appearance; salary to start $10. Apply R-215, 17 Battery Pl.

BOY wanted in Wall St. law office; state qualifications and salary expected. Y 327 Times Annex.

BOY IN SALESROOM OF GILLIES COFFEE; SALARY $10 AND BONUS. 233-239 WASHINGTON ST.

BOYS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE. APPLY THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, 44 BROAD ST.

BOY about 14 or 15 years of age wanted in large Wall St. office; excellent opportunity for advancement. B 743 Times Downtown.

BOY, strong and willing, for stockroom; good opportunity for advancement. B. S., 158 Times.

BOYS TO LEARN DRUG AND CHEMICAL BUSINESS. CALL LEHN & FINK, 120 WILLIAM ST. U. S. E. S. PERMIT 145.

BOY wanted, 14 to 16 years of age; Christian law firm; $8 to start. Apply in person, 10:30 A. M., Room 1705, 60 Wall St.

BOY for delivery department, under 18, salary $10; good opportunity to learn and for advancement. Apply 384 5th Av.

BOY wanted in silk and ribbon house; apply in own handwriting; salary $8 per week. G 280 Times.

BOY in law office. Answer, stating salary willing to work for. H 773 Times Downtown.

BOYS, office work; good pay; chance to advance. Exide Battery Depots, Inc., 101 West End Av., at 64th St.

BOYS FOR OFFICE OR STOCK; WRITE OR CALL 8 EAST 22D.

BOYS wanted to work in newspaper office. Apply Morning Telegraph, 826 8th Av.

BOY for weekly paper; references. Star, 1,493 Broadway.

BOY to answer telephone. Apply trade entrance, 14 East 40th St.

BOYS for stock; $11 to start. Chas. E. Weyand, 22 Howard St.

BOY wanted in law office. Apply Room 410, 35 Nassau Street, New York.

BOY for stock room in cloak house. H. Z., 30 West 26th St.

BUTLER wanted, in family of three; must be beyond draft age, competent, and have personal references; wage, $90 month. Address by letter only, G. Pattison, 1 Broadway, New York.

BUYER wanted by well-established export house in Far Eastern trade; must be especially familiar with steel, paper, and chemical lines, also general merchandise; satisfactory salary; advancement assured. H 723 Times Downtown.

CHEF or strong woman cook (white) for steady position, large boys' school; references required; good wages; write for appointment, telling experience; give name of employer and address and telephone. Address HOUSEKEEPER, 2524 St., and Fieldston Road, Riverdale, New York City.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CASHIERS.—EXPERIENCED.

Must be good accountants, familiar with pay roll work and of good personality; right proposition to the right men.

WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP., New Brunswick, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR, 34, Irish, single; Cadillac expert, others; $100 month, board, room; unquestionable recommendations. Inventor, Box 53, Elizabeth N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced mechanic; middle aged; city and country. Klein, 425 West 54th.

CLERKS IN SALES DEPARTMENT OF WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE. CALL LEHN & FINK, 120 WILLIAM ST. U. S. E. S. PERMIT 145.

CLERKS.—Experienced men and women wanted in accounting department large insurance company. Address, stating qualifications, experience, and salary expected, B 766 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.—Liberal salaries will be paid for first class clerical workers; girls of experience and young men draft exempt. Address K. B., Box 131, Times Downtown.

CLERK with some knowledge of bookkeeping for Catholic school; $18 a week. G 257 Times.

CLERK, with hotel experience; good salary, room, and board. Apply Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

COLORED MAN for inside cleaning; steady employment. K 599 Times Downtown.

COAL PASSERS.

Strong, healthy men; steady position.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 Bethune St., Near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

CORRESPONDENT WANTED; HIGH-CLASS MAN OF EXPERIENCE IN CORRESPONDENCE, TO CONNECT HIMSELF PERMANENTLY WITH MANUFACTURING CORPORATION OF HARTFORD, CONN., WITH A SUCCESSFUL PAST AND A PROMISING FUTURE; STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS MANUFACTURER, Y 243 TIMES ANNEX.

COST ACCOUNTANT, 28 to 35 years old, to take charge of office in a textile plant in Connecticut; must be familiar with stock ledger and payroll work, distribution of overhead expenses, and all factors of the manufacturing account; must be able to supervise large office force; state experience, references, and salary expected. Y 338 Times Annex.

CREDIT INVESTIGATORS wanted, in a commercial paper house, two bright young bank men, familiar with investigating purchased paper. B 663 Times Downtown.

CUTTER. — EXPERIENCED CLOTHING CUTTER ON MAIL ORDERS. ONE ACCUSTOMED TO THE USE OF BLOCK PATTERNS; ALSO CHOPPERS. APPLY B. STERN & SONS, 632 BROADWAY.

DIE MAKERS, A1 MECHANICS, FOR GOVERNMENT WORK. STEADY POSITION; GOOD WAGES. METROPOLITAN ENGINEERING CO., 1,219 ATLANTIC AV., BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMEN

EXPERIENCED MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN TO WORK ON SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION MACHINERY; MUST BE AMERICAN CITIZENS.

REMINGTON ARMS UMC CO., 14TH AND WASHINGTON STS., HOBOKEN, N. J. Opposite 23d St. Ferry.

DRAFTSMEN, MECHANICAL, WITH SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE ON DESIGN OR LAYOUT WORK; CAN ALSO USE A FEW MEN CAPABLE OF DETAILING FROM LAYOUTS; ELECTRICAL EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; VERY ATTRACTIVE AND PERMANENT POSITIONS ASSURED TO MEN WHO QUALIFY; CALL ON MR. NESBIT, WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO., CITY INVESTING BUILDING, 165 BROADWAY.

DRAFTSMEN.

Large engineering publishing firm in New York City wishes to engage A1 tracers who can produce rapid and neat work from blue prints; this is a splendid opportunity for hustlers; offers steady employment with good chance for advancement; to beginners; state age, salary, &c. G 265 Times.

DRUG SUNDRIES MAN who has had experience in handling of stock and selling, to assist in sales capacity. Apply in person between 10 A. M. and 12 M., Tuesday, to Mr. Wells, 120 William St., U. S. E. S. Permit No. 145.

EDITOR.—Middle-aged man with country paper or trade paper experience, to take utility

SUNDAY WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

Last Sunday The New York Times printed 20,036 agate lines—more than eleven pages—of want advertisements, a gain of 6,579 lines over the corresponding Sunday of last year, and the largest volume of want advertisements ever published by The New York Times.

The number of advertisements was 2,742—an increase of 764 over the number published on the corresponding Sunday of last year.

The sale of the Sunday edition of The New York Times is more than 500,000 copies.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STOCK CLERK, large retail stationery store; must be experienced; permanent position, good salary. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

STOCKKEEPER.—Man, Class 4 or 5 in draft, to engage in essential war work at Governors Island; salary $125 per month. Apply by letter only to War Department, 2 Lombardy St., Newark, N. J.

STOCK MAN, strong, general work on heavy roll paper; experienced, willing worker only need apply; 8 to 5:30, half day Saturday. Samuel Cupples Envelope Co., near West Broadway and Canal.

STOCK CLERK in yarn house; some experience in same line preferred; must have good reference. L. L., 55 Times.

TEACHERS.—Well qualified men in English, mathematics, or history for one of the most progressive private schools in New York; only those who may furnish references as to ability. Address C 421 Times Annex.

TELLER.—Bank wants teller and assistant teller for night work; salary commensurate with experience. G 211 Times.

TEXTILE DYER.—A man to take entire charge of dye house in a hosiery mill producing 3,000 dozen per day of cotton, wool, silk, and merino goods. Apply Chipmon Knitting Mills, Easton, Penn., or the U. S. Employment Bureau, Easton, Penn.

TIMEKEEPER wanted, construction work near New York; war work; good opportunity to connect with growing organization; state age, nationality, experience, and salary. W 140 Times.

TIME AND PAY ROLL CLERK for night work; publishing house or printing experience preferable, but not essential; state salary desired, age, and experience. Y 384 Times Annex.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS AND MACHINE OPERATORS, FIRST CLASS, EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK; U. S. GOVERNMENT WORK; GUARANTEED STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1,395, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

TOOL ENGINEER.
TOOL DESIGNER.
TOOL DRAFTSMEN
needed at once on Government work.

SPERRY GYROSCOPE CO.,
MANHATTAN BRIDGE PLAZA,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TOOLMAKERS
TO ESTIMATE TIME AND COST.

Experienced men to estimate time and cost on jigs, dies, and parts for intricate apparatus urgently needed by Government; ideal working conditions; central location; convenient to subway and trolley.

GOOD SALARY.

SPERRY GYROSCOPE CO.,
MANHATTAN BRIDGE PLAZA
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TOOL MAKERS.
INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
FIRST-CLASS MEN ONLY.

Able to build telephone and wireless apparatus from blue prints; steady position.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St. Six blocks south of 14th St.

TYPEWRITER MACHINE MECHANIC; FAMILIAR WITH REPAIR WORK; BIG COMPANY; GOOD SALARY; EASY HOURS; QUICK ADVANCEMENT. ADDRESS, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. TYPO, P. O. BOX 50, WALL STREET BRANCH.

TYPIST in checking department of a large daily newspaper; hours, midnight until 8 A. M.; salary, $15 per week to start; state age and experience. Y 332 Times Annex.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS AND MACHINE OPERATORS, FIRST CLASS, EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK; U. S. GOVERNMENT WORK; GUARANTEED STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1,395, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

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TYPIST in checking department of a large daily newspaper; hours, midnight until 8 A. M.; salary, $15 per week to start; state age and experience. Y 332 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MEN.

Must be 16 years of age; for mail and messenger service; excellent opportunity for advancement in electrical business.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St.; 6 blocks south of 14th St.

Instruction.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS—America is now demanding hundreds of trained men. Good English is an essential. Can you qualify? Free Bulletin 73, "Your English" will enable you to determine. Write also for details of early Evening Classes now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

MEN WANTED to learn a paying professional trade, Mechanical Dentistry. Splendid opportunities for trained men. Practical work all through. Perfectly equipped laboratories. Call or write. West Side Y. M. C. A. School of Mechanical Dentistry, Dept. B., 25 West 45th St., New York.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853.) Broadway at 52d St.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 28, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

SALESMEN:—Unparalleled demand today for men of ability; knowledge of salesmanship is a valuable asset in securing desirable positions. 23d St. Y. M. C. A. Salesmanship Course gives you the fundamental principles. Send for Booklet T.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AUTOMOBILES.—We will pay highest cash price for all late model cars. Astor Auto Company, 1,934 Broadway, near 65th St. Telephone Columbus 3622.

BRISCOE 1917 chummy roadster; first-class condition; will sell cheap. Tel. Belcher. John 6400.

Buick, D45 Little Six 1917 Touring, perfect condition and fully equipped; dealer offered $700, want $775. Telephone Mack 6865 Rector.

BUICK 1917 touring and cabriolet; exceptional bargains. 305 West 59th. Columbus 9862.

BUICK 1916 CABRIOLET AND COUPE. Condition excellent. Wallace, 236 W. 59th.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 5d floor.

BUICK 1917, Little Six limousine, 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK Little 6 roadster; bargain, 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC Sedan, 1917; Westinghouse shock absorbers, extra tire, rim, tube, and many extras; first-class condition; price reasonable. N. Sternberg, 1,922 Broadway Columbus 4648.

CADILLAC 1917 SEDAN.
VERY EXCEPTIONAL CONDITION.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., BKLYN.

CADILLAC.—For sale, 1913 8-cylinder Cadillac; excellent mechanical condition; newly painted; price $600 for quick sale. Phone Bush, Plaza 3550.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE 1916-17, in A1 mechanical condition; upholstery, tires and paint very good; little mileage covered; bargain. M. A. TROCK, 411 West 55th.

CADILLAC 1918 TOURING,
4 Pass.; Goodyear Cord Tires; 700 Miles.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 touring, also 1916 touring and roadster; bargains, 1,778 Broadway, at 57th, one flight. Phone Circle 1417.

CADILLAC Cabriolet, 1916; must be seen to be appreciated; very reasonable. Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st St.

CADILLAC 1918 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC touring car, 1914 model; good condition. Kennedy, 50 East 62d St.

CADILLAC 1917, 4-pass. Cloverleaf. SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC CABRIOLET, 1916.
Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

CADILLAC 1916-17 TOURING CARS, in A1 mechanical condition; tires and paint very good. W. A. TROCK, 411 West 55th.

CADILLAC 1916 sedan; beautiful car; bargain price. 305 West 59th. Columbus 9862.

CHANDLER 1918 Touring; exceptionally desirable, 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

CHANDLER 1917 sedan; exceptional bargain, 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

CHANDLER 1918 touring; seven-passenger; almost new. 305 West 59th. Columbus 9862.

CHANDLER 1918 7 passenger; like new, bargain. 305 West 59th. Columbus 9862.

CHEVROLET, Model 490, self-starter; electric lights, demountable rim, extra tire and rim. Winter top; 5,000 miles; perfect. Leavy, 201 State St., Brooklyn.

CHEVROLET, 1918 eight-cylinder; perfect condition; fully equipped. Phone Horner, Stuyvesant 5368.

DANIELS' special speedster; classy; run 3,000 miles; cost $2,000; must sell immediately. Sean Olympic Garage, 127th-Broadway. Address Fulton, 550 Riverside Drive.

DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN.
Most beautiful car in city; can't be told from new; special built Brewster body; Westinghouse electric starter and lights; six Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed. International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 55th St.

DE DION—Eight-cylinder roadster; wire wheels; electric starter; disappearing seats in rear. Telephone Broad 525.

DODGE BROTHERS used cars, direct from the authorized Dodge Brothers' dealer. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4000.

DODGE 1918 Sedan; used three months, and many extras; must sacrifice. Auto Electric Service Company, 245 West 55th.

DODGE coupe, condition like new, exceptional value at $1,350. 1,285 Bedford Av. Prospect 9400.

DODGE coupe, condition like new, exceptional value at $1,350. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av. Prospect 9400.

DODGE 1917 sedan, four passengers; 3,400 miles; $1,100. Timothy. Tel. Kenmore 4200.

FORD taxicabs and 18 Packard in very good condition. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4000.

FORD commercial wagons cheap; also Vim in good running order. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4000.

FORD runabout, Hudson touring, Studebaker roadsters, Lozier landaulet; all in good condition; exceptional values. 1,285 Bedford Av. Prospect 9400.

FORD coupe, late production; many extras; good as new; bargain; other makes. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4000.

FORD runabout; demountable rims and extras; looks and runs like new. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4000.

HAYNES TOURING CARS.
Model 39, 1918, scarcely used.
Model 36, 1917, exceptional condition.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

HUDSON late 1917, sport model, 5 passenger; excellent condition; a real automobile. 1,264 Bedford Av., two hours from Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 561.

HUDSON touring, Ford runabout, Studebaker roadsters, Lozier landaulet; all in good condition; exceptional values. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av. Prospect 9400.

HUDSON, 1917 SUPER-SIX CARS.
Disc wheels, wood and wire wheels.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON, 1917, two-passenger speedster; in beautiful condition; very reasonable. Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st St.

HUDSON 1917 touring car, also new limousine; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUDSON Super Six, late 1917 touring; 9,000 miles; absolutely perfect. Morningside 5361.

HUDSON 1917 Super Six touring, 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON town car, 1917, Super Six, 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON 7 Sedan 1917 super six, 1,148 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON 1917 super-six touring; like new. 305 West 59th. Columbus 9862.

HUPMOBILE 1917 7-passenger touring; A1 condition. Argyle Garage, 398 Coney Island Av., Brooklyn. Flatbush 3700.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan; beautiful car 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

KISSELL 1916 sedan; very desirable; exceptional bargain. 305 West 59th. Columbus 9862.

LANCIA 1918 FOUR-PASSENGER.
Practically new. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

LOCOMOBILE, 1917, 6-35, four-p assenger touring car; exceptionally sporty and only driven 8,000 miles. Inquire S. A. Miner, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

McFARLAN 1918, limousine; first-class condition. The Winton Company, Broadway, at 70th St.

McFARLAN 1916, seven-passenger, perfect condition. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway, 3727 Circle.

MARMON, 1917, Sedan, condition guaranteed throughout; new cord tires. Telephone Circle 5092.

MARMON LIMOUSINE, ALMOST NEW. WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MARY'S HAT SHOP, INC. THE FOLLOWING resolution was adopted by the stockholders of MARY'S HAT SHOP, Inc., by affirmative vote of the holders of the entire capital stock, at a meeting of said stockholders held on August 30, 1918:

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of the stockholders of this corporation, it is desirable to change the name of this corporation from MARY'S HAT SHOP, Inc., to MARY'S INC., and that the President and Secretary be respectively authorized to file the certificate requried by Section 66 of the General Corporation Law containing a copy of this resolution, and such other matters as may be required by law, and to take such other and proper action as may be necessary to accomplish the change of name of this corporation from MARY'S HAT SHOP, Inc., to "MARY'S INC."

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

MARMON LATE 1917.
7-PASSENGER TOURING.

EXCEPTIONAL WARTIME BARGAIN; $2,000; CONDITION LIKE NEW; SLIP COVERS, TRUNK, EXTRA WHEELS; MUST SELL AT ONCE. CALL AND SEE AT 95 6TH AV., BETWEEN 10 AND 3, OR PHONE CHELSEA 4080.

MAXWELL runabout; very good condition; 1917 production. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4000.

MAXWELL 1917 cabriolet; wonderful condition; attractive price. 305 West 59th. Columbus 9862.

MERCER, 22-72 touring, wire wheels.
STUTZ, 1917 touring.
Cars in perfect condition.
GEORGE WALLACE COLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

MERCER 1917 four-passenger; newly painted; nickeled lights, radiator; fine condition; new tires; $2,850. Phone Bowling Green 6522.

MERCER 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

NATIONAL 1917 five-passenger for sale. Phone Columbus 6329.

NATIONAL 7-passenger touring car for hire. Ring, Broad 2872.

OAKLAND five-passenger touring; like new. B. Richard, 693 Broadway. Phone Spring 1858.

OVERLAND runabouts, Models 75 and 83; both cars in exceptionally good condition. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4000.

PACKARD 1917 limousine, also touring car; prices attractive. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 BROUGHAM LIMOUSINE. WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

PAIGE Brookland Roadster, four-passenger; completely equipped with two tops; beautiful sporty looking. Call Broad 257.

PATHFINDER, new, 1918 model, convertible touring roadster; disappearing top and wire wheels; export shipment; sacrifice. Telephone Circle 5340.

PIERCE-ARROW, Series 4, seven-passenger touring car; factory rebuilt condition, including paint and new tires; $4,250. Inquire S. A. Miner, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

PIERCE ARROW 1917 "38"
FOUR PASSENGER TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE ARROW 1917 "48" LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

PREMIER, four-passenger, 1917, six-cylinder; aluminium motor; six wire wheels; fully equipped; corduroy slip covers and top covers; duplex electric gearshift; easy to operate; 15 miles to gallon of gasoline; must be ridden in to be appreciated; $1,400 cash; no agents; owner, who is to join army, will demonstrate by appointment. Tel. 1060 Broad.

PREMIER 1917 four-passenger; first-class condition all around; good tires; extra tire and many extras; cost $2,650; no reasonable offer refused. N. Sternberg, 1,922 Broadway, Columbus 4648.

ROADSTER.—For sale, small two-passenger roadster; electric light and self-starter. Car can be seen 1,094 Brook Av., Bronx, or call Circle 3755.

SEDAN BODIES, new; will fit Oldsmobile, Chandler, Hupmobile, Hudson, Cadillac, and Buick. Dunham Sales Co., 407 South Broadway, Yonkers.

SIMPLEX-CRANE, with Brewster 7-passenger touring body, Victoria top; used 6 months; price, $8,000. Flattau, 115 University Place.

STANDARD "8" limousine, late model; good condition throughout; many extras; cost $4,000; make offer. Taylor Motors Corporation, 1,922 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 4648.

STANDARD "8," 1917, four-passenger; in finest condition; guaranteed; exceptionally reasonable. Taylor Motors Corporation, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD "8," 1917, 7-passenger touring; completely overhauled; fully guaranteed; Taylor Motors Corporation, 1,922 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STEARNS KNIGHTS	OVERHAULED. GUARANTEED
1917 Touring, 4 cyl.	
1917 Limousine, 4 cyl.	PRICES
1915 Landaulet, 4 cyl.	REASONABLE.
1917 Touring, 8 cyl.	

TOURING AND LIMOUSINE BODIES.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
415 West 55th St. Columbus 7600

STUTZ 1918 TOURINGS,
4 AND 6 PASS.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ speedster, 16 valves; fast, sporty car; $2,000. 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1918 four-passenger; wire wheels; practically brand new. 10 West 60th.

STUTZ 1917 touring; will give demonstration. 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WESCOTT 1917 7-passenger, fully equipped; extra shoe; as good as new; must sell. Room 301, 1,403 Broadway.

WINTON, 33 horse power; in first-class condition; five-passenger. William J. Costello, 1,718 Beverly Road, Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
No war tax on used cars.
CRANE SIMPLEX TOURING.
FIAT (30) Sedan; foreign; latest importation.
1918 CADILLAC town car.
1918 STUTZ 4-passenger.
1918 BUICK Little "6" roadster.
1918 CHANDLER touring.
1918 HUPMOBILE touring; like new.
1918 MITCHELL touring.
1918 CHANDLER Chummy Roadster.
1917 MARMON touring.
1917 PIERCE-ARROW 4-passenger.
1917 MERCER 4-passenger Sport model.
1917 CADILLAC limousine.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH coupe.
1917 STUTZ speedster.
1917 NATIONAL touring.
1916 STUTZ roadster; practically new.
1916 STUTZ speedster; Bearcat.
1917 OVERLAND Little "6" sedan.
1916 HUDSON Super-Six touring.
TRUCKS.
PACKARD 3½-TON.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 58TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.

No war tax on used cars.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

ROLLS-ROYCE SPECIAL CABRIOLET.
FIAT IMPORTED TOWN CAR.

1918 PIERCE Sedan, like new.
1917 CADILLAC, 4-pass. tour., wire wheels.
1917 CADILLAC four-passenger roadster.
1917 CADILLAC seven-passenger touring.
1917 FRANKLIN 4-pass. Chummy.
1917 HUDSON 4-pass. Speedster.
50 Other High Class Cars.
BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS.	Reconditioned & guaranteed; prices very reasonable. WILLYS OVERLAND, INC., Broadway and 50th St.

FOR SALE.—41 TAXI CABS; GOOD CONDITION; EASY TERMS. INQUIRE 622 WEST 57TH ST.

Bargain, just delivered from Lexington Motor Co., 1918 sport touring; must sell. Louis Rosenblat, 599 Broadway, Spring 2184.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS.—Will sell 3½ and 5 ton trucks on easy payment plan to responsible parties, and give yearly contract for work. 1,457 Broadway, Room 903.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—1917 twin sixes exclusively, landaulet, touring; hour, monthly. Wilmarth. Tel. Columbus 8630.

TWIN PACKARDS, Pierce Arrows; hour, weekly, monthly. Muldoon, Columbus 2151; Columbus 7201.

PACKARD twin six cars to hire; reasonable rates; prompt service. Circle 3090.

PACKARD, late touring car, rates very reasonable. Champion Garage and Auto Co., 717 West 50th. Phone 5818 Riverside.

ATTRACTIVE, small, comfortable, ideal town cars; moderate rates for season. Columbus 398.

Automobile Storage.

SAVE GASOLINE and help win the war; dead storage, fireproof, clean and reliable. Chas. C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Rhinelander 8586.

Dead Storage by the Month.
$2.50 and $3 per Month.
Atlantic Coast Garage, Allenhurst, N. J.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway.	20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue 1.
Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.
ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.	Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.
COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 W. 50TH ST.	Mod. priced instruction. Mech. and priv. driving. Eve. 10 P. M., men, w'm.

Education Notes.

The names of the following have been placed, as of the dates respectively indicated, on the eligible lists of women holding License No. 1:

PLACEMENT AS OF MARCH 1, 1918.
Hamilton, Helen M. 89.75

PLACEMENT AS OF MAY, 10, 1918.
Klein, Sara 74.6
Logan, Enid 76.066
Jenkins, Margaret M. 75.263

PLACEMENT AS OF JULY 1, 1918.
*Titus, Mabel E. P. 96.683
*O'Boy, Helen E. L. 98.5
*Allen, Gertrude M. 98.3
†Riley, Clotilde D. 98.25
*Eckhoff, Helen T. 98
*Williamson, Marion S. 97.66
*Moor, J. Florence 97
*Coletta, Adella B. 96.9
Fuller, Alice May 95.966
*Carson, Gertrude 95.85
*Sullivan, Ellen G. 95.66
*Meixel, Teresa C. 92
*Spiegelblatt, Edith S. 88.766
*Pfeiffer, Louise P. 87.766
*Newman, Frieda F. 87.066
*Lyons, Blanche 86.033
Gillman, Elizabeth V. 84
*Van Velsor, Cora F. 82.766
Rusack, Gretchen 77.8
†Sarles, Josephine B. 75.1
*Sherman, Regina 74
*Bartlett, Lucy V. ....
McBarron, Isable G. ....
*Gruetzke, Anna M. ....
Smith, Annie W. ....
Stammers, Mary C. ....

PLACEMENT AS OF AUG. 1, 1918.
*Black, Helen T. 98
*Dougherty, Ida C. 98
*Goldberg, Rose C. S. 96.45
*Brisk, Myra 96
*Johnson, Eva R. 94
*Long, Mary C. 92.5
*Herrick, Pearl G. S. 92.25
*Hatton, Anna K. 91.75
*Vaubel, Edith J. 89.133
*Fitzpatrick, Irene E. G. 86.733
*Hamill, Katharine M. 86
*Bernstein, Ida C. 84
Bertsch, Alma B. 84
*Mills, Agnes M. 82.433
*Waldron, Vica F. 78.533
*Kelley, Dorothy E. 78.4
†Walsh, Margaretta V. 75.416
†Senger, Frances 75.283
O'Sullivan, Regina 75.183
Praetzold, Anna M. 71.8
Hopkins, Maude Estelle 70.166
†Breaznell, Helen ....
Chamberlain, Mrs. Louise ....
Crane, Louise P. ....
Culgin, Marie ....
Eschwege, Carrie W. ....

PLACEMENT AS OF MAY 10, 1918.
†Katherine Loughran, †Bridget G. McCardell, †Jane F. Martin, Edith M. Norman, Laura P. Orr, *Anna S. Patterson, *May B. Penn, *Florence M. Billeck, *Marie J. Strong, and *Caroline A. Woodburn.

†Under suspension of Sec. 67, subdivision 12, April 24, 1918. *Under suspension of Sec. 67, subdivision 12, May 8, 1918.

The names have been placed, as of the dates respectively indicated on the eligible list of men holding License No. 1, the names of the following:

PLACEMENT AS OF MAY 10, 1918.
Ehrlich, Maxwell 81.893
Schoenbrun, Irving 76.786

PLACEMENT AS OF JULY 1, 1918.
Klein, Frank Jay 74.141

The New York Evening High School for Women, at 40 Irving Place, offers a complete high school education equal in all respects to that to be obtained in the day high schools. All the essential subjects leading to Regents' counts may now be pursued at this evening high school, and credit entitling the student to admission to college will be given for successful work. Classes will be in session five evenings a week. As attendance is a vital factor in securing credit, those wishing to take the academic course should register at once. English, French, Italian, Spanish, music, physical training, science, mathematics, history, and drawing classes are being formed. A student in the commercial department has a choice of specializing in any one of the three branches—the stenography, the bookkeeping, or the secretarial. To round out her program, she takes in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, office practice, business English, commercial law, commercial arithmetic, penmanship, modern language, economics and civics, proofreading, the mechanics of writing, statistics, and the making of graphs. In the industrial department prevocational dressmaking, prevocational millinery, salesmanship and corsetry, trade dressmaking, trade embroidery, and trade millinery are taught. The art-craft course has classes in costume design, drawing, commercial and poster design, and applied design in trade embroidery. Applicants for any of the courses may register today from 7 to 9:30 P. M., and on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings of next week.

The Harlem Evening High School, 31 West 116th Street, Manhattan, is offering a course in machine shorthand, stenotypy, again this year. Because stenotypy can be learned much more quickly than pencil shorthand, this course should appeal to those desirous of preparing for Government or business positions in the shortest possible time. The first class starts on the evening of Sept. 16, and is open to young women as well as young men. Those taking the course now can be ready for positions at the close of the second semester.

City Superintendent Ettinger will speak on "Vocational Education" before the convention of educational officers in Buffalo today.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTO TOURING OR RUNABOUTS wanted, price reasonable, Stutz, National, Buick, or Mercer. Particulars to Box 103, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED, AUTOS, SPOT CASH READY. Are you in the new draft? Want to sell your car for cash quickly? Try Jandorf, 1,763 Broadway.

PACKARD wanted, 1-25, limousine body; must be A1 condition. 219 9th St., Brooklyn.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. King, 3186 Fordham.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE MAN FOR SUB-CONTRACTING ON LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE HAULING BY MOTOR TRUCKS; A MAN WHO CAN INVEST $2,000, WITH GUARANTEED SECURITY TO EARN $4,000 PER YEAR; PREFERABLY ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE OF WORK. Y 388 TIMES ANNEX.

A partner of the firm Florito & Frascara of Buenos Aires, Argentina, (S. A.,) importers and manufacturers' agents, is actually in New York, being interested in establishing direct connections with a first-class exporting concern from Japan. Address to Mr. Manuel Frascara, Hotel McAlpin, New York, N. Y. First-class references.

For Sale.—Best paying established jewelry installment business in prosperous seaport town; investment will mean $45,000, of which $25,000 is clean stock, which will be reduced if desired. Address Worth Investigating, Y 354 Times Annex.

Because of draft, &c., an exceptional opportunity for an experienced manufacturer of good boys' clothing to purchase an interest in an old-established concern; principals only. Address W 182 Times.

Exceptional opportunity open for small investment in going hog-raising business, without service. Address Exceptional Profits, 205 Times Downtown.

GARAGE, 150 CARS.
Long lease; rent $10,000; location best; cash is essential; principals only. Bona Fide, 131 Times.

Party with $5,000 to $10,000 wanted to finance large Broadway enterprise; established; money secured; large profits. S 147 Times.

Printers, Publishers.—For sale, complete composing room in running condition, with two new Model 5 Linotypes. K 658 Times Downtown.

Bona fide garage business and lease, 19 years, for sale; new building; no posts; 135 cars; rent $7,000. Hayward, 2,640 Broadway.

For Sale.—High-class furnished room house, Park Av., near Grand Central; $2,000 required; no agents. S 153 Times.

Business Notices.

WANTED—Freight shipments five hundred pounds or more, for New York, Boston, and all way points between these cities; our trucks will call daily. Write for information, TRANSPORTATION CO., 1,106 Commonwealth Av., Boston, Mass.

English merchant is desirous of sole agency for any goods suitable for the British market; adverser well known to buyers; correspondence invited. Geo. E. Taylor, merchant, 15 Robinson's Buildings, Weaste, Manchester, England.

FOR SALE.

Miscellaneous.

We Make and Sell Only
NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS
AND CREDIT FILES.

Lowest prices. Small monthly payments. No interest charges. Written guarantee. Old registers repaired, rebuilt, bought, sold and exchanged.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,
New York Office, 1,170 Broadway.
Jersey City Office, 24 Newark Av.
Brooklyn Office, 75 Court St.

DOGS, BIRDS, AND POULTRY.

Wanted—Dogs and Birds.

Wanted, by Monday, loan of tame white dove for outdoor movies. Apply with dove after five o'clock Room 511, Hotel Cumberland, Broadway, at 54th St.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Following are appointed Captains, and will proceed to Camp Greenleaf:

Stevens, B. F.	Dake, R. W.
Latta, C. J.	Hopkins, W. H.
Hoover, E. M.	Stratton, O. T.
Milton, H. R.	McCracken, J. R.
Nicholson, H. W.	Van Ravensway, C. H.
Rawley, J. A.	
Thayer, M. N.	

Martin, Maj. F. H., and Sullivan, Lt. Col. R. P., promoted to be Colonels.

Following are promoted to be Captains:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Austin, C. B.	Myers, W. C.
Austin, C. P.	Stevens, H. I.
Aydam, C. W.	Perkins, O. L.
Burns, W. A.	Palmer, J. A.
Cookerly, V.	Jansing, J. H.
Crawford, J. L.	Parker, J. O.
Dameron, J. H.	Tilly, G. W.
Davis, B. B.	Armstrong, J. H.
Foster, E. H. H.	Horwitz, S.
Hawkins, J. W.	Akers, W. W. D.
Hewlett, L. L.	Schimmelpfennig, R. D.
Hoover, M. W.	
Lucey, W. E.	Wansboro, W. J.
Milton, S.	Schlageter, E. A.
Murphy, P. C.	Ruddick, H. C.
Ogden, W. H.	Kimball, G. W.
Standefer, F. W.	Huff, L. D.
Tyson, W. S.	Williams, C. W.
White, A. E.	Smith, F. C.
White, E.	Ramaley, L.
Wilson, O. W.	Raber, J. D.
Young, A. M.	Dorsett, R. S.
Low, H. T.	Dalrymple, A. T.
Hilliard, W. T.	Bartlett, G.
Harper, E. D.	Black, J. J.
Dillon, J. O.	Reitzfeld, I.
Harvey, C. C.	Brown, B.
Dolloff, E. M.	Bevins, H. C.
Reeves, J. F.	Washburn, L. L.
Matternes, J. G.	Tegg, C. E.
McFate, J. C.	Holt, S. W.
McCulloch, D. C.	Murphy, J. D.
Osmun, E. D.	Coppedge, W. E.
Battin, J. F.	Irby, J. T.
Brannon, E. C.	Throckmorton, R. F.
Haggman, C. V.	De Grofft, V. E.
Lane, C. G.	

Following to Camp Greenleaf:

CAPTAINS.

Cole, P. F.	Anglin, G. W.
Murphy, T. W.	Baird, J. E.
Orders, C. E.	Caldwell, N. R.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Frick, H. C.	Huber, G. W.
Stephens, O. C.	McMullen, L. S.
Dodson, R. C.	

Bardsley, W. J.; Hamilton, O. P., and Merceness, H. D., appointed Captains and will proceed to Ft. Riley.

Veal, Capt. M. S. and Warren, Capt. W. H., are hon. discharged.

Following to Harvard Graduate School of Medicine:

Shackleton, Capt. W. E.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Brown, D. R.	Morrison, H. F.
Silman, C. N.	Blair, H. T.

Chaney, 1st Lt. W. C., and English, 1st Lt. H. N., to St. Elizabeth's Hosp. Washington, for training.

Caldwell, 1st Lt. F. C. and Vega, 1st Lt. J. J., to Camp Wheeler.

Gilleon, Capt. E. S. and Kirtley, Capt. H. P., to Camp Cody.

MacDonald, Maj. C. E. and Pothier, Maj.

SEES BIG TAX LOSS IN BAN ON BREWING

State Will Be Hard Hit, Attorney for Brewers' Association Says.

$22,302,472.85 IN RECEIPTS

Depression in Real Estate Values Foreseen with Near... 10,000 Buildings and Stores Vacated.

A discussion of the situation which will prevail in this State when the State is deprived of its excise receipts, as a result of pending prohibition legislation in Congress and as a result of the order of the Fuel Administration, prohibiting the manufacture of beer after Dec. 1, was undertaken in a statement issued yesterday by William H. Hirst, attorney for the New York State Brewers' Association and counsel for the Society of Restaurateurs of New York.

Mr. Hirst said the total revenue received by the State Department of Excise from Oct. 1, 1917, to Aug. 1, 1918, was $21,902,472.85, of which $18,371,982.72 came from New York City. To these sums, he said, there will be a considerable addition when the tax on the volume of business receivable for the last quarter of the license year is collected. This is estimated to be about $400,000, making the total liquor tax revenue from Oct. 1, 1917, to Sept. 30, 1918, approximately $22,302,472.85. This sum, according to Mr. Hirst, constitutes one-third of the total tax collected by the State to meet the extraordinary budget for this year.

Mr. Hirst believes that in New York alone nearly 10,000 buildings and stores will be vacated in the event of absolute prohibition. "All real estate values," Mr. Hirst's statement says, "would be badly affected. Rents would be reduced not only because of vacant property, but because of the competition for tenants between that and other properties. The value of mortgages on real estate would be greatly impaired. At a hearing in Albany two years ago Mr. Linder, attorney for the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, stated that prohibition for New York City would possibly mean such a reduction of the borrowing capacity of the city that it would not be able to borrow more money for the completion of its public improvements. The same would be true of many other cities in the State."

Mr. Hirst says there is invested in this State in brewing, wine making, malting, and distilling $171,378,000, in liquor stocks $54,706,800, in appurtenances and appliances for brewing, wine making, malting, and distilling $171,378,000, and in bar fixtures in saloons and hotels $86,610,750. He estimates the depreciation of capital invested in manufacturing at $128,533,500, the depreciation in value of fixtures $82,280,213, and in the immediate depreciation of real values $36,985,000 for hotels and $54,100,200 for saloons, provided, of course, absolute prohibition becomes a fact in this State.

SOHLMAN DENIES LIBEL.

Obtains Postponement of Hearing in Suit of American Legation.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 13.—The suit brought by the United States Legation to Sweden against Harold Sohlman on account of an article published in the Aftonbladet regarding America and the war and containing personal reflections on President Wilson, was opened today.

Sohlman declared that the American Legation was "trying to apply principles against the right of free utterance which possibly are now enforced in the United States but which are contrary to Swedish practice." He asserted the article was not libelous, but merely criticism, contending that America's present war policy was the main obstacle to world peace.

Sohlman's application for a postponement of the hearing was granted.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Purse, on northbound 5th Av. Stage No. 4, Friday, 2 P. M., containing money, five-stone ruby ring, surrounded by diamonds, and blue enameled watch; reward. Colony Club, Park Av. and 62d St.

LOST,
Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 11, on New York road, just south of Pawling, black leather case, containing Goerz-Anchutz 4x5 camera, six plate holders, one film pack; reward. E. F. Campbell, 11 Wall St., N. Y. C.

LOST—From running board of automobile, black traveling bag containing lady's, gentleman's, and child's wearing apparel, &c.; reward to finder. E. H. Fritchman, 233 Central Av., Newark. Phone Market 9625.

LOST—REWARD.
Gold vanity case, with name Emma Louise Bouvier, lost on 10th, presumably in taxi. Surprising reward for delivery to owner, 247 5th Av.

LOST—Wednesday afternoon, between Knickerbocker and Penn. Station, gold watch, inscribed owner's name. Finder call up Stuyvesant 1957 or present 50 Union Square and obtain suitable reward. John A. McDermott.

LOST—Sept. 12, about 9 P. M., Washington Theatre, 149th St. and Amsterdam Av., or on the way home, a cross fox from Jaeckel. Please return Mrs. Carter, 706 Riverside Drive. Liberal reward. Audubon 6423.

LOST—Sept. 6, 1918, two Erie conv. R. R. bonds, Series B, Nos. 12749 and 12750; transfer of same has been stopped; suitable reward for information leading to recovery. G 276 Times.

LOST—Between Josephs, 632 5th Av. and Knickerbocker Hotel, diamond platinum barpin, about five inches long; reward; no questions. Apt. 909, Knickerbocker Hotel.

LOST—Small black cameo brooch, white face, small pearls, Monday, between Pier 9, Weehawken, and New York; valued as gift; liberal reward. Wilson, Columbus 1065.

LOST — Small black handbag, containing small silver, &c.; Long Island, North Side Turnpike, Monday, Sept. 9. Reward by Mrs. H. I. Osborn, 850 Madison Av.

LOST—Passbook No. 283, Hudson Trust Co., (Provident Dept.,) Broadway and 39th St., N. Y.; payment has been stopped on same; please return to bank.

LOST—Four diamond rings, one brooch set with diamonds. Reward if returned immediately; no questions asked. Clerk, Hotel Flanders, 47th St.

LOST—Yellow leather legal bag, in taxicab. Reward if returned to Room 500, Tribune Building. Telephone Beekman 2494.

LOST—Suitcase, initials K. T., containing wearing apparel, last Saturday, on Sea Beach train; reward. 104 East 14th.

LOST—Doctor's black bag, from automobile, between West 70th St. and East 26th St.; reward. Telephone Circle 4544.

LOST — Thursday, bar pin, small diamond, Brooklyn "L," subway to Strand and 50th St.; reward. W 174 Times.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, between Blossom Heath Inn, Lynbrook, and Far Rockaway; reward. G 281 Times.

LOST—Blue brocaded handbag, between 45th and 46th Sts., 5th Av. Please return same to Austin, 25 West 46th.

LOST—Wednesday, package letters. Telephone Banon, Tompkinsville 2008. H 707 Times Downtown.

LOST—Black leather watch fob, with heavy gold initials "A. W." Wolff, 104 South 4th St., Brooklyn.

$4,000 REWARD.
Long pearl necklace, with diamond clasp, at Gedney Farms Hotel, July 30. Return to Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av. No questions asked.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Dark brindle male English bulldog, undershot; answers to name Bruno; black collar, with brass buttons. Reward for return, 1,933 52d St., Brooklyn. Bath Beach 485-J.

LOST—Fox terrier, white and brown, Monday evening, Riverside Drive, 74th St.; liberal reward. 248 West 74th St.

Theyr'e All One Price

MY hats are all one price, because I don't like to be flattered, coaxed and jollied along to pay more than I intended when I go into a store.

When I find something that satisfies me at the price I want to pay, I don't like to be shown "Something a Little Better for $5", or have some smart young fellow try to give me the impression that he's taking a hat out of a safe that he only shows "people who appreciate something nice"—with a $10 price on it.

I do not want to feel like a piker, because I didn't pick out the most expensive thing in the store.

If I find something for less than $3 that satisfies me as well as something that costs $30, I do not intend to pay the difference for the label—**Not this Year.**

Now you can pay *less* for a hat that isn't as good—and you can pay *more* for a hat that isn't any better.

But just remember the salesman in my store isn't coached to throw out "bait". He isn't instructed to "trade up". He doesn't get "called down", because he doesn't "work you up"—

Because they're all one price.

One Price $2.85

Trulys Warner

New York and Everywhere
Telephone Book Gives Addresses of New York and Brooklyn Stores

Originators and Designers of Men's Hats

ARE YOU READY FOR YOUR FALL HAT?

Better quality and exclusive styles have firmly established our reputation for the past **20** years.

Long's Hats . . . . . $2 to $7
Stetson Hats (in exclusive styles) $6 to $25

LONG'S HATS

"Wear Like the Name"

Eleven Stores Conveniently Located

Manhattan	*Bronx*	*Brooklyn*	*Jersey City*
105 Nassau St.	959 So. Boulevard	361 Fulton St.	114 Newark Ave.
605 W. 181st St.	2805 Third Ave.	710 Broadway	*Union Hill*
68 Delancey St.		472 Fifth Ave.	177 Bergenline Ave.
		2771 Atlantic Ave.	

In These War Time Days of High Prices It Is Some Consolation to Know that You Still Can Get a Hat Good Enough for Any Man for

Shaw Deerskin Felts
Their fine Texture and light weight make them unusually attractive to the man who wants the best.
$3

We haven't conserved on quality—
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Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

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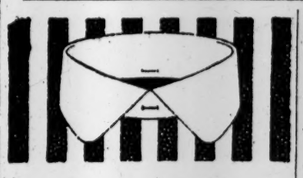

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